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History

1872

OSIO, OSIUS, OZIAS FAMILIES

OSIO, OSIUS, OZIAS FAMILIES

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OSIO, OSIUS, OZIAS FAMILIES

OSIO, OSIUS, OZIAS FAMILIES

1885

History
OF THE
OSIO, OSIUS, OZIAS FAMILIES

Including the Genealogy of the
Vaudois Family of Antoine Ozias and his wife, Isabeau Lormeiasse
Also the Maneval Family

Also included is History of the Allied Families of
Reverend Jacob Christman and Casper Potterf

Compiled by a Descendant of the
Ozias, Maneval, Christman, Potterf Families

ALBERT LAWRENCE ROHRER

1943

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EDWARDS BROTHERS, INC.

ANN ARBOR, MICHIGAN

1943

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FOREWORD

After retirement from an active life spent with a large corporation, followed by some world travel, interest in family research began to develop and it grew, and it grew.

This book is a Document. The historical section is an assembly of facts gleaned by a study of records in France, Italy, Switzerland and Wurttemberg, Germany. Also the records in Philadelphia and Reading, Pa., Greensboro, N. C., Lebanon and Eaton, Ohio.

The genealogical section is likewise an assembly of events. It is likely that errors in dates and the spelling of names will be found. Such errors are inevitable when the collection is largely done by correspondence and then copied and re-copied, so I make no apology. Due care has been exercised in recording family relationships, and it is hoped that no errors will be found in the arrangement.

This assembly of events would not have been possible without the assistance of interested relatives, and I want here to express my gratitude to all of them, but there are a few who are outstanding in their active and continued work and interest whom I must name.

Early in the work I met Davis H. Morris and his wife 1467 Olive Alma Ozias, who not only secured much genealogical data, but also made many valuable suggestions which made my work more effective.

Much of the Christopher Ozias Lineage was furnished by 170 Carlton M. Ozias, who gave all of the history of Christopher. He also discovered valuable references to the early generations.

For quite a time much of the family of 29 Esther Ozias and John Meroney seemed to be untraceable, then 1306 Franklin M. Wright filled many of the voids.

It is most unusual to find two such young men interested in family records.

Others who had a warm interest in what I was trying to do, and promptly sent requested data and made valuable suggestions, are:

737 Lora Christman Henry; 772 Frank R. Christman; 821 Jessie Ozias Donahue, one time social editor "Chicago Daily News"; 888 Emma Ozias Miller; 1018 Joseph W. Ozias, editor and publisher, who had collected much family data; 1233 Ruth Tyler Hough; 1509 Nelle Ozias Smith.

I am indebted to Mrs. Annette S. Tinsley, of Greensboro, N. C., a research worker in history and genealogy, for the finding of the Christman references in the Moravian records, which proved to be the key to ancestral relationships.

I must pay tribute to the memory of my wise mother 270 Elizabeth Ozias Rohrer, for instilling in my youthful mind an interest in family relationships, and whose knowledge of both tradition and history furnished the groundwork of this volume. Until the last few years of her life she possessed a wonderful memory.

There are some few persons in every family, including the Ozias and Christmans, who fail to respond to questionnaires and letters. Happily they are in the small minority, and it is to the credit of scores of others that they co-operated splendidly in marshalling the facts for this volume and they will be quite naturally pleased to find their families fairly well listed.

The time devoted to the gathering of the material for this volume covers a period of more than a dozen of years, but not continuous. It involved the travel of thousands of miles, the writing of hundreds of letters, and the spending of much cash. The by-product of all this has been the establishing of warm friendships with hitherto unknown relatives, and the great satisfaction of having rescued from oblivion the origin and the wanderings of our ancestry. Perhaps posterity will be grateful.

Finally, in bestowing my thanks to the many who have helped, I must not neglect this mention of my daughter 291 Miriam Rohrer Shelby whose ever-present encouragement and willingness to help when difficulties arose, smoothed the way and led me "to carry on." I owe much to her intelligent and conscientious assistance. Her facility in French and German languages made possible the success in the finding and interpreting of the Ozias and Vaudois records in Europe.

To all of you who helped, this is my "Thank you."

281 Albert Lawrence Rohrer

Maplewood, New Jersey
February 1943

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INTRODUCTION

Population is and always has been continually in a state of motion. The forces underlying the movement may differ from time to time, but the larger movements have been related to wars, famines, pestilence, prosperity and religion. In the early centuries both Italy and France were affected by such migrations.

This may account for the fact that the family whose history we are about to study, has had a wide and interesting distribution in Europe.

Its etymology, like other surnames in medieval history, was a sort of evolution and varied from time to time and from country to country. Even when it became more or less standardized it was with several spellings.

In Greece it is Osias.

In the records of Milan, Italy, it is de Osa, de Ossa, de Oxa, de Oxias, de Ossio, de Osio and Osio.

In Poland it was Hose and Hosius.

In Germany it is Hosius and Osius.

In the Vivarais district of Langudoc, France, the family recorded it as Auzias & Ozias.

In Switzerland and in Wurttemberg, Germany, it is Ozias.

In Spain it is Osias.

In the records of the Hueguenot churches of London, Dublin and New York it is Ozias, Hosius, Osier, Ozy and Osyi.

In Philadelphia records it is Osier, Ozier, Osias, Ozeas, Ozease, Ozais, Osyer, Ozias and Osius.

In Reading, Pa. records it is Ossius, Ossias and Osius.

In Greensboro, N. C. records it is Osies, Osier, Ozeia, Ozia, Osee, Ozus, Ozeus, Ozias, Ossia, Ozey, Osye and Ozius.

In Warren County, Ohio it is Ozias.

In Preble County, Ohio it is Ozias, Oze, Ozey, Osee, Oser, Oesies, Ozia and Ozier.

There is also a family in the Philippine Islands, probably of Spanish origin, of which Camilo Osias is prominently known. He was the first Superintendent of the Philippine schools, then President of the National University, Senator and Resident Commissioner of Philippine Islands in Washington, 1929-1935.

In a recent obituary notice it was O'Zias. The sixteenth-century French Colonials in the island of Haiti imported slaves from Africa and made it the richest colony then in the Western Hemisphere. These blacks, especially after they fought and won their freedom, naturally adopted French names. In his "Magic Island," the author, W. B. Seabrook, makes many references to his black yard boy, Louis, the son of Catherine Ozias.

In the records of Langudoc, France, there was found mention of the Azais family. It is not known whether this is a variant of the spelling of Auzias or not. One finds many references to this name in French literature, as this family produced authors and teachers. As a matter of interest we list the following:

Pierre Hyacinthe Azais, 1743-1796, professor of music, composer.

Pierre Hyacinthe Azais, Jr., 1766-1845, French philosopher and teacher, a writer on human destiny.

Jacques Azias, 1778-1856, a writer on Languedoc and Provence, wrote "The Estate of Henry II in Languedoc."

Gabriel Azias, a writer on the dialects of Languedoc.

Pierre Azias, 1812-1889, biographer.

Francois Azais, 1870, writer on archeology.

Jean Alphonse Azais, 1886, author.

In all his study the Compiler has found no warrant for the accent on the second syllable of Ozias as adopted by some in recent years. It is a French name. It is not an Irish or a Hebrew name.

Chapter I

THE OSIO FAMILY OF ITALY AND THE OSIUS FAMILY OF GERMANY

A study of the movements centuries ago, of groups of Vaudois people from the Alpine region of Savoy and Italy to the fertile valleys of southeastern France from which valleys they filtered through to centers in southern France, always carrying with them their religious faith, leads one to the conclusion that there is a strong probability that in one or more of these groups were members of the Osio family, and from these our Ozias family in France originated.

With this thought in mind, the compiler decided to include the Osio family in his research, and he found it of amazing interest. Later, he added the Osius family of Germany, for reasons which will develop later. He considered himself most fortunate when he came in contact with members of both these families, for he received from both very valuable and most interesting historical and genealogical information, much of which follows in an abridged form.

The Countess Maria Osio, born a Scanzi, of Milan, Italy, sent an abridged history of the Osio family from its known origin up to the present time, and with that several genealogical tables beginning with an exact from Giacomo de Oxa, 1230-1300. This abridged history was condensed from "Storia Della Nostra Famiglia de Conte Egidio Osio," 30 volumes compiled by Count Egidio Osio, himself, and it portrays the evolution of this family with attested records from archives. From its size, the History must be very complete in all details.

Count Egidio Osio, 1840-1902, was an Italian General from 1881 to 1890. He was Preceptor or tutor of the present King of Italy while still a Prince, and in recognition of his merits toward the Sovereign in his younger years, King Victor Emmanuel III, on June 15, 1901, raised him to a Count. Count Egidio Osio died in 1902. His only son, Umberto, died soon. Umberto's only son died without issue. Then King Victor Emmanuel III granted the title of Countess and corresponding privileges to the youngest of the General's daughters, Nicoletta Osio, wife of Bondiolo Codeferini de Riva, with the right of transmission to her son, who had just been born.

An abstract from the genealogical tables has been made to trace the line of descent of General Egidio Osio and his family. It should be noted that about 1550 the spelling of the name was standardized as Osio and remained so ever since. The interesting titles are omitted. Many worthy officials, civil and ordinary officials, professors and scholars are noted on these tables.

Giacomo de Oxa 1230-1300
Ingesto de Oxa or de Oxio 1260-1340
Giacomo de Oxio 1310-1390
Ingesto de Oxa or Oxius
Antonio de Oxiiis
Ingesto de Oxilio died 1502
Arcangelo de Oxiiis 1486-1557
Ingesto Osius died 1570
Giovanni Battista Osius 1542-1612

Gio. Ambrogio Osio 1573-1629.
 Gio. Battista Osio 1614-1657
 Carlo Francesco Osio 1651-1711
 Carlo Guiseppe Osio 1679-1739
 Carlo Antonio Ignazio Oirro Osio 1722-1807
 Guiseppe Antonio Mario Osio 1747-1825
 Nicola Osio 1801-1877

M. 1. Luigia Prina

2. Teresa Prina

Children: Guiseppe 1828
 Maria Anna 1830
 Carlo 1832
 Stephano 1833
 Egidio 1840-1902
 Ubaldo 1841
 Pietro 1844
 Elisa 1846

General Egidio Osio M Maria Scanzi

Children: Umberto 1887
 Anna Teresa 1890
 Nicoletta 1899

Umberto Osio died, leaving one son, who died without issue.

Nicoletta Osio M Bondioli Codeferini de Riva

Child: Count Mario Bondioli
 Codeferini de Riva Osio 1936

At this point it is thought desirable to introduce an interesting quotation from "Life" of May 27, 1940 under the title "King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy," who was born on November 11, 1869 and named after his grandfather, Victor Emmanuel II.

"When the young Prince was 12 his parents decided that he had had enough of women's influence. Queen Margherita picked the fearsome Colonel Egidio Osio to be his tutor. Osio was an old friend of the royal family, had spent his whole life in the Army and had been at the side of Victor Emmanuel II all through the campaigns for the unification of Italy. A huge man, with a rasp-like voice, he was the apotheosis of the Prussian drill-master. Duty, correctness and precision were his gods. By solemn agreement with the King and Queen, the Colonel was given exclusive and unquestioned control of Prince Victor Emmanuel.

Osio's discipline was even more merciless than Miss Lee's. 'To learn how to command one must first learn how to obey' was his favorite dictum. The young Prince lost his temper once while playing with one of his cousins. 'When I am King,' he shrieked, 'I shall have your head cut off.' Three days alone on bread and water was the punishment that the implacable Colonel meted out. Osio insisted that the teachers who came in to give the Prince his lessons treat him like any other small boy. If a book fell on the floor, Victor Emmanuel had to pick it up. The Prince was given a hard, straight-backed chair, while the teacher sat in a comfortable one.

The little boy in the Quirinal was given a prodigious curriculum of studies. He worked from 7 in the morning until 3 in the afternoon. And even after that, whether riding, shooting or sailing with Osio, or digging trenches and building ramparts in the Quirinal gardens under the Colonel's eye, all was conducted with military precision.

Victor Emmanuel particularly hated riding. His weak little legs never allowed him to take a firm seat, and he was terrified of horses any way. But Osio was adamant. 'A king must ride,' he stated. Tardiness and sloppiness, even the most minute, were unforgivable crimes, immediately and severely punished. A few years ago an ambassador complimented the King on his unfailing punctuality. 'Yes,' replied the King with a smile, 'I don't think that I have ever forgotten anything that Osio taught me. It would be hard to.'

On the trip that they made around Italy and the Mediterranean, Osio insisted that Victor Emmanuel read up and know in advance the history and topography of the places to be visited.

Once a year the young Victor Emmanuel had to go through a terrifying ordeal - an oral examination before his mother and father, the Minister of War, the principals of the military colleges and other officers. The boy had to answer questions, standing for three hours. Colonel Osio always had reason to be pleased.

Out of Osio's mill at the age of 20, there emerged a young man of whom Queen Victoria, no mean judge, said some years later, that he was 'the most intelligent prince in Europe.'

The Chronicles of Milan made frequent mention of the Osio family as the name had already existed there in the fifth century and earlier. In a proclamation of 1656 it is stated that a yearly bestowal of bread, wine and meat upon the Decanus family Osirum had been in progress since the time of the holy church father Ambrosius, who was Bishop of Milan in 374. This gift was bestowed by the monks of the church of Saint Ambrose to recognize the assistance given and reverence paid to the Saint by the said Ozio family.

This shows, if nothing else, that the family was always recognized as one of the most ancient in Milan.

Saint Ambrose 340-397 enjoys the distinction of being elected a Bishop while still a civil administrator. The Bishop of Milan had died and two parties contended for the succession: in the crisis the wise and fair governing of Ambrose appealed to the people, and they judged him the only competent occupant of the see. He was baptized and in a few days installed as Bishop. He had the support of the important and official families of the city of which the Osio was one. He is known as one of the most eminent fathers of the church at that time.

The basilica of St. Ambrogio is the most important medieval building in Northern Italy and is one of the most interesting in Milan. Founded by St. Ambrose in 386, it was rebuilt in 800 and again in 1100, then restored in 1870. In plan the church is an octagon, supported at the corners with towers. Much of the original structure still stands. The Crypt contains the bones of St. Ambrose. This church, with its attractive exterior and its interesting interior and contents, was far more impressive to the Compiler and his daughter than the great Duomo begun in 1386, imposing as it is.

In the Milanese Chronicles the Osio name under the several spellings is mentioned in the 12th Century 12 times, in the 13th Century 16 times, in the 14th Century 4 times. The following are some of the items:

In 1162 an Osa with his son Albert, was delegated by the City of Milan to negotiate with Frederick I to order the siege of this city to be raised.

In 1176 an Oxio died fighting in the battle of Legnano.

In 1185 Albert de Oxa was Podesta (Chief Magistrate) of Bergamo.

Also in 1185 William de Oxa was one of the Milan delegates who concluded the treaty with Emperor Frederick at Reggio.

In 1203 Manfred Osio was one of the five Podesta elected to govern Milan.

In 1218 a Gandolph de Oxilis was one of the authorities in Cremona.

The exact genealogy of the Osio family which began in the year 1230, shows that there were soon two principal branches: one of Goffredino and the other of Ingreto with the spellings de Oxilis, de Oxa, de Oxio. Members of later generations scattered to Bergamo, Verona, Cremona, and Ravenna. Many of the descendants of Goffredino appear to have devoted themselves to study and it is likely that all the Osio who became worthy church officials, civil officials, professors, and scholars were of this branch.

The Osio History frankly admits that one of the later branches became abnormal and through several generations, produced thieves and murderers. It is said that one of them, Gian Pavlo Osio, furnished the wherewithal for the criminal act of a certain Manzoni, and gave Rossini, the famous Italian composer, the theme for his opera "La Signora di Mondì."

In Milan, situated on the Piazza Degli Mercanti, is the beautiful Loggia Degli Osii, a Gothic structure erected in 1314 at the desire of Mathew Visconti, Duke of Milan. It took its name from being built on a site or estate on which stood previously a house inhabited by the Osio family. Evidently this Loggia was a building for the ruling classes from whose balcony public banns, public speeches and laws could be announced to the assembled people.

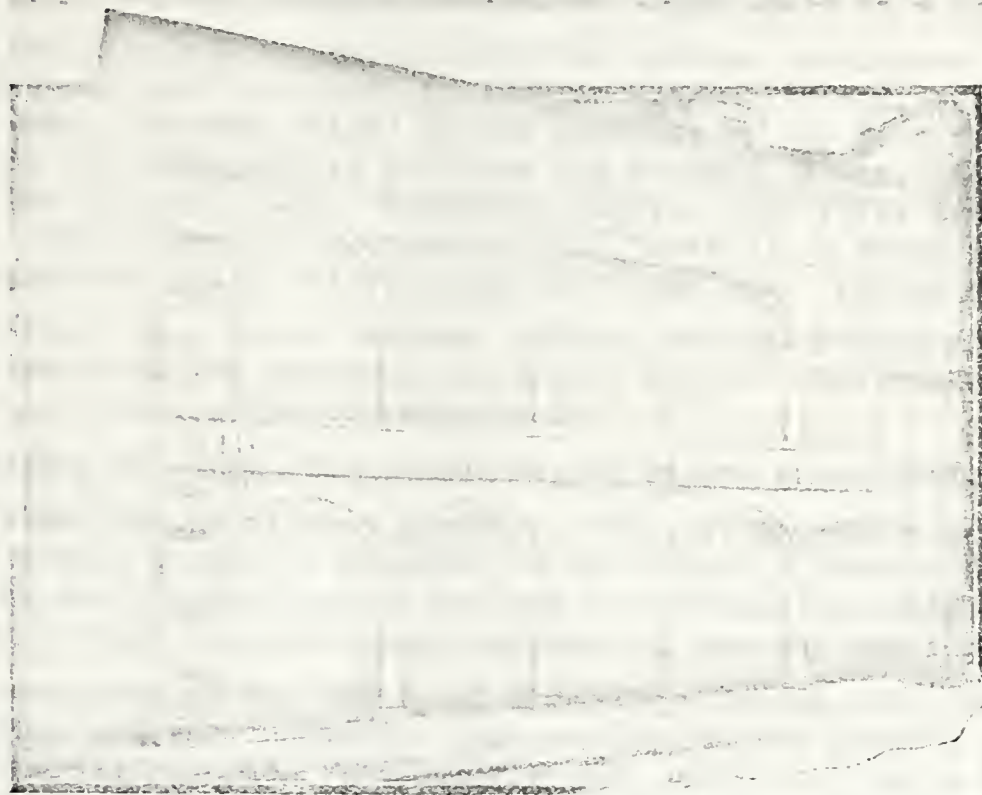
This Loggia had been somewhat neglected and in 1904, at the instigation of the Countess Maria Osio Scanzi, the building was reconstructed, the entire cost was donated by the Countess as a memorial to her deceased husband, General Egidio Osio.

Here is an interesting reference: Marquard Freher, a German historical authority 1600 or 1610, says in one of his writings, that Felix Osius, born in Milan, lived in Padua and became a highly educated gentleman, was a descendant of the priests of Apollo. The family then went to Italy, and after this a branch went to Germany. This carries the hint that the very ancient origin of the family was in Greece.

Another reference has been found in the German archives, - that an Ozius or Hosius who was born 257 and became Bishop of Corduba, was much revered, and was in the good graces of Constantine, whom he is supposed to have converted to Christianity on his deathbed. In the picturization of the Bishops who took part in the Council of Nicea in 325, he stands next to the papal delegate at the main point in the picture.

The kinship of the Italian family Osio and the German family Osius has not been exactly established. Some facts seem to point to this kinship. The name Osius is entirely strange to German nomenclature. The smallness of the family in these modern days might indicate that it immigrated into Germany. Members of the family are sometimes of the Italian type, black hair, and have been frequently mistaken for Italian.

From Dr. Eugene A. Osius, a surgeon in Detroit, Michigan, the Compiler received "A History of the Osius Family" compiled by George Wilhelm Rudolph



LOGGIA DEGLI OSII

The Loggia degli Osii, which building still exists in Milan, was erected in the 14th century at the desire of Mathew Visconti, Duke of Milan, under the direction of Scoto de San Geniniano, Podesta of Milan, in 1314. It took its name from being built on a site on which stood previously a house inhabited by the Osio family.

Osius, Doctor of Jurisprudence of Cassel, Germany, who spent many years in the careful collection of data. The original is written in German, and Dr. Eugene Osius kindly translated it into English for the Compiler.

With this History are three genealogical charts which begin with Hieronymus Osius, born about 1520 or 1525 in Schwarzburg, and said to be a descendant of Argelavi Osio. He took his doctor's degree in Wittenberg and in 1556 he was made Professor of Philosophy. He was an energetic follower of the Reformation, a poet and a writer of many volumes, of which there is a published list.

Both the Osio and the Osius histories mention Stanislaus Osio, Osius, Hosius, or Hose who was born April 5, 1504 in Krakow, Poland, son of Ulricus Hose, Master of the Mint, who was raised to the nobility by the King of Poland. Stanislaus studied at the universities of Padua and Bologna, Italy. He was then made secretary to the King of Poland, Sigismund August, 1520-1572; later was made a Bishop there. He founded at Braunsberg (East Prussia), a Roman Catholic institute for higher education, which exists today under the name "Liceum Hosianum."

Stanislaus Osius had a brother, Johann, who was raised to the Polish nobility, after which he was known as von Bezdan Hosius. Siebmacher's Wappenbuch gives his coat-of-arms, which is reproduced.

On January 26, 1561, Stanislaus Hosius became a Cardinal.

Stanislaus Hosius died on August 5, 1579, at Capranica and was entombed in Rome under a very beautiful monument in the church of Sancta Maria in Trastevere. He was a highly gifted man and an outstanding member of the Jesuit order. He was a sharp and persistent opponent of the Reformation.

The connection of the family of Stanislaus Hosius with the Osio family in Italy is possible and very probable. His studies in the Italian universities, and his coat-of-arms indicate it. The Compiler was unable to find a copy of his coat-of-arms, but found a description of it. Briefly, it has a leg and a stocking or another leg, five spheres or balls with the usual artistic forms, all of which was carved on his tombstone. By referring to the coat-of-arms of the Osio family, these same charges or figures will be found.

The fact that Stanislaus' father, Ulricus Hose, lived as Treasurer in Pforzheim, Germany, for a time and then emigrated to Wilna, Poland, shows the connection with the Osius family in Germany.

Hieronymus Osius is the definite ancestor of the Osius family of Germany, and we have already made reference to him. He was a very learned man, known as "The Poeta Germano." In 1560 he was called, as Professor of Philosophy, to the city of Jena, where an academic gymnasium had been founded in 1547, and in 1558 it received the Imperial sanction of a university. On August 20, 1568, Emperor Maximilian II, 1527-1576, crowned him "Cui Phoebus Metra Colita Gedit" and permitted him to notarize Imperial papers.

In 1572 he was made Rector of the University. His date of death is unknown.

His children were Joachim, Michael, Margaret Katherine, and Valentin. All were probably born during the period 1550 to 1565. We are concerned only with the descendants of Joachim.

Joachim Osius was an Evangelical minister in the town of Waldkappel in the year 1580 and was married to Elizabeth Reinmann; they had one son, Andreas, 1580-1637.



COAT-OF-ARMS of the OSIO FAMILY

Andreas Osius from 1612 to 1636 was minister in Reichenbach. He died in Cassel. He had married Elizabeth Ruediger, daughter of the Mayor of Waldkappel. They had one son, Andreas Herman, 1616-1678, who became Mayor of Waldkappel.

Andreas Herman Osius married Catherine Breul and they had 3 sons, Johann Lorenz 1658-1735; Johan George 1662-1738 and Johann Casper 1692-1743.

Johann Casper Osius lived in Cassel and was a baker. He married Mrs. Anna Martha Engelhard and they had one living son, Johann Ludwig 1711-1742. Johann Ludwig Osius was a book binder and lived in Hanan and married Anna Margareta Schmidt. They had 3 sons, Johann Christian 1738-1743; Johann George 1739-1818; Johannes 1741-1811.

Johann George Osius was minister in Schluechtern for many years. In 1797 he insisted that a day be set aside for thanksgiving and prayer as a help against epidemics. He married Marie Magdalena Margareta Walter and they had 3 sons, the oldest of which was Johann Christopher 1777-1840.

Johann Christopher Osius studied in Heidelberg and Marburg and was a highly respected minister. He was associated with his father until the latter's death. He then became minister in Windecken. He married Katherina Sophie von Roques, daughter of Wilhelm von Roques, of Dutch and French ancestry. On the French side, the von Roques, because of their religious beliefs, were driven out of France and went to Germany to find a home, an experience akin to that of our own Ozias ancestry who, as will be seen later, for their religious belief, were driven out of France and finally went to Germany to find a home. John Christopher Osius and his wife, Sophie, had one son and three daughters. The eldest was Georg Theodore 1809-1871.

Georg Theodore Osius spent his youth in Schluechtern and graduated from the Gymnasium at 17. Being too young for the University, he spent a year in Hanan and then studied in Heidelberg and Marburg. He became a Corporation Counsel and was interested in mining and transportation, which brought him in contact with Bavarian royalty, from whom he received the Ritterkreuz, second class of the Order of Michael on January 3, 1856. From a description, he was a handsome stately man with some of the French characteristics of his mother, as he had black curly hair.

He married Marie Fredericka Haucher and they had 5 children, Johanna, Emile Augusta, Adolph Emil Christopher, Karl Frederick Wilhelm, and Georg Wilhelm Rudolph. We are concerned principally with the sons, Adolph and Karl.

Adolph Emil Christopher Osius 1837-1901 was born in Hanan and was educated in the profession of mining engineer, and for a time was Mining Superintendent, and Director, and later a manufacturer. He married Albertine von der Heyden, of Essen, whose father was physician to the Krupp Gun Works. They had 5 children, Georg, Frederick, Johanna, Rudolph and Theodore, and strange to relate, all five eventually found their way to America and settled in Michigan, and there later their parents followed them and lived in Detroit until their deaths.

George Osius born 1859 in Bernkastle on the Moselle, attended the Gymnasium in Hanan and came to America as a youth of 16 years. Ann Arbor, Michigan attracted him and for some time he was a clerk in a shoe store. Several years later, being fond of books, he, with a partner, opened a book store on Main Street, Ann Arbor. Through his reading he became interested in the manufacture and use of ammonia as a by-product in the production of illuminating gas, so in 1885 he sold his share of the book store to his partner and moved to Detroit and became associated with the Michigan Ammonia Works as secretary and treasurer and had much to do with the success of that company and of an allied company in Toronto, Canada. Some years ago the Ammonia Manufacturers accorded him the position of Dean.

His fondness for books led him to take a deep interest in library work and he was for many years Library Commissioner of the City of Detroit. The branch situated at the corner of Burn and Gratiot Avenue was called in his honor the George Osius Branch. He has been prominent in Masonic circles.

He married Elise Rickel, who was born in Detroit, and they have two daughters, Albertine Martha and Elizabeth Gertrude.

Lately their home has been in Grosse Point, a suburb of Detroit, where again he has shown much civic pride. On a Sunday in 1935 it was the Compiler's good fortune and great pleasure to be a dinner guest of Mr. and Mrs. Osius in their attractive home on Lake Shore Road.

Frederick Osius, Dentist, was the second child of Adolph. He practiced his profession in Grand Rapids and Muskegon, Michigan. He married Johanna Schrader, who died in 1915. No children were born. Dr. Osius now lives in Pasadena, California.

Johanna Osius was the third child of Adolph. She was one of the first teachers of sewing in the Detroit Public Schools. Rather late in life she married Edward Molitor. Rudolph Osius was the fourth child of Adolph. He graduated from the School of Dentistry in the University of Michigan and practiced his profession in Grand Rapids, Port Huron and in Detroit. He married Margaret Warrich and they had one son, who died unmarried.

Theodore Osius was the fifth child of Adolph. His full name was Theodore Frank Anthony, and he was born in 1870 in Waldheim, Germany, and came to America as a youth after having served his apprenticeship to a manufacturer of perfumes and soaps in Germany. He graduated from the Detroit College of Law and became interested in banking.

He married Jenny Baffy, whose father was an officer in the German Navy, and later a business man in Detroit. Four sons were born of this marriage,



Coat-of-arms borne by Johann Osius,
a brother of Stanislaus Osius.

Eugene Adolph, Adolph Paul, Theodore George and Walter Frederick. The father, Theodore Osius, died in 1933.

Eugene Adolph Osius, M.D., was born in 1898 and the Compiler has a special interest in him because of the conversations and correspondence about the family history and because he is the translator of the Osius History. The Compiler has also enjoyed the hospitality of his home in Detroit. As a boy Dr. Osius was interested in the Boy Scouts. He attended the Public Schools of Detroit and then graduated from the University of Michigan Class of 1921 with the degree of Doctor of Medicine. Immediately after his graduation he was detailed by the Boy Scouts of America Association for advisory work in France, where the American Committee for Devastated Regions had organized two large camps for French boy scouts. On the ship on which he sailed there was also Helen Ozias, a descendant of our Christopher Ozias; naturally, they met, and years afterward this chance meeting was reported to the Compiler, who located Dr. Osius in Detroit. Dr. Osius served his internship in the Massachusetts General Hospital. He spent a year abroad doing post-graduate work. At present he is on the staffs of Herman-Kiefer Hospital, Harper Hospital, Children's Hospital of Michigan and the Detroit Receiving Hospital.

He married Elizabeth Storey Killmaster, a graduate nurse. They have two sons, E. George and Richard John.

The other three sons of Theodore Osius live in Detroit or its vicinity and are engaged in business.

Our special interest now is in the fifth child of George Theodore Osius, George Wilhelm Rudolph Osius 1847-1922, because he took great pains and expended much time and energy in research in securing the material which enabled him to write the History of the Osius Family and to compile the genealogy or family tree which is delineated on three large charts, - a marvelous work. All of this has enabled your Compiler to write this abridged story of the Osius family.

Rudolph Osius, as he is known, was born in Hanan, Germany. He studied in Heidelberg, Leipzig and Berlin, and took his first state examination in 1869. He served in the ranks during the Franco-Prussian war. In 1875 he became Doctor of Jurisprudence and held many civil offices and wrote a number of Legal commentaries. He became interested in the Red Cross and was for many years Director and Counselor for the Association of German Hospitals of the Red Cross. He published a book of instructions for nurses of the Red Cross.

In 1877 he married Ernestine Adele Schotten and they had three children, Else Berthe Nanny, Ludwig George, and Gerda.

We are concerned with the son, Ludwig George Osius because he inherited from his father all the material and data on family history and he now is regarded as the Head of the Osius family.

Major Ludwig George Osius was born in 1878. He was major on the High Imperial Staff of the German Army. He is the possessor of the Prussian Order-Ritterkreuz von Hohenzollern and many other orders. He is the holder of the first award for aviation given in the German Army, which was received for making the first flight in an aeroplane across Germany. He was prepared for his professional work by the strenuous course of study and work in the famous Army School, and afterwards he was attached to the Headquarters of the Imperial Staff in Berlin. He was active in the World War and at one time was in charge of 100,000 men.

Major Ludwig George Osius' second marriage was with Cornelia Laura Mensing, youngest daughter of Captain Adolph Mensing of the German Imperial Navy and Marie Porter of Skaneateles, New York. She was the daughter of Samuel and Sarah Porter. Marie Porter was the youngest sister of Laura Roosevelt, wife of Cornelius V.S. Roosevelt, whose attractive estate of 100 acres covered what is now an important residential section of Maplewood, New Jersey. The manor-house was located a few blocks from the present home of your Compiler. Cornelius Roosevelt was an uncle of President Theodore Roosevelt.

Upon the death of the widow of Cornelius Roosevelt, the three daughters of her sister, Marie Mensing, became the principal heirs. Cornelius Roosevelt died without issue, and the three attractive Mensing daughters were very welcome guests each summer in his childless mansion. The daughters, usually accompanied by one or both parents, were delighted to make the trip from Germany for the visit. Your Compiler has had interesting correspondence with Frau Osius, in which she recounted her Maplewood visits and asked about her playmates.

The Compiler found it difficult not to yield to the temptation of drawing more extensively from the histories of the Osio and Osius families. They possess a great line of accomplishments, which add to the pleasant speculation of the probable common origin of the Osio, Osius and Ozias families in the distant past.

Chapter II

THE OZIAS FAMILY OF FRANCE

The early Romanization of Gaul greatly influenced what was to become France, especially the southeastern part later known as the provinces of Provence, Languedoc and Daupheny where for centuries many of the land-owning families were Roman and their descendants. Through the centuries which followed, and especially during the Middle Ages, there was a constant influx of peoples from what had been Roman centers in Northern Italy and Savoy into these provinces of France.

We quote from Baird's, "The Rise of the Hueguenots of France": "That part of Provence which skirts the northern bank of the river Durance formerly contained, at a distance of 20 to 50 miles above the confluence of this river with the Rhone near Avignon, more than a score of small towns and villages inhabited by peasants of Vaudois or Waldense origin.

The entire district had been desolated by war several centuries before the time of which we are now treating. Extensive tracts were nearly depopulated and the impoverished landed gentry gladly welcomed the advent of the Vaudois who had been induced to cross the Alps from the valleys of the Piedmont and occupy the abandoned farms. By the industrious culture of the Vaudois the face of the country was soon transformed."

"On one occasion, discouraged by the annoyance to which their religious opinions subjected them, a part of the Vaudois sought refuge in their ancient homes on the Italian side of the Alps. But their services were too valuable to be dispensed with and they soon returned to Provence in answer to the urgent summons of their Roman Catholic landlords."

The descendants of these Vaudois in Provence during the many generations naturally filtered over into Languedoc and north as far as the city of Lyons where eventually their religious beliefs came to the attention of Peter Valdis, who later became a leader and a great Reformer. The historians are wont to name him as the Founder of the Vaudois or Waldense faith.

Languedoc was one of the old provinces of France and dates from the end of the 13th century, and then reached from the Pyrenees on the south to the rolling hills along the Rhone on the east. Its principal towns were Nimes, Narbonne, Beziers, Toulouse and Privas. In 1790 Languedoc disappeared from the map of France and new departments took its place, of which Ardeche is one.

The Compiler has indulged in the interesting speculation that through what has just been outlined and in the generations long past, our Ozias family of France had a common ancestry with the Osio family of Italy as had the Osius family of Germany. Many indications point to the conclusion that our ancient origin is linked with the Osio family of Italy.

For centuries the religious faith of our Ozias family was that of the Vaudois or Waldense, and because of that and the voluminous literature written about that faith it is now possible to construct our family history. The quest for the material has been interesting and at times exciting. The Compiler has made fortunate contacts with European authorities.

It appears that the family finally settled in the Vivarais which was a district of Languedoc, France, and is shown by the sketch map. It lies west of the river Rhone: its northern boundary line is about 40 miles south of the city of Lyon and its area is best described as a curving triangle of which the Rhone is the base. As one travels from this river westward the elevations increase and several mountains rise up, highest of which is Mt. Mezenc, 5755 feet. Tourists who have explored the region are most enthusiastic about the attractive scenery. Since 1790 it has been called Ardeche, with Privas as the capital. The exports from the region are various and important. The white wine of St. Peray is highly esteemed. Hot springs are numerous.

The following quotations give some idea of the characteristics of the former people:

"The 17th century inhabitants of Vivarais belonged to that romance-speaking people whose mystic imagination and independent character made this region of France the most fertile nursing-ground of medieval heresy. Among the small farmers, the cloth and silk weavers and vine dressers, the heresy was most intense and universal. These people were very poor but intelligent and pious, and of a character at once grave and fervent."

"The inhabitants of the Vivarais are slow to make up their minds, but they are very difficult to move when once this is done."

In a very old district register of the Reformed Church of Privas, was found a reference which showed that about 1600 Estelle Auzias lived in this particular town and that she married Antoine Soubeyran and that they had two daughters, Anne who was baptized on April 4, 1598 and Yzabel baptized on December 3, 1600.

This reference found quite by accident is the earliest recorded date of the name. However, certain indications point to the possibility of a relationship of this family with the family of our ancestor Antoine Ozias. Correspondence with a member of the Soubeyran family now living in Dieulefit revealed the fact that the name Ozias exists today in that part of France and that some are well-known officials.

At this point it is suggested that the reader have in mind that the Edict of Nantes was granted by Henry IV of France in 1598. It proclaimed toleration for the Vaudois and Huguenots with equal rights of citizenship and the right to hold services where they had already been held, Paris and certain other towns excepted.

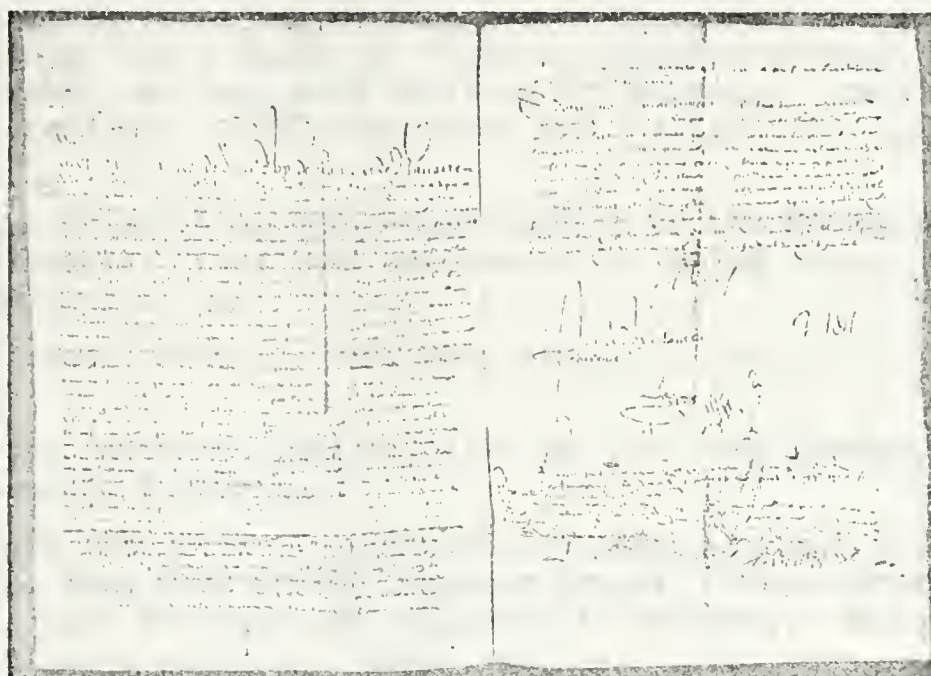
On October 18, 1685, eighty-seven years later, Louis XIV revoked this Edict. It was declared a capital crime from then on to worship according to the Huguenot form. Persecution finally drove the great mass of Protestants out of France.

Through the literature about the Vaudois we learned that when the people of that faith were driven out of France, they went first to the Alpine valleys, then to Piedmont and from there they were driven into Switzerland where they were cared for by the Swiss Protestants, especially in the canton of Bern.

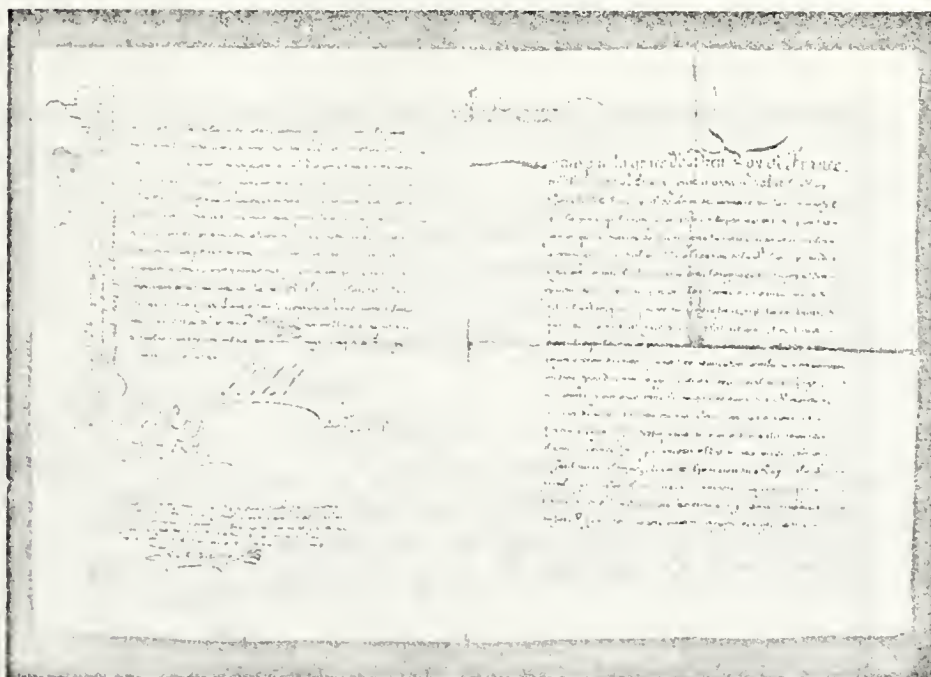
On page 72 of the Parish Book of the French Church in the city of Berne was found the first record of our ancestor Antoine Ozias, the translation of it is:

June 21, 1701.

Jeanne Ozias, daughter of Antoine Ozias, a tailor from Vivarais and of Isabeau Lormeiasse of Nimes, is christened. Witnesses: Claude Lauriol and Jeanne Arnasseau, both of Nimes.



EDICT OF NANTES. — 1685



REVOCATION OF THE EDICT OF NANTES. — 1685

The two Documents which greatly
affected our French ancestors.

Jeanne was the second child of Antoine Ozias and his wife Isabeau. Their first child was Etienne (Stephen) and no record of his baptism was found.

Soon after the birth of Jeanne and not later than 1702 Antoine Ozias took his family to Durrmenz in Wurttemberg, Germany where he joined the Waldense Community which had been given lands for their homes by Eberhard Ludwig, Duke of Wurttemberg and as Antoine was a tailor he lived on Waldense Strasse. The houses today on that street remain as they were built by the Waldense. They are of two types. The one is a story and a half, the other two stories, with an outside stairway.

Besides Antoine Ozias there were other members of the Waldense Community which came from the Vivarais. They were the Coulet or Collet, Paret, Perrin, Soulier and Vincon families.

The Morel and Seguin families were from Nimes and the Latour family from Provence.

No record of the deaths of Antoine Ozias and his wife Isabeau were found but both must have occurred in Durrmenz.

Some time before 1722 Etienne Ozias married Elizabeth Maneval, daughter of Pierre Manavalle who came from Embrun Daupheny, France. Persecution had driven him from home and he joined the Waldense Community in Durrmenz. Etienne Ozias and his wife Elizabeth had 9 children. Henry was their first born and his baptismal record was not preserved; his birth was probably in 1723. Jeanne Marie was their second child and her record found in the Baptismal Book of Durrmenz is here reproduced with that of a child of another family.

Le 1725:
Jeanne Ozias: Le 8 août 1725. Dieu a donné une fille à Etienne Ozias et à Elizabeth sa femme née Maneval, qui a été présentée au S^t Baptême le 9^e du dit mois de Jérémie Maneval et Jeanne Ozias. Mr. Moutoux, notre pasteur, la baptisée. Le nom est Jeanne Marie.
Sarah Centurius: Le 8 août 1725. Dieu a donné une fille à Pierre Centurius et à Françoise sa femme née Vieux, qui a été présentée au S^t Baptême le 9^e du dit mois par Pierre Centurius et Lucie, sa femme. Mr. Moutoux, notre pasteur, la baptisée. Le nom est Sarah.

Translation

On August 8, 1725, God gave a daughter to Etienne Ozias and to Elizabeth his wife, born Maneval, who was presented to sacred baptism the 9th of the said month by Jeremie Maneval and Jeanne Ozias. Mr. Moutoux, our pastor, baptised her. Her name is Jeanne Marie.

Third child was Madeline.

Handwritten text in French, likely a church record or baptismal entry. The text is written in cursive and is somewhat faded. It appears to be a record of a baptism, mentioning names like Etienne Ozias, Elizabeth, and Madeleine. The date 1728 is visible.

Translation

On March 24, 1728, God gave a daughter to Etienne Ozias and Elizabeth his wife, born Maneval, who was presented for sacred baptism the 28th of the said month by Louis Rouvier and Madeleine Fautin, born Albert. Mr. Louis La Combe, Pastor at Caustadt, baptised her in the absence of Mr. Moutoux, our Pastor. Her name is Madeleine.

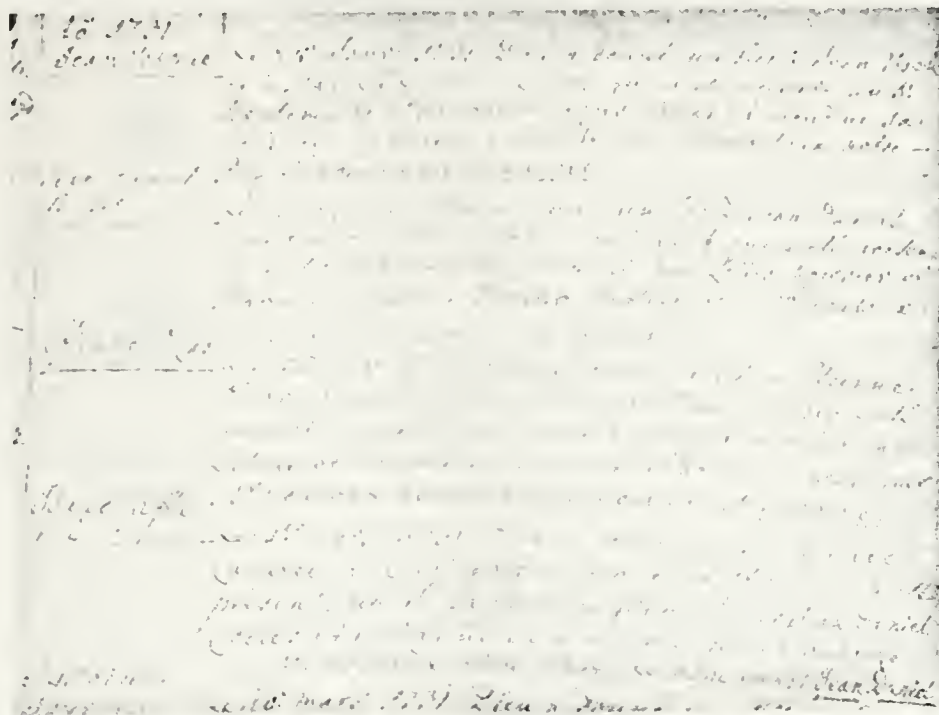
Their fourth child was Charles Daniel.

Handwritten text in French, likely a church record or baptismal entry. The text is written in cursive and is somewhat faded. It appears to be a record of a baptism, mentioning names like Etienne Ozias, Elizabeth, and Charles Daniel. The date 1729 is visible.

Translation

On August 24, 1729 God gave a son to Etienne Ozias and Elizabeth his wife, born Maneval, who was presented for sacred baptism the 26th of the said month by Charles Daniel Maneval and Catherine his wife, born Centurier, baptised by Mr. Moutoux, our pastor. His name is Charles Daniel.

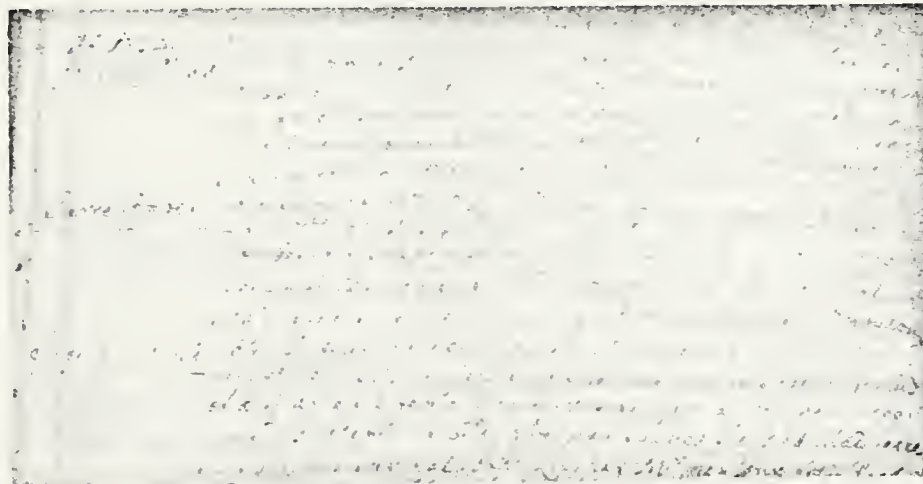
Their fifth child was Antoine.



Translation

On February 25, 1731 God gave a son to Etienne Ozias and Elizabeth his wife, born Maneval, who was presented for sacred baptism the 27th of the said month by Antoine Latelle and Elizabeth his wife, born Mathieu, baptised by Mr. Moutoux our pastor. His name is Antoine.

Their sixth child was Lucretse.



Translation

On August 12, 1734 God gave a daughter to Etienne Ozias and Elizabeth his wife, born Maneval, who was presented for sacred baptism the 15th of the said month by Charles Daniel Maneval and Catherine his wife, born Centurier, in the name of Isaac his son, and of Lucretse his daughter, was baptised by Mr. Moutoux our pastor. Her name is Lucretse.

Their seventh child was Pierre (Peter).

Handwritten text in French, likely a church record or baptismal entry, mentioning names like Pierre, Marie, and dates.

Translation

On July 2, 1738 God gave a son to Etienne Ozias and Elizabeth his wife, born Maneval, who was presented for sacred baptism the 5th of the said month by Pierre Payes and Marie his wife, born Dalmas, baptised by Mr. Moutoux our pastor. His name is Pierre.

Their eighth child was Catherine Lucretse.

Handwritten text in French, likely a church record or baptismal entry, mentioning names like Catherine, Lucretse, and dates.

Translation

On August 21, 1740 God gave a daughter to Etienne Ozias and Elizabeth his wife, born Maneval, who was presented for sacred baptism the 24th of the said month by Isaac and Lucretse Maneval, baptised by Mr. Moutoux our pastor. Her name is Catherine Lucretse.

Their ninth child was Jean (John), born 1743. No record of his baptism was found in the Durrmenz books. A reference was found there which indicates that Etienne Ozias lived temporarily in Ludwigsburg, which is 15 miles from Durrmenz, during the years 1742 and 1743. The church archives of that town were searched, but the name Ozias was not found. We assume that Jean was born in Ludwigsburg.

Durrmenz is an ancient town located on the river Enz in Wurttemberg about 25 miles northwest of Stuttgart. Another town, Mulacker, more modern, is on the opposite bank of the river, and a few years ago the two towns were consolidated and known as Durrmenz-Muhlacker. Then five years ago a wooden tower 625 ft. high was erected on the Muhlacker side for a broadcasting station. This raised the town in importance, with emphasis on the name Muhlacker, which is now the name of the town which may be found on any map of Wurttemberg.

In this town is a Museum in which the entire floor and wall space is used to display an interesting collection of household articles, documents, records, books, and farming implements which were used 200 years ago by the Vaudois or Waldense whose families had arrived in Durrmenz in 1699-1703.

When the Compiler and his daughter appeared to inspect the collection, the Museum was closed for repairs but the Burgomaster himself unlocked it and seemed delighted to explain such exhibits as could be seen. He then said that the Book of Baptisms was in the custody of the Lutheran Evangelical Minister, and called a messenger to make the introduction to the Minister.

We are greatly indebted to Pastor Rieger. He displayed the pages of the book and pointed out the Ozias baptisms. He devoted the entire afternoon to the discussion of all records and a delightful "coffee" in his garden. Afterward he conducted us to the town of Knittlingen, where we called on members of the Maneval family. He also gave us some time the next day, and after our return home he sent us additional information.

We are also indebted to residents of the town who are descendants of the Waldense for their kindly interest and assistance. Their cordiality indicated that we were the first American visitors who came to Durrmenz for family information.

The "Book of Baptisms" was the center of interest. Its first entry bears the date of October 28, 1724. Earlier books were not preserved. The sixth entry records the birth of Jeanne Marie, the second child of Etienne Ozias and his wife Elizabeth, born Maneval. The sponsors at the baptism were Jeremie Maneval, a brother of Elizabeth, and Jeanne Ozias, a sister of Etienne, and whose baptismal record was found in Bern, Switzerland. Mr. Moutoux the pastor, was Jacob Moutoux, who served as pastor to the Waldense in Durrmenz and the nearby village of Schoenenberg from 1724 to 1774, when he died at the age of 82 years and was then succeeded by his son Charles Francois Moutoux.

Other record books which were consulted are in German. The Purchase Book of Durrmenz was the most interesting and we quote a translation of one entry.

"Abstract from the Purchase Book
Muehlacker, Wuerttemberg

Volume I Page 145

"April 18, 1753

Seller: The widow of Etienne Ozias with her Kriegsvogt (War overseer?) David Calandre.
Buyer: Marx Comblefaut, Stockingweaver, to whom citizenship has been promised.

A house, Scheuren Hoffraithin in the Waldense village next to Dietrich Schmollen and Jakoc Redwizen with all equity for

310 Guilders

and 2 Guilders, 30 Kreuzers gratuity, in the following manner, 220 Guldens cash down, the remaining 90 Guilders however to her daughter Madeline, wife of Jaques Collums of Erfurth in three parts, namely at the Easter fair of Easter mass of 1754, 55, 56 respectively 30 Guilders shall be duly paid with these further conditions that whenever due notice shall have been given to this buyer this purchase shall be void, in return in case the widow of Osias does not wish to stand to the bargain she shall doubly repay the amount which has been received and shall bear all expenses."

This same book records the sale of a vineyard by the widow of Etienne Ozias in March, 1753, for which she received 38 Guilden.

Several conclusions are drawn from these records:

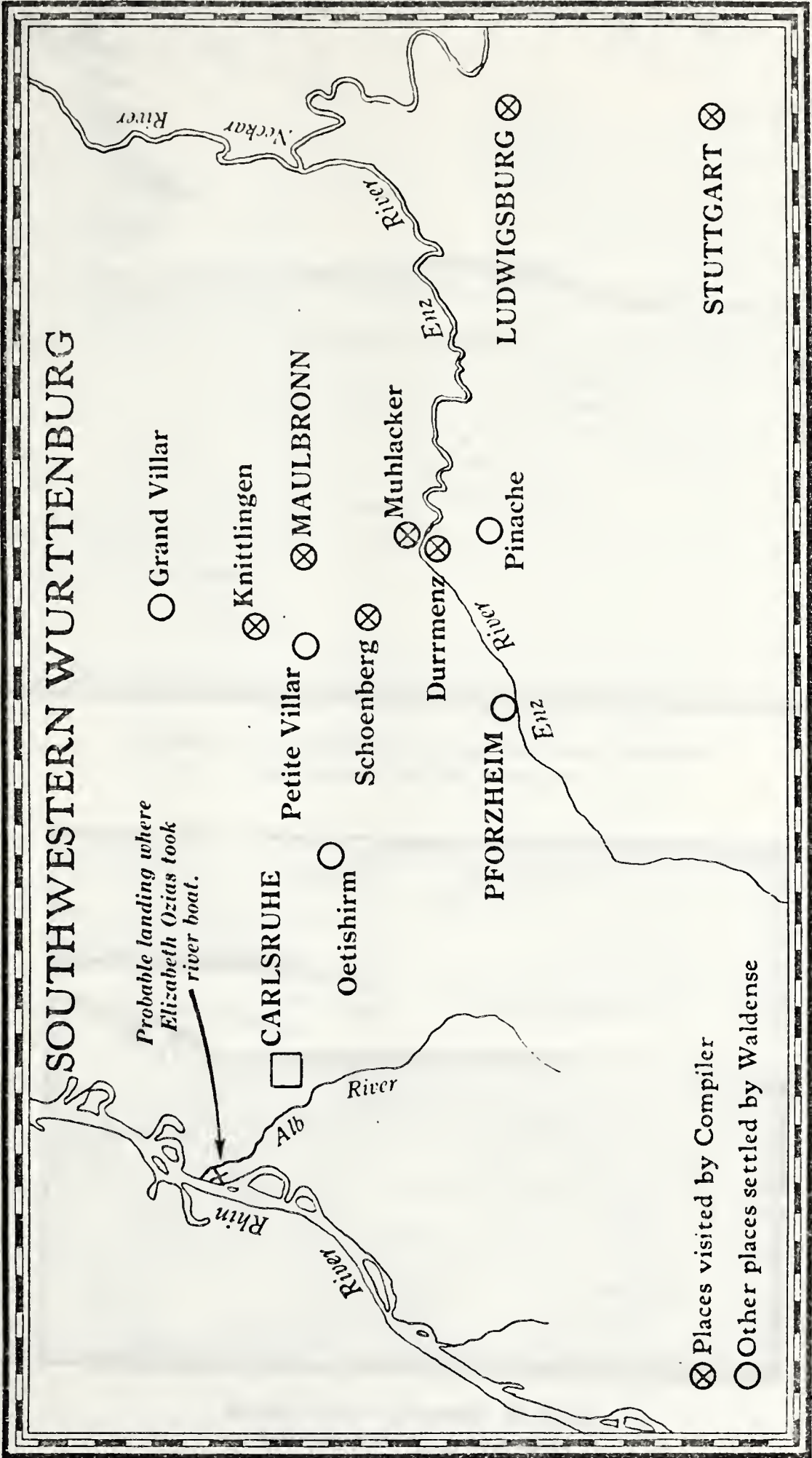
- (1) That Etienne Ozias died in 1752 or earlier.
- (2) That the daughter Madeleine had married Jaques Colloms and lived in Erfurt, Germany, and that she received her share of the estate.

It was also found that in 1751 Mathieu Morel and his second wife, Jeanne Marie Ozias, were granted a permit to emigrate to America.

On March 30, 1753 Elizabeth Ozias nee Maneval, with her children, was granted a permit to emigrate to Pennsylvania. From the sale of her property Elizabeth had at least 258 Guilders in cash. For some strange reason, Elizabeth neglected to sell a plot of land near Durrmenz. On August 11, 1759 the Government sequestered this land. This would not have been done had any member of the Ozias family been living in Wurttemberg at that time.

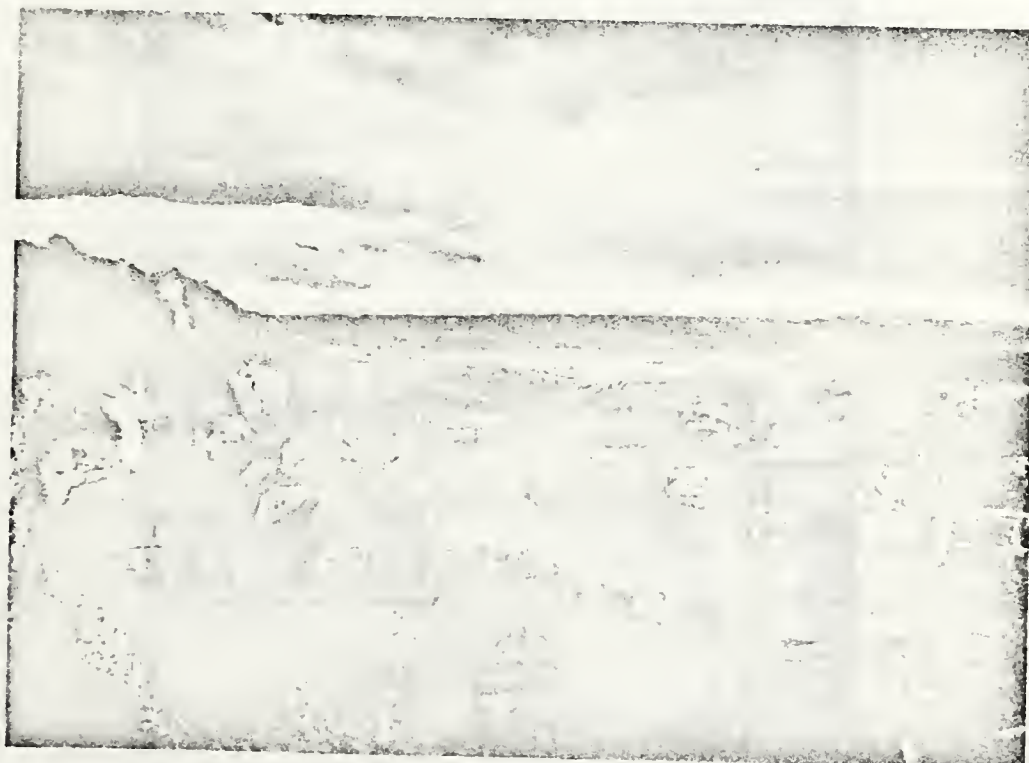
On July 4, 1759 there died at Durrmenz, Elizabeth Ozias nee Latour, widow of Charles Daniel Ozias. This is the last mention of the name Ozias in Wurttemberg records.

From other sources we learned of the death of Henry, and it is believed that both Antoine and Lucretse died young, so that Jeanne Marie, Madeleine, Pierre, Catherine, Lucretse and John were the surviving children at the time Elizabeth was granted the permit to emigrate.



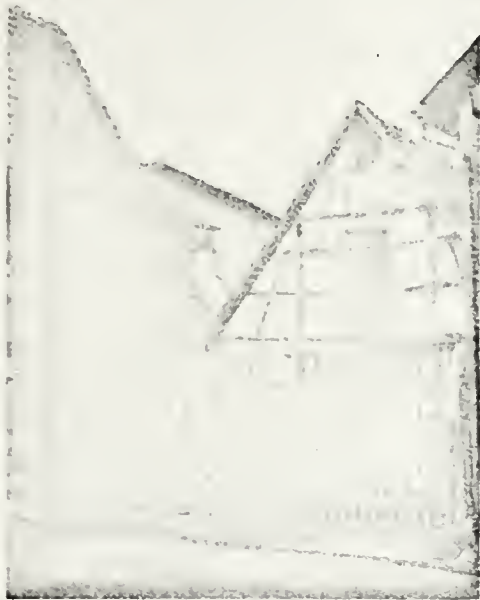


Durrmenz as it appeared during the Ozias residence.
View looking up the river Enz.



Modern view of Durrmenz on right.
Looking down the river Enz.

VIEWS OF DURRMENZ. PHOTOS. BY MIRIAM ROHRER SHELBY.



Probable home of Antoine Ozias.



Probable home of Etienne Ozias.



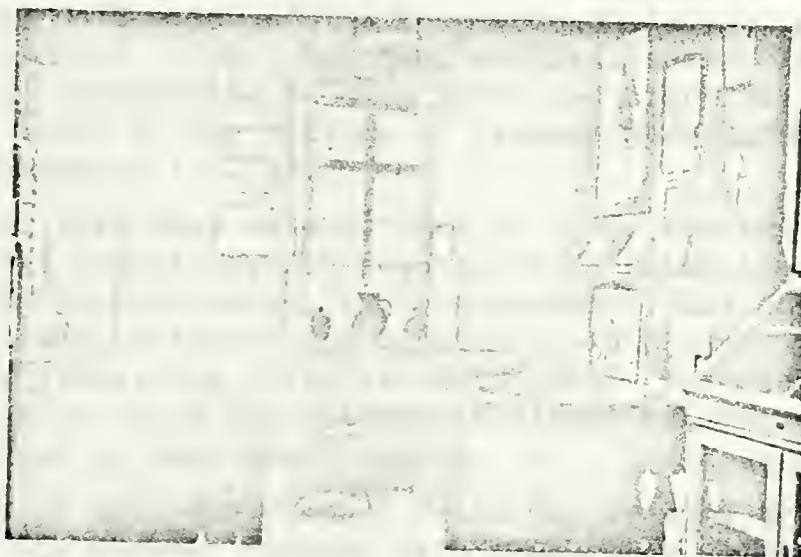
View of Waldense Street.



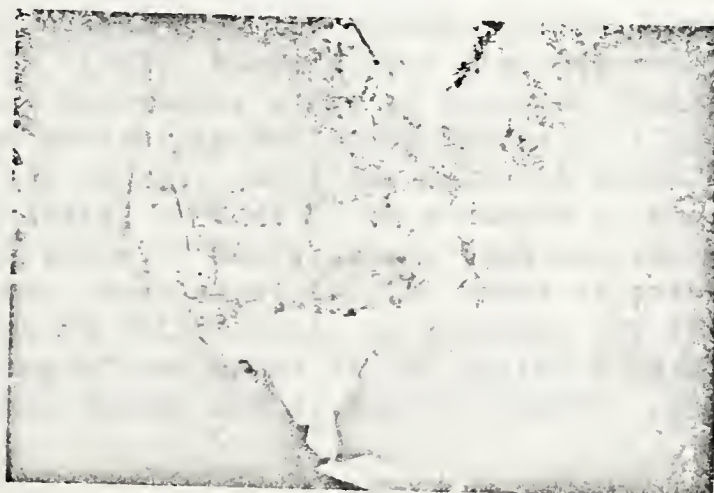
Village Inn.



St. Peter's Church repaired and used by the Waldense. Now Cemetery Chapel.



A corner in the Waldense Museum.



Afternoon coffee with Pastor Rieger on right.

EMIGRATION TO AMERICA

The first member of the Ozias family to arrive in America was Jeanne Marie, born 1725, the second child of Etienne Ozias. She was the second wife of Mathieu Morel, whose first wife was Marie Rochon, by whom he had one child, Jean Pierre, born 1742.

Jeanne Marie and her husband were granted a permit to emigrate on April 23, 1751, and later they with the two children born to them in Durrmenz, Madeleine 1746 and Lucretia 1749, as well as Jean Pierre, found their way down the River Rhine to Rotterdam, where they took passage on the ship "Patience," which arrived in Philadelphia on September 9, 1751. With them on this ship were several friends and neighbors of Durrmenz, Daniel Tiers, Jean Henri Tiers and Eberhard Chapelle, also Pierre Bahnas from a nearby village, all members of the Waldense Community, and each brought his wife and children. Each member of this family group must have been a comfort to the others on the long and torturous voyage on a crowded ship across the Atlantic, which usually required at least three months from Rotterdam to Philadelphia.

We do not know how long Mathieu and Jeanne Marie Morel remained in or near Philadelphia. It appears that they, with friends, shifted to New York. The evidence was found in the Collection of the Hugenot Society of America, Vol. 1 on page 244, New York, June 18, 1758. Baptism, Mathieu, son of Jaques Balme and Susan Balme, his wife. Godparents Mathieu Morel and his wife, Jeanne Marie nee Ozias. Jaques Balme lived in the village of Pinache near Durrmenz, and was granted a permit to emigrate in 1753.

On page 247 of this same volume, "May 2, 1759. Today, Wednesday, after the evening prayers and exercises, has been baptised Catherine Morel, natural and legitimate daughter of Mathieu Morel, kitchen gardener, and of Jeanne Marie Morel, born Ozias. The girl was presented for baptism by John Henry Tiers, her Godfather, and Catherine Tiers, his wife, its Godmother. The girl was born 19th of April last." It has been found that Catherine Tiers' maiden name was Chapelle. Nothing further is known of this Morel family.

Tradition has it that Christopher Ozias was brought to America when he was two years old by his widowed mother, with a daughter, also. As he was born in 1750 in Durrmenz, this would make his arrival in 1752. Christopher was the son of Henry Ozias and his wife Catherine Schardt.

The first date was found in the records of the German Reformed Church of Germantown, Pa., "May 27, 1753. Married Jean Bigonet, recently lived in Languedoc, and Catherine Elizabeth, widow of Heinrich (Henry) Ozias." This date also indicates that the arrival in Philadelphia was in 1752, as ships did not arrive as early in the year as May. Only the males 16 years and older were registered on the passenger lists, so that it is a matter of guesswork as to the ship on which Catherine, the widow of Henry Ozias, with her two children, Lucretia Madeleine and Christopher Jacob arrived. Two names of passengers on the ship "Phoenix," which arrived at Philadelphia on November 22, 1752, attracted attention because the spelling of the names is not unlike Schardt, Catherine's maiden name. They are: Johannes Schadt and J. Henrich Schott. They may have been

relatives. Then there are a few French names listed; they may have come from Wurttemberg. All of these would have made agreeable company for a widow with two small children on a long voyage. So, for lack of direct evidence we have assumed that Catherine Ozias arrived in Philadelphia on November 22, 1752.

It has already been mentioned that the Durrmenz records show that on March 30, 1753 Elizabeth Ozias nee Maneval, with her children, was granted a permit to emigrate to Pennsylvania, so they constituted the third arrival in America of the Ozias family. Her children were Pierre, who will be called Peter hereafter, and was 15 years old at that time, Catherine Lucresse, (later the name was spelled Lucretia) age 13, and the third child known as Jean, Johanes, Hans, and finally as John, age 11 years.

From September 18, 1727 to October 9, 1775 324 ships arrived in Philadelphia with emigrants. All passenger lists have been preserved except those for the years 1757, 1759, 1760 and 1762. All males of 16 years and older were required to take the Oath of Abjuration and sign their names. The total number of signees is 29,902. On the basis of 5 passengers for each 2 signers, the estimated total is 65,040 men, women and children. The vast majority were Germans, principally from the Palatinate. A few were Swiss, and some from Alsace. The small number with French names were those whose ancestors had been driven out of France as our ancestor had been. All were Protestant. The Lutherans predominate, although there were German Reformed, Moravians, Mennonites and the different Pietists.

"This migration and its part in the settlement and development of America form an epic tale of faith and zeal, of sacrifice and achievement. These pioneers have come into their rightful place as builders of our nation."

All these passenger lists were carefully scrutinized, but the name Ozias under the various spellings was not found, which means that no Ozias male 16 years and older arrived in Philadelphia. We have good reasons for assuming that Elizabeth Ozias and her three children left Durrmenz for America in 1753, and a careful study was made of lists of the 19 ships that arrived that year. Attention was at once attracted to the list of the ship "Patience," which arrived at Philadelphia on September 15th from Rotterdam, Captain Hugh Steele in command. This happened to be the same ship on which Jeanne Marie Ozias and her husband arrived on September 9, 1751.

221 men are listed as passengers on this ship, and 22 of them have definite French names, and of these 9 of them were found by the Compiler in the Durrmenz record as having been granted permits to emigrate in 1753. They are: Pierre Armingeon, Jean Bonnet, Jaques Balme, Paul Cafferel, Jeremie Chapelle, Jean Pierre Chapelle, Jaque Gautier, Jean Richardon, Pierre Rouchon. The permits granted these men show that each was accompanied by his wife and gives her name and those of the children. Of the latter, one had 2, five had 4 and three had 5 children, or a total of 37, which, with the parents, made a group of 55.

Elizabeth must have done the obvious thing, - joined this party of friends and neighbors for the long voyage to America, and the French group became 59 in number.

The first part of the journey began at Durrmenz, from which, with goods and themselves in carts and wagons, they crossed the 25 miles of country to the River Rhine, where they changed to small river boats and sailed down the river to Rotterdam. It is said that in those days 4 to 5 weeks were required for this

river trip. Twenty-six customs had to be passed where all boats were examined, and this was done at the convenience of the officials, which meant long delays and at some expense to the passengers. Then there was always a long delay at Rotterdam to select a ship and obtain passage.

The second stage of the journey was from here to Cowes, the English port on the Isle of Wight, and here was a delay of one or two weeks, sometimes a wait for favorable winds.

The third stage of the journey was the ocean voyage, which began at Cowes and which occasioned much suffering and hardship. The passengers were packed "like sardines," as the saying goes, without proper food and water, and they were soon subject to diseases such as dysentery, scurvy, typhoid and sometimes small-pox. Children were the first to be attacked and died in large numbers. These conditions were much aggravated when the storms arose. "The misery reaches a climax when a gale rages for two or three nights and days, so that everyone believes that the ship will go to the bottom with all human beings on board. In such a visitation the people cry and pray most piteously."

At last when the Delaware River was seen by the party of 59 parents and children, or those who survived the miserable voyage, what a relief it must have been. There is a faint tradition that the parent of our three Ozias children was very ill on the voyage and died just before landing or immediately after landing. No records have been found to substantiate this; neither have any records been found in America concerning Elizabeth, the mother. The absence of such records might be taken to support the tradition. No records of the daughter Catherine Lucretia (the later spelling) have been found in America. Perhaps she, too, may have sickened and died. It will be interesting to note later, how the name Lucretia was perpetuated in the family of Peter, her brother.

In some such way as this the party, or those left, which departed from Durrmenz, Wurttemberg, in Germany some 4 to 6 months previous, landed from the ship "Patience" at Philadelphia on September 15, 1753, and we are quite certain that the two brothers, Peter and John, sons of Etienne (Stephen) Ozias and his wife, Elizabeth Maneval, were members of that party.

One can easily get a mental picture of the wharf as the ship "Patience" came alongside. Mr. and Mrs. Jean Bigonet were there. They had been wedded four months. Mrs. Bigonet, the former widow of Henry Ozias, was there to greet the newly arrived friends from Durrmenz and to introduce her new husband to them and to receive their congratulations.

If Elizabeth Ozias was then alive she received the warmest greeting, and no doubt Mr. and Mrs. Bigonet at once took her and her children to their home, which was in Germantown, then a small village just outside of Philadelphia, and now a part of the enlarged city.

From this point on, the Ozias history will be carried under three divisions: one will be devoted to Christopher Ozias, one to Peter Ozias (or Ozeas, as he always wrote it), and one to John Ozias. But we will first give some information about the Maneval family: we are the descendants of that family, as well as of the Ozias family.

From the inn-keeper's wife who served our meals in Durrmenz, we learned that her teacher was "Schulrextor" Maneval, a fine man. All his pupils had much affection for him. He lives in retirement in the near-by town of Knittlingen.

Pastor Rieger conducted us to the comfortable home and introduced us to Jakob Friederich Maneval, his wife, and his son, Karl Friederich, a teacher of modern languages. This was a very interesting contact. We enjoyed the hospitality and secured from them and other sources much Maneval data.

THE MANEVAL FAMILY

Only one Maneval family came into the Waldense Community of Durrmenz; the father of that family was Pierre Manavalle, who was born in Embrun Daupheny, France, and when persecution drove him from home he lived for short periods in several places; finally, before coming to Switzerland, he lived near Latour in Piedmont. Some genealogy had been kept but only of the male line; the sons perpetuate the name, but the daughters marry and lose their identity. Elizabeth does not, therefore, appear on the list, but by the aids from other sources, we were able to establish the family relationship.

The Maneval genealogy follows on another page.

Pierre Maneval had two sons, (2) Charles Daniel, who died in 1757, (3) Jeremie, who died in 1773. We add the daughter, - (1) Elizabeth for several reasons. When Elizabeth's daughter Jeanne Marie was baptized (3) Jeremie Maneval was godfather. When her son Charles Daniel Ozias was baptized (2) Charles Daniel Maneval was godfather, and when her daughter Lucretse was baptized (2) Charles Daniel Maneval was again godfather. When (1) Elizabeth's fifth child was born, she named him Pierre for her father.

(2) Charles Daniel Maneval married Catherine Centurier and their sons were (13) Isaac 1725, (14) Jean 1727. No records found.

(3) Jeremie Maneval married Madeleine Arnaud and their sons were (15) Pierre 1725, (16) Charles Daniel 1728, (17) Isaac 1731, (18) Solomon 1735, unmarried.

It has been stated that in 1753 (1) Elizabeth, born Maneval, the widow of Etienne Ozias, arrived in Philadelphia with three of her children, (10) Pierre, (11) Catherine Lucretse and (12) Jean. (10) Pierre (Peter) and his family lived in Philadelphia, (12) Jean (John) lived near Reading, Pa. for a time, and then for a number of years lived in North Carolina and then in Ohio, from which some of his descendants went to Indiana, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas.

In 1819 (54) Jeremie Maneval born 1765 and his wife, Marie Susanne Pastre, arrived in America with seven of their nine children. Then in 1828 another of their sons (55) Jean Pierre Maneval, and his wife Jeanne Catherine Servay, with their three children, came to America, also. Some of these families settled in Lycoming County, Pennsylvania in and about Williamsport and some in Tioga County, Pennsylvania. Then in 1878 (84) John Louis Maneval born 1838 and his wife Mary Grosmuller, with their children moved to Nemaha County, Kansas, near Centralia. Some of their descendants live in that vicinity today, and some in Kansas City, Missouri.

So there is a wide distribution of the Maneval family, just as there is of the Ozias family. It is not strange, therefore, that members of a later

generation of both families should meet, and a romance result in the uniting of the two families again.

About 1721 in Durrmenz Wurttemberg (1) Elizabeth Maneval of the 2nd Maneval generation married Etienne Ozias of the 2nd Ozias generation.

170 years later, on June 18, 1891 (97) Emma Jane Maneval, of the 6th Maneval generation, married William Ozias of the 6th Ozias generation.

Through a daughter of this last marriage the Compiler was brought in contact with the Historian of the Maneval family (77) Dr. W. E. Maneval, Professor of Botany in the University of Missouri, who kindly furnished much additional data so that a Maneval Genealogy has been assembled to trace the relationship of (50) Jakob Friederich Maneval and his son (52) Karl Friederich, whom the Compiler visited in Knittlingen of (77) Dr. Willis Edgar Maneval to whom the Compiler is indebted for data, and of (97) Emma Jane Maneval, who married William Ozias.

It is to be noted that each Maneval is given a consecutive number for convenience of reference.

It is said that the Manevals who arrived in America in 1819 spoke both French and German, understood English, but some never spoke it. The older ones were generally of medium height and had dark hair and eyes. It seems that nearly all had quick, fiery tempers, but fits of anger were soon ended. Thus they showed their French extraction.

THE MANEVAL GENEALOGY

Pierre Manavalle born Embrun, France - marriage unknown.

Children: 1. Elizabeth born about 1700-?
2. Charles Daniel born about 1702-1757
3. Jeremie born about 1704-1772

1. Elizabeth Maneval married Etienne Ozias.

Children: 4. Henri born about 1723
5. Jeanne Marie 1725
6. Madeleine 1728
7. Charles Daniel 1729
8. Antoine 1731
9. Lucretse 1734
10. Pierre 1738
11. Catherine Lucretse 1740
12. Jean 1742

(See Ozias Genealogy)

2. Charles Daniel Maneval married Catherine Centurier.

Children: 13. Isaac 1725 - no record
14. Jean 1727 - no record

3. Jeremie Maneval married Madeleine Arnaux.

Children: 15. Pierre 1725-1796
16. Charles Daniel 1728-?
17. Isaac 1731-1770
18. Solomon 1735-? unmarried.

15. Pierre Maneval married Jeanne Catherine Roux.

Children: 19. Marie Mageleine 1753
20. Jacques 1754
21. Jeanne Marie 1756
22. Susanne 1758
23. Jeremie 1760
24. Marie 1762
25. Jean Pierre 1764
26. George Solomon 1766

23. Jeremie Maneval married Susanne Marguerite Constantin.

Children: 27. Jean Louis 1791
28. Pierre 1793-1874
29. Jean Pierre 1796
30. Jeremie 1799-1801
31. Susanne Marguerite 1801

- 32. Jeremie 1803
- 33. Susanne Catherine 1806
- 34. Jeanne 1809 - died young
- 35. Anonymous 1811
- 36. Solomon 1812
- 37. Etienne 1815
- 38. Marguerite 1818

1676687

28. Pierre Maneval married Maria Katharina Rasich.

- Children:
- 39. Eberhard Christoph 1821
 - 40. Regina Katharina 1823
 - 41. Luise Sophie 1825 - died young
 - 42. Jakob August 1826-1869
 - 43. Katharine 1830
 - 44. Sophie 1838 - married Wilhelm Ernst
 - 45. Luise 1844 - married Johan Vestel

42. Jakob August Maneval married Katherine Schwedes.

- Children:
- 46. August 1856
 - 47. Wilhelm 1859
 - 48. Luise 1858
 - 49. Sophie 1863
 - 50. Jakob Friederich 1867

50. Jakob Friederich Maneval married Marie Marta Bross.

- Children:
- 51. Maria Marta 1901
 - 52. Karl Friederich 1909

16. Charles Daniel Maneval married Marie Madeleine Cheinel.

- Children:
- 53. Pierre 1763
 - 54. Jeremie 1765

54. Jeremie Maneval married Marie Susanne Pastre.

- Children:
- 55. Jean Pierre 1792
 - 56. Jean David 1795
 - 57. Susanne Marguerite 1797
 - 58. Jeanne Charlotte 1799
 - 59. Jacques Jeremie 1802
 - 60. Susanne Catherine 1804
 - 61. Jean Louis 1807
 - 62. Jean 1810
 - 63. Marie Madeleine 1813

55. Jean Pierre Maneval married ¹Jeanne Catherine Servay.

- Children:
- 64. Jean David 1817
 - 65. Charles Daniel 1819
 - 66. Jean Pierre 1822
 - 67. Jean Daniel 1824 - died young
 - 68. Jacob - born in America

55. Jean Pierre Maneval married ²Maria Cupp.

Children: 69. John
70. Susan
71. Katherina
72. Elizabeth
73. Mary

66. Jean Pierre Maneval married Susan Forer.

Children: 74. John 1847 - died young
75. Adeline 1849
76. Henry 1854-1924

76. Henry Maneval married Aurelia May Miller.

Children: 77. Willis Edgar 1877
78. Grace May 1879
79. Charles Emerson 1880
80. David Romane 1882

77. Dr. Willis Edgar Maneval married Grace Edith Roeder.

Children: 81. Karl Edgar 1909
82. Katherine Louise 1919

61. Jean Louis Maneval married Elizabeth Gaylor 1810-1889

Children: 83. Abraham
84. John Louis 1838-1915
85. Charles Daniel
86. Jacob
87. Jeremiah
88. Daniel
89. Michael
90. Solomon
91. Amos
92. Matrona
93. Elizabeth
94. Sarah

84. John Louis Maneval married Susanna Maria Grosmueller 1860-1894.

Children: 95. Rachel 1861-1939
96. Louis Franklin 1863
97. Emma Jane 1866
98. Anna Maria May 1868
99. Sarah Arwillla 1871
100. William C. D. 1873
101. John Lawrence 1879-1937

97. Emma Jane Maneval married William Ozias 1862.

Children: 102. Aimee M. 1892
103. Karl William 1895
104. Zina Arwillla 1903

105. Cecil Ames 1905

106. Irma Mae 1908

(See Ozias Genealogy) page 341

It is said that (54) Jeremie Maneval and his wife, Marie Susanne Pastre, were both buried at the Sebring Church, located on the road between Liberty and Blossburg, Tioga County, Pennsylvania.



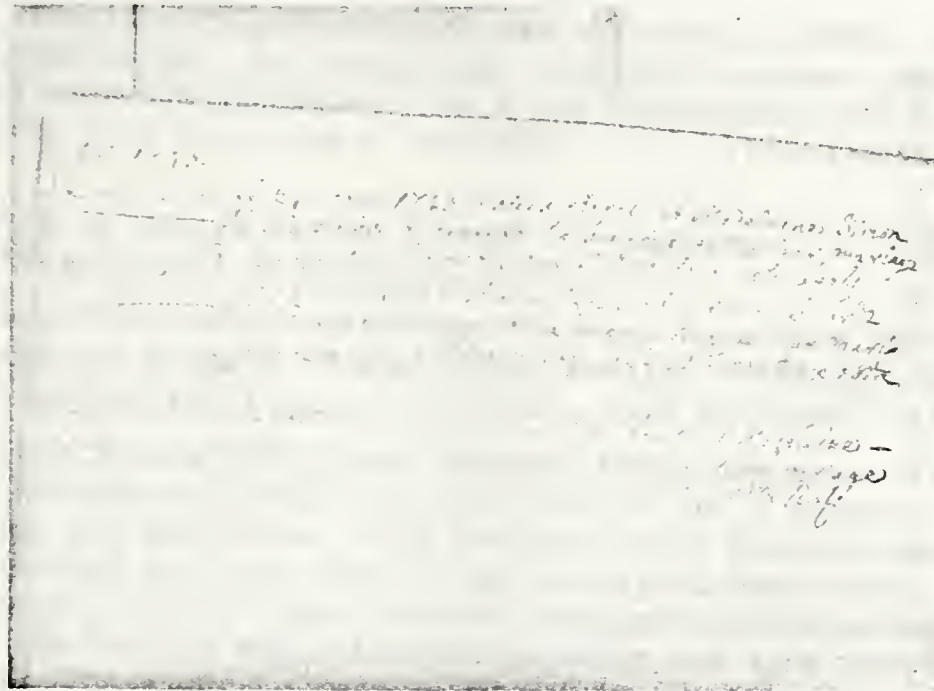
28 Pierre Maneval 1793-1874

His daughters 44 Sophie, sitting,
and 45 Louise, standing.

Chapter III

CHRISTOPHER OZIAS (SON OF HENRY OZIAS)

Henry was the first child of Etienne Ozias and his wife Elizabeth, born Maneval. In the Durrmenz Book of Baptisms we found this entry:



Translation

On January 29, 1743, Henry Ozias and Catherine Schardt, daughter of Jean, received the benediction of their marriage at the Church of Durrmenz by Mr. Moutoux, our pastor.

It is to be noted that Schardt is a German name. We were told that Jean Schardt, the father of Catherine, was not a Waldense, or rather not a member of the Waldense Community.

Two children were born of this marriage, and the records of both were found in the Book of Baptisms. We regret that they cannot be reproduced as the photographer failed to get the two entries.

Children of Henry Ozias and his wife Catherine, born Schardt:

Lucretse Madeleine, born April 28, 1747

Christopher Jacob, born May 25, 1750

It has been stated that evidence of the death of Henry Ozias was found in Durrmenz. Also that his widow came to America and landed in Philadelphia in 1752 with her two children. No record of the daughter has been found.

On May 27, 1753, when Christopher Ozias was three years old his mother married Jean Bigonet, so that Christopher grew up in the Bigonet home.

Jean Bigonet, or John Bigony as he was later known, was born in 1725 in Nîmes, Languedoc, France and arrived in Philadelphia on September 23, 1752 by ship "Ann Galley." He lived first in Germantown and then in Roxborough, where he died May 16, 1793, aged 68 years, leaving Catherine again a widow. They had 9 children. The name of the first-born, baptized in the German Reformed Church of Germantown on February 2, 1756, is not known. The others were: John, Catherine, Marie, Elizabeth, Catherine, Jacob, Francis, Anthony and Joseph. These were Christopher's half brothers and half sisters.

The step-father, John Bigony, was a stocking weaver, and he taught Christopher that trade. The son, John, Jr., was a cooper, and the daughter Catherine married Garret Rittenhouse. As a boy Christopher was called Bigony many times, and even when he became a tax-payer he was listed once as Christopher Bigony.

In 1779 he paid a tax of 1 pound 10 shillings. In 1780 his tax was 15 pounds. In 1782 he paid 12 pounds 6 shillings.

The many records of Roxborough Township show that Christopher was closely associated with all members of the Bigony family, socially and in industry. These records have various spellings of the name, such as Ozias, Osias, Osius, Ossius.

When the Revolutionary War started, Christopher was 24 years old and single. The Pennsylvania archives show that he was a member of the Philadelphia County Militia, 7th Battalion, 6th Company, under Captain John Levering. He was commissioned Ensign and took part in the Battle of Germantown October 4, 1777, when his company of 70 men were ordered to attack the Hessians. He marched from Philadelphia via Trenton and Princeton to Amboy and took part in many engagements on this march. The sword he carried is now in the possession of Charles Ozias of South Vineland, New Jersey.

When Christopher was nearing his 95th year, Mr. Horatio Gates Jones, one-time President of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, interviewed him and then he related to Mr. Jones much of his war experience, some of which Mr. Jones put down in writing, a copy of which is now in the Library of the Society. We quote from this:

"In 1845 I met an old soldier. He was Christopher Ozias, although so aged, being then 94 years old, he was ready to talk of the Revolution. Among the troops ordered to attack the Hessians in the Battle of Germantown in October, 1777, were those of our citizens who were in the Army. Mr. Ozias, my aged informant, said he well remembered the incidents of that day as they had rather warm work. The troops marched down Ridge Road in the night and halted first at Andrew Woods' house. Fifty men were then detached to go down toward Wissahickon Creek, and a corps of riflemen were also sent, and they succeeded in getting in quite close. What followed, to use Mr. Ozias' own words 'after considerable firing we were ordered to cross over to Chestnut Hill to join the main army. We marched up to Wises Mill Road and crossed the Wissahickon at that point. Our Brigade lay in a valley and a company was ordered to advance up the hill and reconnoiter. The Roxborough Company was to do this. When we reached the top of the hill the first sight we saw was a detachment of British Infantry and Light Horse who were in a field of Indian corn. We were going to fire when they retreated, but they soon rallied and fired on us. We returned their fire with 8 or 9 rounds. Their grape shot did little damage, but it plowed up the dirt,

which was thrown in our faces. Only one of our men was wounded. He was shot in the heel. Fearing they would cut off our communications with the main army, we hastened to make our escape and went up to what is called the Swamp.

Such is the account given me in the year 1845 by a participant in the action. At the time he was not aware that he and his party were the last on the ground. His statement I have since corroborated by proof of the highest authority."

As Tuesday, October 4, 1927, was the 150th Anniversary of the Battle of Germantown, there appeared in the local press of October 29th following, an article, "Roxborough during the Battle of Germantown" by Joseph A. Miles, Secretary of the Wissahicken Valley Historical Society, in which he describes in detail the marching of about 90 of the citizen soldiers down Ridge Road under General Armstrong to attack the Hessians. He pictured them as individuals and called 75 of them by name, among them being Christopher Ozias of Paoli Avenue, John and Joseph Bigony.

Christopher Ozias never applied for a pension.

Christopher's son, Joseph, also a stocking weaver, saw service in the War of 1812 and that service is on record.

Christopher married Elizabeth Fornwald, born 1757. A careful search among the records failed to reveal the date. It may be assumed that the marriage took place about 1780 or later, as their first child, Joseph, was born in 1782. It is believed that Elizabeth was the daughter of Jacob Vorm Walt, who arrived in Philadelphia on August 13, 1750. Three sons and three daughters were born to them and all were baptized in the German Reformed Church of Germantown, which would indicate that Christopher was a member of that congregation. This is the same church in which his mother's second marriage took place.

In 1793 Christopher became a land owner, as is shown by the following Deed:

"This Indenture made the thirteenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety-three Between Mathew Brook of the Township of Roxborough in the County of Philadelphia & State of Pennsylvania, yeoman, of the one part & Christopher Ozias of the same place aforesaid, farmer, of the other part.

Witnesseth that the said Mathew Brook for and in consideration of the sum of Two Hundred and Sixty-two pounds Ten shippings current money of Pennsylvania to him in hand well and truly paid by the said Christopher Ozias at and before the sealing and delivery thereof, the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and thereof and every part thereof doth forever exonerate, acquit & discharge the said Christopher Ozias, his heirs, executors and administrators by these presents hath granted, bargained, sold, released, aliened, enfeoffed & confirmed, and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, enfeoff, release and confirm unto the said Christopher Ozias and to his heirs and assigns

ALL THAT tract, piece or parcel of land SITUATE in the Township of Roxborough & County of Philadelphia aforesaid, beginning at a stone on the Great Road the corner of this and Valentine Smith's lot of land, the said lot North sixty-one degrees & half East sixty-nine perches to a stone being another corner of the last mentioned lot and other land belonging to Benjamin Davis, thence along the said Davis land North Forty-nine degrees West thirteen perches and four-tenths of a perch to a stone the corner of the last mentioned ground and of land belonging to Jonathan Taylor, thence along the said Taylor's & Wesamian Allways lands South Sixty-two degrees West Sixty-nine perches

to a stone on the Great Road the front corner of this and the said M. Alloways lot, thence down the Great Road South Forty-nine Degrees East Thirteen perches and four-tenths to the stone first above mentioned at the place of beginning.

CONTAINING four acres and one-half be the same more or less, it being part of a certain tract which John Berndollar & Susannah, his wife, did by a certain Indenture bearing date the Second day of April in the year One Thousand seven hundred and eighty-seven for a valuable consideration therein mentioned grant and confirm unto the said Benjamin Davis in fee. And the said Benjamin Davis by his Indenture bearing date the Eighteenth day of April A.D. 1793 for the consideration therein mentioned did grant and convey all the above mentioned four acres and half of land unto the said Matthew Brook in fee as in on record in the office for Recording of Deeds for the City and County of Philadelphia in Deed Book No. 36, page 506, relation being thereunto had may more fully and at large appear. With all and singular the Buildings, Improvements, Warp Woods, Under Woods, Waters, Water-courses, Rights, Liberties, privileges, Hereditaments and appurtenances to the said tract or parcel belonging or in anywise or manner appertaining, and the reversions & revesires remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof; also all the estate, right, title, interest, use, possession, property, claim and demand whatsoever of him the said Mathew Brook in law, equity or otherwise howsoever of, in, to or out of all and singular the premises and every part thereof.

TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said tract or parcel of land, hereditaments and premises hereby granted, bargained & sold or intended to be, with the appurtenances unto the said Christopher Ozias, his heirs and assigns to the only proper use, benefit & behoof of the said Christopher Ozias, his heirs and assigns forever. Under the proportionable part of the yearly fruit rent (if any) hereafter accruing unto Chief Lord of the fee thereof. And the said Mathew Brook with Sarah, his wife, for themselves, their Heirs, Executors and Administrators doth hereby covenant, promise, grant and agree to and with the said Christopher Ozias, his heirs and assigns in manner following, that is to say that he the said Mathew Brook and his heirs the said tract or parcel of land hereditaments and premises hereby granted or intended to be so, with the appurtenances unto the said Christopher Ozias, his heirs and assigns against the said Mathew Brook and his heirs and against all and every other person or persons whatsoever lawfully claiming or to claim by, from or under him, them or any of them Shall and Will Warrant and forever Defend by these presents.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF the said parties to these presents have interchangeably set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

Mathew Brook (SEAL)

Sarah Brook (SEAL)

Sealed and delivered in
the presence of us

Wm. Potts

Abel Witner

Received the day of the date of the within written indenture from the within named Christopher Ozias the sum of Two Hundred and sixty Pounds Ten Shillings in full of the consideration money therein mentioned.

Test Witness

Mathew Brook

Benj. Rittenhouse

The Thirtieth day of December 1793 before me Benjamin Rittenhouse, Esq., one of Justices &c personally appeared the within named Mathew Brook & Sarah, his wife, and acknowledged the within written Indenture to be their act and deed and desired the same may be recorded as such, the said Sarah being of full age secretly and apart examined the contents thereof first made known unto her, she voluntarily consenting thereunto.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand and seal the day and year afore-said.

BENJAMIN RITTENHOUSE (SEAL)

Recorded the 8th day of March and recorded the 9th April 1794."

In 1805 Christopher built a brick and stone house in which he lived for the rest of his years. It is in good condition today and is located on Ridge Avenue, Roxborough.

In 1794 Christopher was one of the Managers of the Poor.

In 1797 he was one of the petitioners for improvement of Ridge Road.

1700 Anthony Bigony, in his will, appoints Christopher Ozias as one of the executors.

April 7, 1804 Abraham Levering conveyed to Christopher Ozias and 27 others as Trustees, the William Levering School which originated in 1748.

1808 John Bigony, in his will, nominates his step-brother, Christopher Ozias, as one of the executors. Christopher's interest, as well as that of his associates in the Cemetery, is noted in the first paragraph of a Deed, as follows:

"THIS INDENTURE made the twenty-fourth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and four Between Nathan Levering of the Township of Roxborough in the County of Philadelphia and in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, Inn Holder, and Sarah, his wife, of the one part, and Cornelius Holget, Yeoman, Michael Righter, Yeoman, John Smith Wheelwright, Lewis Smith Wheelwright, Godfrey Buckius, Shop keeper, John Levering, Joiner, Anthony Levering, Yeoman, Thomas Levering, Blacksmith, Aaron Levering, Blacksmith, Nathan Levering, Inn Holder, Christopher Ozias, hozier, Michael Levering, house carpenter, and John Bigony Cooper, all of Roxborough Township aforesaid Trustees of & for a certain lot or piece of land heretofore granted for and converted into a burying ground of the other part."

Elizabeth, the wife of Christopher Ozias, died March 4, 1841 aged 84 years 3 months and was buried in the Leverington Cemetery.

It is evident from all records that Christopher was a good citizen of Roxborough. He served his community and his country well and lived to a ripe old age. He died on December 27, 1845 aged 95 years 6 months and 2 days, as calculated from the Durrmenz baptismal record. He was buried in the Leverington Cemetery, and his tombstone gives his age as 94 years 7 months. Several generations of his also lie in this cemetery.

Christopher Ozias had many descendants, many of whom are recorded in the genealogical section.

On January 13, 1846 Letters of Administration on the Estate of Christopher Ozias, Deceased, were granted to Joseph Ozias of Roxborough, Bond \$1500.00, Securities: Philip Knorr and George Ozias of Germantown.



Home of Christopher Ozias built by him in 1805.



37 Jacob H. Ozias 1799-1881.

Joseph Ozias died early in 1848.

On April 15, 1848 Letters of Administration on the Estate of Christopher Ozias, Deceased, were granted to Jacob H. Ozias of Roxborough, Bond \$4000.00, Securities: Joseph Swartz of 319 North 3rd Street, and Charles C. Ozias of 80 North 3rd Street.





10 Peter Ozeas 1738-1824

Photograph of Oil Portrait.

Chapter IV

PETER OZIAS - OZEAS

Peter Ozias, baptized Pierre, was the seventh child of Etienne Ozias and Elizabeth Maneval, his wife. He was born July 2, 1738 in Durrmenz, Wurttemberg, Germany, and arrived in Philadelphia with his widowed mother by Ship "Patience" September 15, 1753. He was then 15 years old. In his mature years he always wrote it Ozeas, and so did his family.

In order to locate his place of birth a search for his biography was made through the files of old newspapers and documents in the Library of the Pennsylvania Historical Society, Church records, City Hall records, and the Pennsylvania Archives. It was not found, nor was any clue to his descendants, some of whom had been laid in Laurel Hill Cemetery. An advertisement inserted in the daily press brought the information that Mrs. Susan Ellen Clifton had recently died. It seemed then that she was the last of the family.

Several years later a clue was established which led to the discovery of several living descendants, one in Central Ohio, and correspondence was opened with Leland K. Ramborger, and from his wife the Compiler learned that there was in their possession, a file of old documents, papers, etc., which related to the active life of Peter Ozeas. An immediate visit to inspect this file was made with the result of finding a sheet of paper yellow with age, on which was written:

"Peter Ozeas was born at Tirpents, Wurttemberg 2nd of July, 1738.

Saturday, April 25th, 1824, died at 11 o'clock P.M., Peter Ozeas, aged 85 years 9 months 22 days."

Through correspondence with the U.S. Consul in Stuttgart, the name and address of a competent Archivist was obtained and he at once saw that Tirpents was Durrmenz, and that the name Ozias, being French, meant that this family was a member of the Waldense Community which was settled there in 1699-1703. This Archivist discovered the Book of Baptisms with its Ozias records.

This discovery led to the development of the connection of our family with the Vaudois or Waldense History and left no doubt as to our European origin. The Compiler's interest became so great as to lead him and his daughter in 1937 to visit Grenoble, Geneva, Berne, Durrmenz and other places to search the records for Ozias data, and was rewarded by the finding of much interesting information.

The first date on which Peter Ozeas appears in the Philadelphia records is 1756, when at the age of 18 years he became a member of the First Reformed Church.

On April 27, 1760 he married Magdalena Hergert, or Herger, the daughter of George Herger. Mary, she was later called. Rev. John Conrad Steiner, pastor of the Church, performed the ceremony. On November 1, 1761 their first child was born in Germantown and was named George for his grandfather Herger, who later willed to him one-third of his estate. On February 16, 1786 this son George married Mary Eckhart, daughter of William Eckhart. They had 8 children, as shown on

the Chart. On November 17, 1799 Mary, his wife, died, aged 33 years 4 months and 4 days.

On July 4, 1801 George Ozeas married Elizabeth Hutts; there were no children. Elizabeth survived George many years. She died April 18, 1851 aged 80 years.

On February 6, 1765 Peter Ozeas' second son was born and named John for Peter's brother John, then living in Reading, Pa. On June 25, 1789 son John married Mary Connar, and on September 19, 1790 he died, aged 25 years 17 months and 13 days, without issue. Of him little was found except that he was a carpenter.

On June 10, 1795 Mary, Peter's wife, died, aged 54 years 3 months and 6 days, and was buried in the small cemetery at 17th and Cherry Streets. On February 7, 1870 the body was reinterred in Laurel Hill Cemetery, Lot No. 84, Section M, where may be seen the original tombstone now in a horizontal position, on which in addition to the birth and death dates are seven lines in English which pay a high tribute to her charitable motives. These sentiments are duplicated in German.

Of Peter's children only George and John lived to maturity, and as John died without issue, Peter's line was carried down through George's children. It is supposed that some of the deaths were caused by the several scourges of yellow fever which raged in Philadelphia.

The church records of marriages, births, and deaths, and the records of Wills enabled the working out of the genealogical chart and sheets. They are fairly accurate, as omissions were supplied from other sources, principally from the records found in Ohio.

In 1806 there was a division in the First Reformed Church, due to the fact that a group of members desired services in the English language, while others insisted on continuing them in German. There was a separation and the new group effected an organization which became the First Reformed Dutch Church, with a church building in Crown Street. Later, Rev. Jacob Brodhead became the Minister and he was one of the witnesses to Peter's Will.

Peter remained a member of the earlier church until January 7, 1814, when he with 10 other men and 17 women made a Confession of Faith, thereby becoming regular Communicants of the second Church, which today is located at 15th and Dauphin Streets. That church was visited, the early membership lists were produced, and Peter's name was found. Evidently he helped to finance this church, for at his death it was found that it owed him a thousand dollars.

On January 9, 1817 Peter's granddaughter, Elizabeth Matilda Ozeas, wife of John James Ramborger, became a member of this church.

Peter was not only a good church member but he loved to be sociable as he was possessed of a genial nature. Those of us who are Masons are interested in his Masonic record:

"Ancient York Masonry Lodge Number 19 Philadelphia. Peter Ozeas: Initiated April 16, 1795; Crafted May 7, 1795; Raised May 30, 1795; Withdrawn May 15, 1800. Admitted to Membership in Lodge No. 91 September 18, 1801."

Peter enjoyed the social contacts obtained through membership in Military organizations. In several volumes of the Pennsylvania Archives his name is given on the muster rolls of the Philadelphia Militia. For the years 1787 and 1788 he

is a member of the 6th Company, 4th Battalion. In another mention he is Lieutenant Peter Ozeas in 4th Company, 3rd Battalion. A Commission signed by the Governor of Pennsylvania is now in the possession of one of his descendants.

The Pennsylvania Magazine of 1902, Vol. 26, pages 461 and 462, carries this item:

"The diarist Hiltzheimer in his diary under date of May 1, 1787 states that he dined at C. Breton's place on the banks of the Schuylkill by appointment with the following gentlemen: N. Boys, A. Geyer, Wm. Richards, S. McLane, P. Ozeas, Philip Pancake, John Purdon and Mr. Forbach. Ozeas took a prominent part the following year in a civic procession, celebrating the adoption of the Federal Constitution."

A study of the City Hall records soon disclosed the fact that Peter Ozeas became a recognized business man and a prominent citizen. Evidently his first business was that of a grocer, then a few years later he was rated as a "shop-keeper," and finally all documents refer to him as "gentleman."

Peter appears to have had great faith in the City's future, for he dealt much in real estate and in the majority of the transfers he is the "Grantee," rarely the "Grantor." One of the earliest records on file is dated April 10, 1777:

"William Kerlin and wife deeds to Peter Ozeas, grocer of Philadelphia, for the sum of 650 pounds, he being the highest bidder at the public sale held in the London Coffee House, a certain property on Front Street, etc."

He paid cash, as the Receipt is recorded.

During the years 1783-1809 he appears to have been very active as nine transactions, all purchases, were recorded. One of the largest was for a parcel on the south side of Sassafras Street, in which "Nicholas Garrison of Readingtown, Berks County, conveys to Peter Ozeas for 3500 pounds cash, that being the full consideration money."

On January 31, 1820 Peter Ozeas "gentleman" is given title to a certain property located on the east side of Delaware and Third Streets by Jacob Nathans, merchant, and his wife, Margaret Lucretia, for the sum of \$10,450.00. Receipt for the cash payment follows. This appears to have been his last purchase. By reference to the Chart it can be noted that Margaret Lucretia was the eldest child of son George and therefore Peter's oldest grandchild. Later on we will make note that this Jacob Nathans was a trouble-maker, first for Peter, then for the family.

A number of the old City Directories were found. The first one issued was for 1785. In it is the name of Peter Ozeas, grocer. In 1796 Peter Ozeas, inspector of the port. In 1804, 1806 and 1807 he is inspector of customs. For the years 1814 to 1823 inclusive he is one of the 24 inspectors of customs on the Custom House rolls. In the U.S. Census of 1790 we find Peter Ozeas "Officer of Customs."

The above references point to the fact that Peter, by reason of his official position, had much to do with the shipping business. Later we will make note of how this affected the interests and business of his son George. It also probably accounts for the fact that two sailing masters married two of his granddaughters.

During the Revolution and especially during the early stages, certain committees were elected by the loyal citizens of Philadelphia to look after and to regulate the details of matters which affected the city in its entirety. These committees were generally composed of unflinching Whigs and their activity, patriotism and just dealing are conspicuous in the annals of those days.

Among the samples of some of the recantations which they required, are found some on untrue or unpatriotic statements, others for charging prices higher than those established for certain commodities by the Committee. One was found which deals with Peter and so we quote it as it shows his conscientiousness and loyalty.

"To the Committee of Inspection and Observation of the City and Liberties of Philadelphia,

Gentlemen:-

The mistake which I have committed in having bought and sold two barrels of coffee at a price higher than limited by you, gives me extreme pain. Had I adverted to the fatal consequences of such conduct, the regard I have for the Public welfare and the interest I have taken in the present struggle for liberty, would have wholly prevented my having any share in so destructive a measure. I now voluntarily offer to the public through the Committee my sincere acknowledgement for this error and declare the utmost readiness to acquiesce in any measure that may assure the public of my exact conformity in future, to such regulations as this Committee may judge to be for the public benefit - being fully satisfied of their unbiased attention to the public good. If the Committee should judge it necessary to publish my case to the world I shall hold myself extremely obliged if they shall judge it proper to suffer this declaration and acknowledgement to appear at the same time and order it accordingly.

Peter Ozeas

Philadelphia, April 2, 1776."

In the file of Poulson's American Daily Advertisers and of date April 26, 1824, was found this Obituary Notice:

"Died on Saturday night between the hours of eleven and twelve o'clock, Mr. Peter Ozeas, aged 86 years. His friends and the friends of the family are particularly invited to attend his funeral this afternoon at 4:00 o'clock from his late dwelling No. 313 Arch Street.

The Masonic Brethren of the late Mr. Ozeas are particularly invited to attend his funeral."

His exact age is 85 years 9 months 22 days.

His Will was proven in Court and Testamentary Letters granted to the Executors on April 27, 1824.

This is Peter's Will:

"BE IT REMEMBERED that I Peter Ozeas of the City of Philadelphia being advanced in years and through divine mercy of sound and well disposing Mind Memory and Understanding do make and ordain this my last Will and Testament in manner and form following that is to say As to all my worldly Estate I dispose thereof as follows vixt. First I do hereby give and devise unto my Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger her Heirs and Assigns All that my frame Messuage or Tenement and lot or piece of Ground twenty feet in breadth by about thirty-six feet in length situate back of Colladay's lot and fronting my large

Alley or Carriage way leading into Eighth Street in the City of Philadelphia together with the free use and privilege of the said alley or carriage way and with all other the appurtenances to hold to her my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger her Heirs and Assigns for ever.

Item I do also give and devise unto my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger the free use occupation Rents and Income of all that my messuage or Tenement and Lot or piece of ground thereunto belonging where I now dwell situate on the North side of Mulberry Street between the Eighth and Ninth Streets from Delaware in the City of Philadelphia extending from the said Mulberry Street Northward to my said large alley or carriage way twenty feet wide leading into Eighth Street aforesaid and also free use occupation Rents and Income of all that my other messuage and lot of ground situate lying and being directly Northward of that where I dwell situate on the South side of Cherry Street between the said Eighth and Ninth Streets in the said City and extending from the said Cherry Street Southward in length to my said twenty feet wide alley or carriage way leading into Eighth Street aforesaid together with the free use and privilege of the said twenty feet wide alley and with all other the appurtenances to hold to her my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger for and during all the term of her natural life and no longer She paying the taxes thereof and keeping the Buildings in tenantable repair and from and immediately after the decease of my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger then I give and devise the free use occupation rents and income of the said two last before mentioned messuages and lots of ground with the privileges and appurtenances unto her Husband Captain John J. Romberger for and during all the term of his natural life and no longer he paying all the taxes thereof and keeping the buildings in tenantable repair and from and immediately after the death of the survivor of them the said Captain John J. Romberger and my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger his wife then I give and devise all and singular the said two last before mentioned messuages or Tenements and Lots or pieces of ground with the privileges and appurtenances unto all and every the children of my said granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger born and to be born that shall be living at her Death and the lawful issue of such of them as shall be then dead leaving issue and their Heirs and Assigns for ever to be equally divided amongst them part and share alike as tenants in common for always however that such issue take and receive amongst them in fee simple and in equal parts as tenants in common such part and share only as his her or their deceased parent would have taken if then living and no more and if my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger shall die without leaving a child or children or a grandchild or grandchildren her surviving then from and immediately after the death of the survivor of them the said John J. Romberger and my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger his wife I give and devise all and singular the aforesaid two last before mentioned messuages or tenements and Lots or pieces of Ground with the privileges and appurtenances unto all and every my Great Grandchildren born and to be born that shall be living at the time of the Death of the survivor of them the said John J. Romberger and my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger his wife and their Heirs and assigns for ever equally to be divided amongst them part and share alike as tenants in common.

Item I do moreover give and bequeath unto my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger her Heirs and Assigns absolutely for ever all and singular my four shares of Stock in the Philadelphia Bank and all the Dividends due and unpaid thereon at my death and that may thereafter accrue and become due and payable thereupon And I direct my Executors forthwith after my decease to transfer the said four shares of the Philadelphia Bank Stock unto her my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger to her absolute use for ever And in addition thereto I do further give and bequeath unto my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger her Heirs and Assigns absolutely for ever

all the principal debt or sum of one thousand Dollars due owing and payable to me by and from the German Reformed Church in Crown Street in Philadelphia now under the pastoral care of the Reverend Doctor Brodhead and all the Interest that may be due and unpaid thereon at my Death and that may afterwards accrue and become due and payable thereupon And I direct my Executors forthwith after my decease to transfer and assign the said Mortgage and the Bond accompanying the same and all the said monies both principal and interest therein mentioned and thereby due and to become due and payable thereupon unto her my said Granddaughter Anna Susanna Romberger to her absolute use for ever.

Item I give and devise unto my Granddaughter Mary Eckhart Hearttee her Heirs and assigns all that my yearly Rent Charges of one hundred and sixty Dollars per annum issuing out of a lot of Ground situate on the North side of Mulberry Street between the said Eighth and Ninth Streets in the said City now in the tenure of James Fassitt and also all that my yearly Rent Charge or Ground-rent of one hundred and forty Dollars per annum issuing out of a lot of ground situate on the North side of Mulberry Street between the said Eighth and Ninth Streets in the said City now or late in the tenure of George Sybrand together with all the ways means and remedies for the recovery thereof respectively to hold to her my said granddaughter Mary Eckhart Hearttee her Heirs and assigns for ever.

Item I do moreover give and bequeath unto my said Granddaughter Mary Eckhart Hearttee the sum of five hundred and fifty Dollars in Debt of the United States in the funds of the United States In trust to apply the same to the maintenance support and education of her son Ozeas Ramburger Hearttee during his minority and if there should remain more than sufficient for those objects then the surplus to be by my said trustee paid over to the said Ozeas Ramburger Hearttee when he shall attain the age of twenty one years and in case he shall die under the said age of twenty one years then the same shall go to and be and remain to my said Granddaughter Mary Eckhart Hearttee to and for her absolute use ever.

Item I do also give and bequeath unto my said Granddaughter Mary Eckhart Hearttee her Executors and administors ten shares of the capital Stock of the Farmer's & Mechanic's Bank In trust to and for the sole and separate use of her Daughter Mary Lucretia Hearttee absolutely for ever and upon trust to apply the Dividends to accrue and grow due thereon to the education of her Daughter the said Mary Lucretia Hearttee and to the maintenance and support of her said Daughter during her minority And in case her Daughter the said Mary Lucretia Hearttee shall die under the age of eighteen years then the said ten shares of Bank Stock in the Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank shall go and be and remain to my said Granddaughter Mary Eckhart Hearttee her Heirs and Assigns to and for her and their absolute use for ever.

Item I give and devise unto my Friends Joseph Morris of the said City House Carpenter and Andrew Geyer of the said City Esquire and their Heirs all those my two yearly Rent Charges or Ground-rents issuing out of lots of Ground situate on the North side of Mulberry Street between the said Eighth and Ninth Streets in the said City one of two hundred and forty Dollars per annum payable by Hugh Cooper and the other of one hundred and fifty six Dollars per annum payable by Samuel Williams And also all that my other Yearly Rent Charge or Ground-rent of Sixty six Dollars per annum issuing out of a lot of ground on Cherry Street between the said Eighth and Ninth Streets in the said City and all the Ways means and Remedies for the recoverin thereof respectively to hold to them the said Joseph Morris and Andrew Geyer and their Heirs and Assigns to their proper Use for ever In trust nevertheless as a Friend for the payment of a certain Mortgage Debt or principal sum of five thousand Dollars by me owing and payable to Stephen Anderson And upon this further trust that until the said principal debt shall be

required to be paid off they my said trustees shall receive the said three yearly Rent Charges or Groundrents as they shall respectively accrue and grow due and thereout in the first instance pay and discharge the interest of the said Mortgage debt of five thousand Dollars as the same shall from time to time accrue and grow due and shall afterwards pay over the surplus of the annual income of the said three several Groundrents into the hands of my Granddaughter Margaret Lucretia Nathans from time to time during all the term of her natural life to and for her sole and separate use and benefit without being liable in any way or manner whatever to her Husband's Debts Contracts Forfeitures or Engagements present or future and the Receipts of my said Granddaughter Margaret Lucretia Nathans in her own name and under her own separate hand alone for the said surplus of the said annual income of the said three several Groundrents shall notwithstanding her coverture be the only sufficient Discharges to my said trustees for the same And from and immediately after the Decease of my said Granddaughter Margaret Lucretia Nathans then as for and concerning the said three several Yearly Rent Charges or Groundrents last before mentioned In trust to the use and behoof of all and every the Children of my said Granddaughter Margaret Lucretia Nathans born and to be born that shall be living at her death and the lawful issue of such of them as shall be then dead leaving issue and their respective Heirs and Assigns for ever equally to be divided amongst them part and share alike as tenants in common so always however that such issue take amongst them in fee simple and in equal parts as tenants in common such part and share only as his her or their deceased parent would have taken if then living and no more and if my said Granddaughter Margaret Lucretia Nathans shall die without leaving a Child or Children or a Grandchild or Grandchildren her surviving then I give and devise all the aforesaid three several Yearly Rent Charges or Groundrents last before mentioned unto her two Sisters my said Granddaughters Mary Eckhart Hearttee and Anna Susanna Romberger and their several and respective Heirs and Assigns for ever equally to be divided between them part and share alike as tenants in common PROVIDED always and upon this further trust and special confidence nevertheless that if the aforesaid Mortgage Debt or principal sum of five thousand Dollars shall at any time be demanded or required from my Executors or Estate then and in that case my Trustees the said Joseph Morris and Andrew Geyer and the survivor of them and the Heirs of such survivor shall and I do hereby order and direct authorise and empower them and the survivor of them and the heirs of such survivor forthwith after such demand or requisition to bargain and sell and absolutely dispose of the said three several Yearly Rent Charges or Groundrents herein last before mentioned or such and so many of them as shall be sufficient to pay off and discharge the said Mortgage debt of five thousand Dollars and the interest thereof together with all such costs and Charges as may have accrued thereon and to make execute and deliver good and sufficient titles for the same to the purchaser or purchasers thereof and his her or their Heirs and Assigns for ever freed and discharged from the uses and trust aforesaid and by and with the proceeds of such sales to pay off and discharge the said Mortgage-debt both principal and interest together with the Costs and Charges thence arising anything herein before contained to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding And if there should then remain any surplus of the said proceeds of Sales after payment of the said debt and interest and costs and Charges aforesaid then to pay over such surplus into the hands of my said Granddaughter Margaret Lucretia Nathans to and for her sole and separate use and benefit excluding her Husband from all right and interest therein so that the same or any part thereof shall not be in his power or disposal or subject to his control or Intermeddling or liable in any way or manner whatever to his Debts Contracts Forfeiture or Engagements present or future and the receipt of my said Granddaughter Margaret Lucretia Nathans in her own name and under her own hand alone for the said surplus of such proceeds of sales if any there be shall notwithstanding her coverture be the only sufficient discharge to my said trustees for the same anything herein before contained to

the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Item as for and concerning all the rest residue revision and remainder of my Estate real personal and mixed whatsoever and wheresoever which I have not herein before otherwise disposed of I do hereby give devise and bequeath the same and every part and parcel thereof unto my said three Grandchildren Mary Eckhart Hearttee Margaret Lucretia Nathans and Anna Susanna Romberger their several and respective Heirs Executors Administrators and Assigns for ever equally to be divided amongst them part and share alike as tenants in common.

And I do constitute and appoint my Friends the aforesaid Joseph Morris and Andrew Geyer Executors of this my last Will and Testament and I do hereby revoke annul and make void all former and other Wills and Testaments by me heretofore made and do declare this only to be my last Will and Testament.

In Witness whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal the twenty sixth day of December in the year of our Lord One thousand eight hundred and twenty three 1823.

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Peter Ozeas the Testator as and for his last Will and Testament in the presence of us (the words "twelve" struck out in two places on the first page and in one place on the second page and the word "twenty" interlined in those three several places)

PETER OZEAS

Republished by the said Peter Ozeas the testator as and for the last Will and Testament in the presence of us this thirty first day of December 1823.

ROBT. RALSTON

THOS. VOIGT

JACOB BRODHEAD

P. THOMSON

THO'S LATIMER

WM. MURDOCK

On reading the Will it will be noted that it mentions three granddaughters, Anna Susanna Romberger, Mary Eckhart Hearttee, and Margaret Lucretia Nathans; also the names of two great grandchildren who are the children of Mary Eckhart Hearttee, the son, Ozeas Romberger Hearttee, the daughter, Mary Lucretia Hearttee and provision is made for their education. The mention of the various parcels of real estate indicates his participation in that business. He was also interested in Banking as shown by his ownership of Four Shares in The Philadelphia Bank and Ten Shares in The Farmer's and Mechanic's Bank. The Will is dated December 26, 1823, and then "Republished" five days later, December 31, 1823. The reason for this was evidently due to the fact that Jacob Nathans, the husband of one of Peter's granddaughters, was trying to involve him in the payment of \$25,000.00. This action called for a written declaration by Peter and it is attached to the Will and became a part of it.

This is the Declaration:

"I Peter Ozeas the within named Testator having been within a few days past informed that Jacob Nathans asserts the existence of a paper, bearing date in the month of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty signed and sealed by me whereby I bind my Estate after my decease for the payment of twenty five thousand Dollars if I do not devise to him and his Wife and their heirs all my property in Arch Street where I now

dwelling, which said assertion is unfounded as I am positively sure I never knowingly or intentionally executed such a paper Now in order to do away any such pretence and to acquit myself of the great injustice which is attempted to be done, I do hereby solemnly and deliberately republish my foregoing Will declaring it to be my Testament and last Will containing the only disposition which from the date of it I have wished and ordered and do still wish and order to be made of my Estate after my decease AND I do further solemnly declare, being now far advanced in life, and mindful of the serious nature of such a declaration, which I deem of the same weight as if I were upon my solemn oath that I never did knowingly and intentionally sign seal or otherwise execute any such paper as that above asserted, and of which a copy from the Recorder's office is now before me, and that if my signature thereto be genuine it must have been obtained from me by fraud and imposition and without my knowing the contents and the same is utterly void and of no effect IN WITNESS whereof I the said Peter Ozeas the testator have hereunto set my hand and Seal the thirty first day of December in the Year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty three.

PETER OZEAS

Signed sealed published and declared by the said Peter Ozeas the testator as and for a republication of his last Will and Testament contained on the nine preceding pages and as a solemn declaration of the facts herein above set forth in the presence of us and further the said Peter Ozeas the testator did republish and declare the foregoing writing contained on the said nine preceding pages and dated the twenty sixth day of December instant to be his last Will and Testament in the presence of us this thirty first day of December one thousand eight hundred and twenty three.

ROBT. RALSTON

JACOB BRODHEAD

THO'S LATIMER

WM. MURDOCK

Philadelphia April 27th 1824 Then personally appeared Thomas Voit & Peter Thomson the witnesses to the foregoing Will and the former on his solemn oath and the latter on his solemn affirmation according to Law did depose & say that they did see & hear Peter Ozias the testator in the said Will named sign, seal, publish & declare the same as & for his last Will & testament and that at the doing thereof he was of sound mind memory & understanding to the best knowledge & belief.

Coram

IOS: BARNES

Register

Philadelphia April 27th 1824 Then personally appeared Robert Ralston, Thomas Latimer, Jacob Brodhead & William Murdock the witness to the foregoing Republication & solemn declaration and the first and two last named on their solemn oaths & the said Thomas Latimer on his solemn affirmation according to Law did severally depose & say that they did see & hear Peter Ozeas the testator in the said Republication & solemn declaration named sign seal publish & declare the same as & for Republication of his last Will & testament and a solemn declaration of the facts therein set forth and that at the doing thereof he was of sound mind memory & understanding to the best of their knowledge & belief.

Coram

IOS: BARNES

Register

The Executors to wit:-

Joseph Morris, affirmed }

Andrew Geyer, sworn }

same day & Letters Testamentary granted unto them."

This Declaration must have thwarted Nathans' plans, but as he appears to have been quite a schemer he bottled his wrath for the time and we find that nearly twelve years later 1835 he developed a scheme to compel the Executors of Peter's Estate to dispose of certain Ground Rents. This time Nathans sought Legislative action by having it rushed through in the closing minutes of the Session.

When this action became known to the Executors and the surviving Heirs they Memorialized the Legislature.

This is a copy of the Memorial:

MEMORIAL

TO THE HONORABLE THE

SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA

OF

MARY E. HEARTTEE

AND

JNO. J. RAMBORGER, For His Son, HORACE G. O. RAMBORGER

TO THE HONORABLE THE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE STATE OF PENNSYLVANIA:

The Memorial of Mary Eckhart Hearttee, and John J. Romberger, for his Son, Horace G. O. Romberger,

RESPECTFULLY SHEWETH,

That your Honorable Bodies having, on the 15th day of April last, in the 9th section of "an Act, authorising the laying out of a Road from Shippenville, in Vanango County, to Ridgway, in Jefferson County," enacted, That Joseph Morris and Andrew Geyer, Trustees under the WILL OF PETER OZEAS late of the City of Philadelphia, deceased, be, and were, by the said Act, authorized and directed to sell in fee simple, within three months from the passage of the said Act, three certain Ground Rents, amounting to a large sum of money; your memorialists beg leave respectfully, to represent, that the said MARY ECKHART HEARTTEE, and the said HORACE G. O. ROMBERGER, are greatly interested in the disposition of the said Ground Rents, as devisees, under the said Will of the said Peter Ozeas, inasmuch as in the event of the death of Margaret L. Nathans, without issue her surviving (and she has not any issue now), the said Ground Rents are given and devised by the said Testator, to the two Sisters of the said M. L. Nathans, and Granddaughters of the said Testator, the aforementioned MARY E. HEARTTEE and ANNA SUSANNA ROMBERGER, their respective heirs and assigns, forever, (the latter of whom is since deceased, leaving the said HORACE G. O. ROMBERGER, her infant son), Providing, that if a certain Mortgage debt of the said Testator's shall be demanded or required from his Executors, then the said Trustees are authorized to sell the said Ground Rents, or such and so many as shall be sufficient to pay off the said Mortgage debt, the principal of which is Five Thousand

Dollars, and if any surplus should remain, to pay over the same to the hands of the said M. L. Nathans, for her sole and separate use, as will appear by the said Will, a copy of which is hereunto annexed, for the information of the Legislature.

That the said Mortgage debt has never been demanded of the Executors or Estate of the said Testator, and your memorialists are advised, by the opinions of Counsel, a copy of which is also hereto annexed, That the sales of the said Ground Rents, and then only "such and so many of them" as are sufficient to discharge the said Mortgage debt, can legally be made, only under the provision hereinbefore referred to, of the said Will, and that the said MARY E. HEARTTEE and the said infant Son of the ANNA SUSANNA ROMBERGER, deceased, have a clear right or interest in the said Ground Rents to arise upon the event of the death of the said M. L. Nathans, without child or grandchild, previous to the demand or requisition being made, of the said Mortgage debt, according to the said Will; That your memorialists conceive from the fact, that the words "paying the incumbrances thereon," in the said section of the Act, not being the words of the Will, nor the parties interested in the Will, named in said section, and from other circumstances, that it is probable your Honourable Bodies had not a copy of the said Will, nor were informed accurately of its provisions; and, besides, the said section being introduced into an Act upon an entirely different subject, relating to a distant part of the State, and passed on the last day of the Session, your memorialists venture to suggest, that the usual attention of the Legislature was not excited, and they had no notice of such a section being about to be passed, or they would have made a correct statement of all necessary and proper facts. Your memorialists would further respectfully represent, that they have understood that a printed statement of facts said to have existed or occurred, and signed "Jb. Nathans," was circulated at Harrisburg, during the last Session of the Legislature, but not addressed to either of your Honorable Bodies, nor presented to them as a body; and, therefore, your memorialists will only say, in relation to such printed statement, that they deem it wholly foreign to the Will of the said Testator, whether true or not; but, it is ex parte, and if they thought your Honorable Bodies could go into such an inquiry relative to the Will of the said Testator or desired so to do, your memorialists can produce the most satisfactory evidence of an entirely different state of facts, but as your memorialists believe you are not disposed, when properly informed, to interfere with a Last Will and Testament, solemnly made and published, and perfectly legal, against those interested therein, and having rights vested thereby, they will conclude by respectfully praying your Honorable Bodies to repeal or annul the said 9th section of the said Act of Assembly, in such manner and form as you may deem advisable.

And as in duty bound, they ever pray &c.

MARY E. HEARTTEE,

JNO. J. RAMBORG,

For his Son, HORACE G. O. RAMBORG.

Philadelphia, 30th November, 1835.

Strange to say, Peter's burial place is unknown. Much time and effort was spent in the search. It is likely that he was buried in one of the small cemeteries that later had to give way to the growth of the city and when the body was re-interred no record was made of it.

It is to be noted that Peter outlived the last one of his children, George, by fourteen years, and while he was surrounded by three granddaughters who no doubt devoted themselves to him, he must have longed for the companionship

of a son. His thoughts at such times probably drifted toward the sons of his brother John, more especially to the one who was his namesake, Peter, or John Peter, as he was baptized, who then lived in Preble County, Ohio. Peter probably had seen this nephew when he was a babe in arms in Berks County, Pennsylvania. He may have been present at the baptism, as it is known that he made frequent trips to Readingtown, as Reading was then called; he had business interests there. At any rate, Peter wrote this nephew about 1815 and invited him to journey to Philadelphia and visit him. In those horseback days a distance of 500 miles, 1,000 round trip, over rough roads and wagon tracks, was a large undertaking which would not only cost money but also fatigue, discomfort and fear. When nephew Peter could not see his way to accept, Uncle Peter sent him a watch, a real present in those days. This watch has been preserved and was inspected by the Compiler a few years ago.

We can only conjecture what would have happened to nephew Peter had he made the visit. He would have found a wealthy uncle and no doubt his life would have been prolonged because, during the following year he was kicked by a horse, severely injured, and died as the result.

So we end the story of Peter Ozeas, who began life in Durrmenz, Wurttemberg, and ended it in Philadelphia. Much more could have been extracted from the records of his activities, but it is believed that which is here given will serve to show what manner of man he was.

Chapter V

GEORGE OZEAS AND HIS FAMILY

George was the eldest child of Peter Ozeas. He was born November 1, 1761 in Germantown, then a suburb of Philadelphia, now a part of the city. This indicates that during his early married life he resided in Germantown.

In 1779 George became a member of the First Reformed Church. On February 25, 1786 he married Mary Eckhart, daughter of William Eckhart, a close friend of Peter Ozeas. The record of the marriage license mentions George as "grocer." On December 12, 1786 their first child, Margaret Lucretia, was born and then baptized on December 31st, the godparents being Peter Ozeas and wife Mary. Seven other children were born to them.

On November 17, 1799 Mary, the wife of George, died. On July 4, 1801 George married Elizabeth Hutts, as has already been stated. There was no issue of this second marriage.

On November 9, 1805 Mary Eckhart Ozeas, George's second child, married Philip Dick, who died on November 25, 1806, leaving one child, who had been given the impressive name of Lucretia Figura Phillippa.

On March 23, 1811 widow Mary was married to Captain Isaac Thomas Hearttee in a Presbyterian Church in New York City, where on April 1, 1812 was born their first child, named Ozeas Ramborger. Their second child, Mary Lucretia, was born in Baltimore on September 18, 1813.

It was found in a Log Book that Captain Hearttee was Master of the brig "Amelia," and he had sailed her from New York for Gottenborg on June 25, 1810. The wedding evidently took place immediately after his return from that voyage.

George Ozeas died April 25, 1810, aged 48 years 5 months 24 days. It is apparent from the Philadelphia records, that he led an active business life. He was associated with his father in many transactions and recorded as "biscuit baker," then sometimes as "merchant." He also dealt in real estate. One of his early purchases was on August 10, 1799, when he was deeded property on Second Street, between Spruce and Walnut Streets.

It was also found that later he devoted much time and money to the Shipping business, for among his papers which have been preserved, are many Marine Insurance policies issued to him and covering valuable cargoes, and also the ships which were bound for various ports. This must have required the investment of considerable capital, part of which may have been supplied by his father, Peter.

It has also been noted that Peter, the father, through his official position as Inspector of the Port and Inspector of Customs, had much to do with the shipping trade of Philadelphia. It was therefore easy for George, the son, to see possibilities in that industry and to connect himself with it. Anyone can imagine the business and social contacts with persons engaged in the same business. In George's case, these contacts resulted in important family relationships. Two of his daughters and a granddaughter married masters of sailing ships.

The first of these marriages, as already noted, was that of the widow, Mary Ozeas Dick to Captain Isaac Thomas Hearttee. Of Captain Hearttee we know very little, except that he was born December 25, 1787. Apparently he sailed ships out of the ports of Philadelphia, Baltimore and New York: we have evidence that on June 28, 1810 he sailed from New York on the brig "Amelia" for Gottenborg. In the Naval Register for the year 1818 he is listed as a "sailing master." He must have been a very conscientious, sensitive man, for some fancied disgrace which he thought had come to the family he committed suicide in 1840.

The second sailing master to come into relationship with the family of George Ozeas was Captain John James Ramborger. He was born about 1781 in the city of Trieste, then in Austria. His family was of the Nobility, and he had the advantages of an education. While still in his teens a designing uncle schemed to obtain possession of his person and his inheritance. When knowledge of this came to his mother she quietly smuggled him aboard a ship that was about to set sail for America, and so quickly was this done that the lad barely had a change of clothing. Later, when he had become established in America, the mother sent him several boxes of clothing and belongings, and she wrote him a letter about the contents of these boxes. This letter has been preserved. It is supposed that young Ramborger landed in Philadelphia. At any rate, after some years he was employed as a clerk in the shipping office of George Ozeas, and naturally became much interested in sea trade. He became a U. S. citizen on November 9, 1803. He sailed on a number of ships and eventually obtained a license as Master, and from then on was a fullfledged Captain, and sailed "the seven seas." He sailed ship and kept his Log Books, one of which has been preserved. One or two entries in this Log show his great resourcefulness. Shortly before June 1812, when war was declared between the United States and England, he sailed a ship with cargo destined for a port in India, and after some months he entered the harbor of Madras, India, completely ignorant of the war. He was immediately seized, his ship and cargo confiscated, and he and his crew thrown into prison. He must have been confined for months, but he finally managed to escape with some gold concealed about his person. The next entry in his Log is two years later, in Calcutta, at which port he chartered a ship and loaded a cargo for a port in China. We do not know how he reached Calcutta from Madras; he may have disguised himself as a common sailor and gone by sea, or he may have made his way by land. If so, he was beset by all sorts of perplexing conflicts in those 900 or more miles.

Captain Ramborger married, first Elizabeth Matilda Ozeas, third child of George Ozeas. She died in 1821 without issue. His second marriage was to Anna Susanna Ozeas, the seventh child of George Ozeas. She died on November 5, 1831, leaving one living child. On June 27, 1832 he made his third marriage to the niece of both of his former wives, Mary Lucretia Hearttee, who was much younger than he. Dame Rumor had it that Mary Lucretia had fallen in love with the Captain before his last wife died, and that she insisted on the early marriage.

On September 26, 1849 Captain Ramborger died, aged 68 years. It is said that he never referred to his noble birth, and rarely to his Austrian family connections, and only then when being questioned. A number of letters to him from Austria have been preserved. The only evidence which he left was in the name given to his youngest child, Augustina De Dorsie Hadfeg. In 1888 Mary Lucretia, his wife, died, thus surviving him by 39 years. It is said that she was an unusual woman, strong willed, with the courage of her convictions. She was a keen business woman and greatly increased her wealth, and all the time exercised great influence over her children.

Through these two marriages with Captain John James Ramborger, the line of Peter Ozeas has been carried down to the present. His descendants today are living in central Ohio, Toledo, Ohio, Florida and central Pennsylvania, and your Compiler considers himself very fortunate in discovering them. He is indebted to them for much information on both historical and genealogical items. On account of certain difficulties which he later overcame, he at one time concluded that Susan Ellen Ramborger, who died in 1931, was the last of the Peter Ozeas line. A letter which he wrote to her attorney reached him the day of her death.

Your Compiler was pleased to find that the Peter Ozeas family under the Ramborger name had left its impress on the city of Philadelphia, especially as to hospitals and to the Masonic order and Museums.

For some years members of the Ramborger family were interested in the success of the Hahneman Hospital, located on Broad Street. They worked through the usual auxiliaries to secure financial aid, etc. Susan Ellen Clifton seems to have retained her interest, for she died in this hospital on February 2, 1931. However, several others, notably Aspasia Eckhart Ramborger and her sister, Mrs. Marie Theresa Keehmle, who had the feeling that they were not accomplishing all they might do, conceived the idea of starting a new hospital which could be conducted along the lines of their ideal and meet the growing demands of that city.

They interested others, and the "Women's Homeopathic Association" was formed. It still exists, and owns the hospital located at 20th Street and Susquehanna Avenue, with a capacity of 200 beds, a Maternity building, and a Nurses' Home. Aspasia E. Ramborger established the School for Nurses. Mrs. Marie Theresa Keehmle served as Treasurer until her death. Through their enthusiasm they interested their brother William Keehmle Ramborger, who gave much of his time and of his money to the Hospital. At his death in 1919 he left an endowment in the shape of free beds, in memory of Peter Ozeas, Mary Ozeas, Mary E. Hearttee, Mary L. Ramborger, Aspasia E. Ramborger, Marie Theresa Keehmle and William C. Keehmle. He also made the Hospital his Residuary Legatee.

Your Compiler, on entering the front Reception Room of the Main Building, immediately felt himself in the presence of the family of Peter Ozeas, for on the walls hung large oil portraits of Peter Ozeas, Mary E. Hearttee, Isaac T. Hearttee, Captain John J. Ramborger, and large crayons of Aspasia E. Ramborger, M. Theresa Keehmle, William C. Keehmle, Mary L. Ramborger and William K. Ramborger. Occupying a prominent place in a corner of the room stood a fine grandfather's clock, still ticking the time. On the case was a brass plate bearing the inscription "Bequeathed to the Hospital by William Keehmle Ramborger, Originally Belonging to his Great Grandfather, Peter Ozeas, who died in 1824."

On the wall in one of the large rooms in the Nurses' Home is a tablet which bears the following:

IN MEMORY OF
ASPASIA E. RAMBORGER
THROUGH WHOSE INFLUENCE
AND
UNTIRING EFFORTS
OUR TRAINING SCHOOL FOR
NURSES WAS ESTABLISHED.

When an addition to the Maternity Building was completed it was dedicated to the memory of Mrs. Keehmle and a large tablet was placed on the wall which bears the following:

IN MEMORY OF
ASPASIA E. RAMBORGER
M. THERESA KEEHMLE
AND THEIR BROTHER
WILLIAM KEEHMLE RAMBORGER
AND IN APPRECIATION
OF THEIR CONSTANT DEVOTION
TO THE WELFARE OF THIS HOSPITAL.

In the Memorial Hall which is a section of the Pennsylvania Museum of Art, was found The Ozeas, Ramborger and Keehmle Collection, which consists of about 245 miscellaneous objects--glass, ceramics, arms and armour, miniatures, jewelry, costume accessories, etc. This Collection was first a loan and then a gift to the Museum by Mrs. M. Theresa Keehmle and William Keehmle Ramborger.

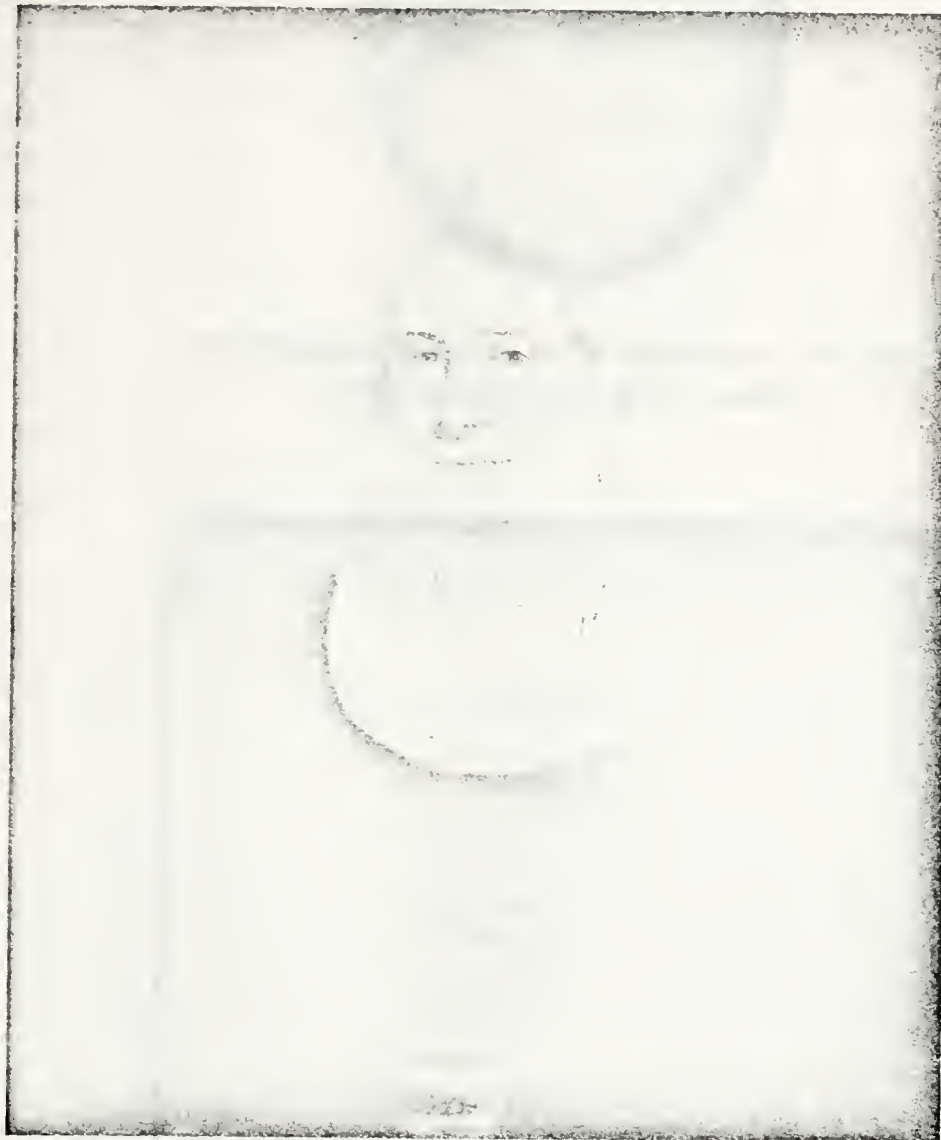
Of the group of family miniatures, two were most interesting, one of Eliza Ozeas Ramborger, the other Ozeas Hearttee. Mrs. Susan Ellen Clifton, whose father, Horace G. Ozeas Ramborger, was very prominent in Masonic circles, left her residuary estate to the Masonic Home at Broad and Ontario Streets, and presumably also her library. At his death, her father made this same Masonic Home the residuary of his estate.

Although George Ozeas died in 1810, his estate was not finally settled until 1851. In an Index Book a reference to "the estate of George Ozeas dec." under the year of 1851 was found. This, without the connected facts, was a bit disturbing; it suggested a second George Ozeas, but a reading of the document showed that on April 25, 1851 Letters of Administration De Bonis Non on the estate of George Ozeas dec. were granted to Horace G. O. Ramborger. Another document showed that on April 23, 1851 Letters of Administration on the estate of Elizabeth Ozeas dec. were granted to Hannah H. Craig. In a file of the Philadelphia Public Ledger and in the issue of April 18, 1851 was found this notice:

"Died suddenly on the 17th inst., Elizabeth Ozeas, in the 80th year of her age. The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from her late residence No. 42 Zane St. below 8th this Friday afternoon at 4 o'clock."

She was the second wife of George Ozeas and had remained a widow for the 41 years.

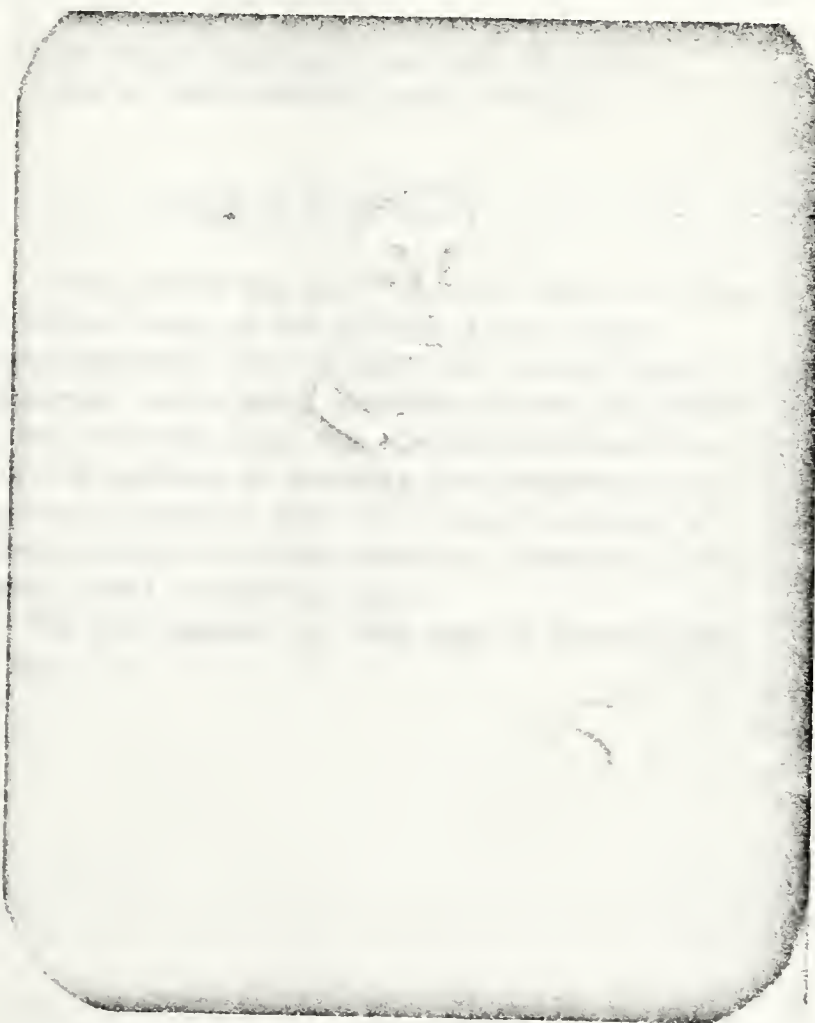
Thus passed the last one in Philadelphia who bore the Ozeas name.



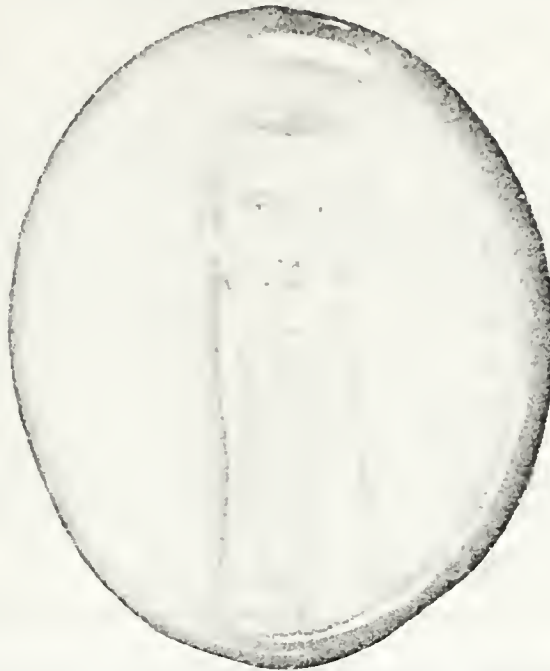
39 Mary Eckhart Ozeas Hearttee 1788-1845.
Granddaughter of Peter Ozeas.



40 Elizabeth Matilda Ozeas Ramborger 1790-1821.
Granddaughter of Peter Ozeas.



44 Anna Susanna Ozeas Ramborger 1796-1831.
Granddaughter of Peter Ozeas.

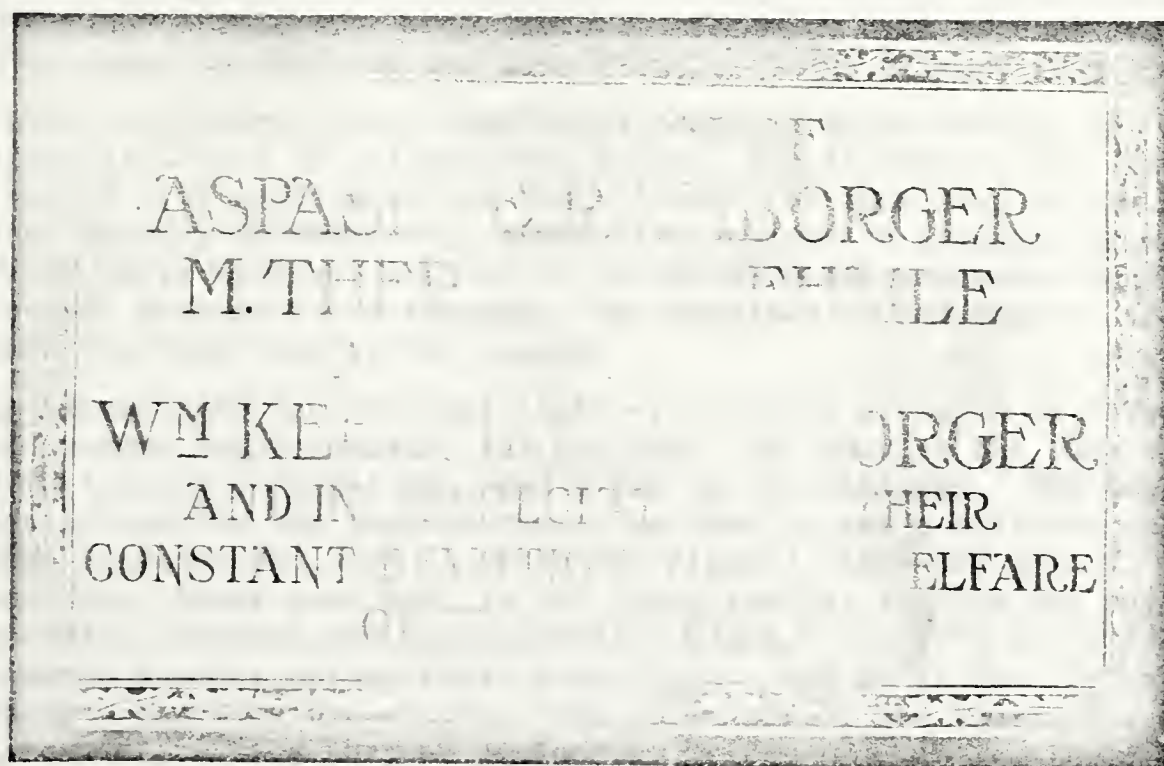
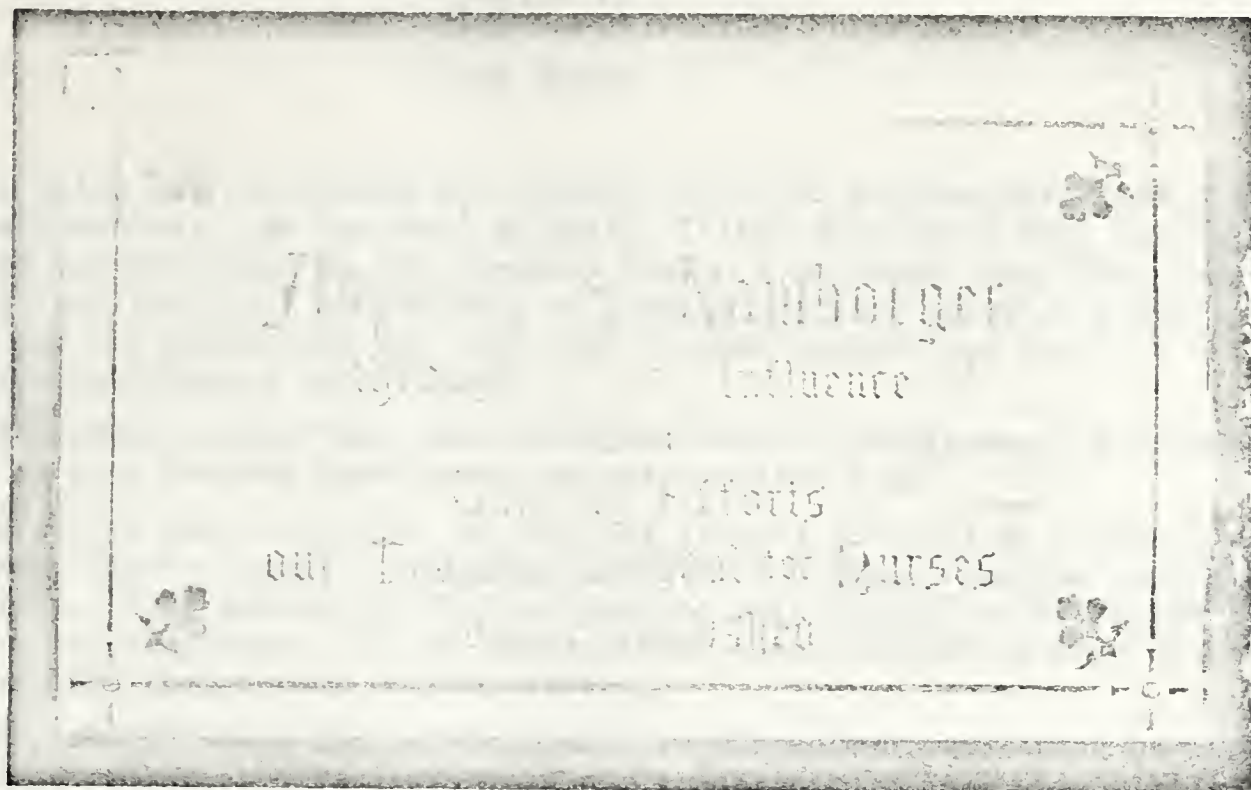


37 Dr. Ozeas Ramborger Hearttee 1812-1833.
Son of Mary Eckhart Ozeas Hearttee.

Copy of an obituary.

"Among those who have recently fallen victims to the yellow fever at New Orleans is Dr. Ozeas Ramborger Hearttee, late of Baltimore, son of Capt. Q. J. Hearttee. and a great grandson of the late Peter Ozeas, Esq. of this city. He visited the fatal climate for the purpose of pursuing his profession and to acquire by practice that additional knowledge of the science which excellent education promised to bestow upon a well cultivated mind.

"He died August 10, 1833 aged 21 years 4 mos. and 10 da."



Tablets in the Women's Homeopathic Hospital of Philadelphia.

Chapter VI

JOHN OZIAS

John Ozias was the eighth and youngest child of Etienne Ozias and his wife Elizabeth Maneval. He was born in 1742. It has been noted that his baptismal record was not found in the Durrmenz Book. A reference was found there that several families lived temporarily in Ludwigsburg some 15 or 20 miles to the east during the years 1742 and 1743, and certain indications point to the family of Etienne Ozias as one of them.

We therefore assume that John Ozias was born in Ludwigsburg, Wurttemberg, in 1742 and as both parents were French he was baptized Jean.

John was 11 years old when in 1753 his widowed mother left Durrmenz with three children, Pierre (Peter), Catherine Lucretia and Jean (John) to emigrate to Pennsylvania. They arrived in Philadelphia by ship "Lydia" on September 15, 1753 and went to Germantown. Of the mother after their arrival we know nothing; neither do we know what became of the sister.

John probably spent his boyhood years in Germantown, and later he lived near Reading, Berks County, Pa., where he married Elizabeth Fall and still later moved to Guilford County, North Carolina.

It should be mentioned that about 1880 a house on an Ozias farm in Preble County, Ohio, caught fire from a defective flue; in the attic were stored boxes, trunks, etc., which had been handed down through several Ozias generations, supposedly containing documents, deeds, letters, treasured bits of clothing, etc., etc. All were consumed by the fire and many items of Ozias history were lost.

The search for records about John Ozias began in Berks County, Pa. This county was originally a part of Philadelphia County, and in 1752 it was erected as a separate county with Reading as its county seat. In this city is the Library of the Historical Society of Berks Co., and on its shelves is a wealth of material in the shape of early history; some of it in the original documents and all carefully collected, preserved and indexed. The Compiler is indebted to the members of the staff for their aid in his search.

In this Library are the original lists of taxables arranged by townships, and the list of Ruscomb Manor township for the year 1767 carries the name of John Ossius, showing that he as a single man paid a tax of 15 shillings. The taxes paid were always levied for the previous year, so that he was a resident then in 1766 and was then 24 years old, and 13 years had elapsed since his arrival in Philadelphia in 1753. Taxes were paid in two installments, in 1769 one payment was found "John Ossius married man tax 2 pounds 6 pence." In 1770 he is John Ossias with 3 pounds 9 pence as the first installment, and he is Hans Ossius with 1 pound 1 shipping 1 pence as the second. The collector in the second was a German and he recorded it Hans instead of John.

His name does not appear on the list for 1771 nor on any subsequent lists, and it is assumed that he had left Berks County and gone to North Carolina.

Ruscomb Manor Township lies to the northeast of the City of Reading and was erected in 1739. Its area is 10,000 acres.

John Ozias married Elizabeth Fall (Fahl). The date is not known, but is believed to have been in 1767, as their first child, Anna Maria, was born March 20, 1768.

The records of several early churches were examined and the only items found from which inference can be drawn were in the records of St. Peter's Reformed Church. They are the baptisms of three children of Elizabeth's brother George Fahl. On February 25, 1770 a daughter Catherine, on June 2, 1771 a son Daniel, and on September 14, 1773 a daughter Mary. This seems to establish the church membership of Elizabeth's family and it seems safe to assume that John and Elizabeth were married in that church. St. Peter's Church still exists; the present attractive building is located one mile north of Moselem Springs and is known as the Moselem Church. The original building was of logs and was also used as a schoolhouse. In 1764 a stone building was erected. It is not known how or when the romance of John and Elizabeth began. We do know that her father was living in Rascomb Manor township in 1753, at which time Elizabeth was 15 years old, and she probably lived with her family until her marriage. John must have lived in that locality for some time prior to 1766 and met Elizabeth, fell in love and married her. At the time of the wedding her father "endowed" Elizabeth with the following: "A Cow, a Bed and Bedstead, together with the curtains, a Pewter Soup Dish, a Dish, six Plates, six Spoons, an Iron Pott, a Cakepan and a Feast." It should be added that in her father's will Elizabeth was given "thirty pounds for her Portion."

In the family life, especially in these pioneering years, the mother was just as important as the father--perhaps more so, as the care of the household was entirely on her shoulders and she very largely made the environment in which the children came to adolescence. So far as inheritance is concerned, she was the equal of the father, and we of this branch of the Ozias family must regard Elizabeth Fall just as much our ancestor as John Ozias.

Elizabeth was the daughter of Detrich Fahl (Fall) who with his family were sold for their passage money on their arrival in Philadelphia. This was a form of servitude known as "redemption," whereby immigrants were sold and bound out for a term of years to pay the expense of their passage from Europe. Prof. L. D. Rupp, in his History of Berks County, says in reference to immigrants, "Others who had not the means of paying their passage across the Atlantic were, on their arrival in Philadelphia, exposed at public auction to pay their passage. Those thus disposed were termed Redemptioners. The Palatine Redemptioners were usually sold at 10 pounds for from 3 to 5 years of servitude. Many of them, after serving out their time faithfully, became by frugality and industry, some of the most wealthy and influential citizens of the State." Some of them were well educated and were in demand by the owners of large Virginia estates as tutors and teachers for their children, and when possessed of an attractive personality, sometimes married into the families they had served. There was no disgrace attached. The statement has been made that one of the Signers of the Declaration of Independence was a Redemptioner.

This system was in vogue in a few other states but the larger numbers landed in Philadelphia attracted by the liberal attitude of William Penn and his associates, toward religious believers and the large majority of them came from those European countries where religious persecution and desolating wars had raged for decades and high taxation resulted.

The system was legalized and regular papers were executed and signed by both the master and the Redemptioner. This was called Indenture. Usually, at the end of the period of service, the Redemptioners received "freedom dues" in the shape of money or of tools or both as they elected.

In the case of farm laborers, they could have one axe, one grabbing hoe, a maul and wedges, or 40 shillings in money.

The records of Philadelphia show that from October 2, 1745 to October 2, 1746, 769 Indentures were issued, 600 of these were for Pennsylvania, 71 for New Jersey, 20 for Maryland, 5 for Delaware, and 5 for Virginia. The system gradually disappeared. None was recorded from September 1827 to October 1827, and the Registry was definitely closed in 1831.

Dietrich Fahl (Fall), also written Fohl, with his wife Anna Margaretha and children arrived in Philadelphia by the ship "Lydia" from Rotterdam on September 20, 1743. There were 66 other men on this ship, most of them with families, and probably all were from the Palatinate in Germany. Dietrich's signature in clear German script indicates that he was educated. Upon taking the Oath he gave his age as 34 years, so he was born in 1709. Elizabeth was his eldest child, and then 5 years old.

Other Fahl arrivals were Peter Fahl, September 3, 1739, Hans Michel Fohl, September 21, 1742, and Andreas Foll, September 19, 1753.

It is not known when Dietrich Fahl and his family served out their indenture.. The location may have been in or near what became Berks County, for he later located in Ruscomb Manor township and purchased a farm of 350 acres. It is interesting to note the various spellings of his name by the tax collectors. In 1755 Thidor Fohl, 1756 Dader Fall, 1758 Derich Faul, 1759 Detrich Fall, 1760 Deeter Fohl and Hans Detrich Fall, 1763, Detrich Vahl and Dieder Faul. In 1766 he served as tax collector and he wrote his name Dietrich Fahl. In 1768 he paid a tax of 17 pounds 15 shillings. Thereafter his name is not found.

On August 6, 1768 his Will was proven in Court. His death probably occurred a few days previous to that date.

His Will, written in German, was immediately translated into English for record, and is as follows:

Translation

Rascombmanor Township the 28th Day of May 1768.

I the hereafter named Subscriber, do find by myself that the Lord hath laid me down with Weakness of Body, wherefore I have resolved to confirm my last Will and Testament after the following Manner.

Firstly I Johann Dieter Fahl give over all my Right and Titlt, as I have it in Possession, to my Youngest Son Johann George Fahl, or to his Heirs and Successors.

2. For this Legacy my Son Johann George Fahl or his Heirs and Successors shall maintain me Johann Dieter Fahl and my Wife Anna Margretha Fahlin with Cloathing and Victuals as we have need of for our Bodily Wants.

3. I Joh. Dieter Fahl and my Wife Anna Margaretha Fahlin do notwithstanding except, That if the aforementioned Exception should not be so performed that we may subsist thereby, then I keep for me and my Wife Yearly, for each Year foor and twenty Bushels of Grain, half Wheat and half Corn, also a fat Sow, Yet George shall have the

first and his Father the Second, Also I his Father do except thirty Pounds of Beef. Also two Cows to chuse Yearly, and these he must keep in Fodder as his own, also I except for my Choice of two Sheep for Wool, my Choice, also I except the Living above in the House, to wit, the upper Room, where-in my Son must put a Stove, - also he must put fire and Wood therein or must Cause it to be done if when, they cannot do it any more themselves also he must keep the aforementioned Room and all that belongs to it in good Condition, also as much light as we shall want, also garden truck as much as we shall want, also Horses to ride away where they please, with Saddle and Bridle, also he must give them yearly fifteen Pounds of Flax and as much tow, but should the Flax not succeed well then the half of the Flax and tow shall be abated, also I keep for us two Rows of Apple Trees, my Choice, and also the Casks for Cyder, also household Goods as much as we want, also Eggs for our Use, also Salt as much as we shall have Use, also he shall give us yearly six Pounds in Money, but if one or the other should be sick or weakly, so that they can not wait on themselves, then must my Son or the little Sons do it or Cause the same to be done, and if any Thing of our Effects remains after our Death, then it shall fall back again to our George or his Heirs; when one of the two dies, then the half of the Living shall be abated.

4. My Son Joh. George shall pay his Brothers and Sisters each one thirty Pounds for their Portion, after the following manner--

5. My Son Dieter shall have five shillings before hand--

6. I Johann Dieter Paul have paid my Son Dieter the Sum of five and thirty Pounds three Shillings and seven Pence, of which my Dieter shall pay five Pounds three shillings and seven Pence back again to me or my Wife.

7. I Dieter Fahl have paid ten Pounds for my Son Jost hereby he shall receive Twenty Pounds more for his Portion.

8. I have paid my Son Christian in full for his Portion.

9. It is my Will that my Daughter Elisabetha shall have thirty Pounds for her Portion.

10. It is my Will that my Daughter Catharina shall have thirty Pounds for her Portion, an Iron Pot and Cake Pan.

11. It is my Will that My Daughter Anna Maria shall have thirty Pounds for her Portion, and my Son George shall give her the same as her Sisters have received, namely a Cow a Bed and Bedstead together with the Curtains a Pewter Soup Dish a Dish six Plates six spoons an Iron Pott a Cake pan, and a Feast if she should enter in to the State of Matrimony, or three Pounds.

12. It is my Will that my Daughter Esther shall have thirty Pounds for her Portion and my Son George shall endow her after the same manner as Anna Maria shall be endowed--

13. Now this is my last Will, that my Son George shall pay 15 Pounds to my Son Jost in the Year 1770--the 27th day of May, and 1771 at the May Fair 15 Pounds to Elisabetha--

1772--at the May Fair 15 Pounds to Catharina

1773--at the May Fair 15 Pounds to Anna Maria, and

1774--at the May Fair 15 Pounds to Esther, and

1775--at the May Fair Jost shall receive five Pounds more--

Now George shall pay to his four Sisters to each of them fifteen more as they are mentioned above each one year after the other 'till they shall all have received their thirty Pounds.--

Herewith will I confirm my Testament and Last Will according to my Heart's Will and Desire in the Name of the Holy Trinity, whereof God in Mercy help me.--

The Witnesses

Johann Dietrich Fahl (Seal)

Johannes Claass

Michael Hentzel

Andreas Muhlschlager

Johann Dieter Fahl's Will
Translation - 6th Aug. 1768
1768

. noted in reg.

a copy of this used

in list of Adminors

In the Berks County records was also found the following item:

Register Generals Office, Reading Berks County.
August 6th Anno Domini, 1766.

Letters of Administration in the form next aforesaid under the Seal of the said Office with (A true Copy of a Translation from the German Original of) the Last Will and Testament of Johann Dieter Fahl late of Ruscomb Mannor in the County of Berks, Yeoman deceased annexed were granted to Anna Margaretta Fahl Widow & Relict of the said Deceased & Johann George Fahl one of the Sons of the said Deceased, no Executor or Executrix being therein named.

Inventory to be exhibited on or before the sixth Day of September next and an Account of their Administration of the Estate of the said Deceased when legally required.

James Read Dep. Reg.--

Vide Book of Wills, Vo. 2, p. 44

On August 26, 1782, George Fahl, the son, conveyed title of the home farm which the father had willed to him, to one, Daniel Rodermal, and the following is a copy of the Deed:

This Indenture Made the Twenty eighth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty two Between George Fahl of Ruscommanner Township in the County of Berks and State of Pennsylvania Teoman of the one part, and Daniel Rothermel of Maidencreed Township in the County and State aforesaid Esq. of the other Part. Whereas there was surveyed unto a certain John Ditter Fahl (Father of the said George Fahl) Two Contiguos or adjoining Tracts of Land situate in the Township of Ruscommanner aforesaid adjoining Land of Paul Rothermel and late Michael Everly, and Land Late Ellis Reed, and Stephan Fisher and Land Late John Willy, and John Kauffman Containing by Estimation three hundred and fifty acres be the Same more or less and Whereas the Said John Ditter Fahl by his last Will and Testament Devised and bequeathed the Said two tracts of Land unto his Son the said George Fahl Party hereto, and so died seized thereof as & may more Particularly appear in the Register office at Reading in and for the County of Berks Now this Indenture Witnesseth that the said George Fahl for and in consideration of the sum of eight hundred pounds Lawful Money of Pennsylvania to

him in hand well and truly paid by the said Daniel Rothermel at and before the ensealing and Delivery hereof the receipt whereof he doth hereby acknowledge and thereof Do acquit and forever discharge The said Daniel Rothermel his Heirs Executors Administrators by these presents hath granted bargained sold released and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain sell release and confirm unto the said Daniel Rothermel and to his Heirs and assigns all his right Title, Property, claim and demand whatsoever in Law or Equity or otherwise howsoever of in to or out of the said here before described two contiguous or adjoining Tracts of Land containing three hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less. Together with all and singular the Buildings Improvements Ways, Woods, Waters and Water Courses, Rights, Liberties, Privileges hereditaments and appurtenances Whatsoever thereunto belonging or in anywise appertaining and the Revision and Remainder and Remainders Rents Issues and Profits thereof, To have and to hold the aforesaid two described tracts of Land containing three hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less, Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned or intended so to be with the appurtenances unto the said Daniel Rothermel his Heirs and assigns To the only proper use and Behoof of him the said Daniel Rothermel his Heirs and assigns for Ever. Subject Nevertheless to the payment of The Purchase Money, interest and quit Rent due and hereafter to become due and payable for the same to the Chief Lord or Lords of the Fee thereof and the said George Fahl for himself his Heirs Executors and Administrators doth covenant Promise Grant and agree to and with the said Daniel Rothermel his Heirs and assigns that he the said George Fahl and his Heirs or any other person or persons whomsoever Lawfully claiming or to claim by form or under him them or any or either of them in the aforementioned Two Tracts of Land containing three hundred and fifty acres be the same more or less, Hereditaments and Premises hereby granted or mentioned or intended so to be with the appurtenances unto the said Daniel Rothermel his Heirs and assigns for Ever shall and will Warrant and forever Defend and Especially against the Heirs of Joh Ditter Fahl deceased by these presents only the Chief Lord or Lords of the Fee thereof excepted In witness whereof the said George Fahl hath hereunto set his Hand and Seal Dated the day and year first above written George Fahl (Seal) Sealed & Delivered in the presence of us Charles Shoemaker Killian Moirj Berks County the 29th day of March anno Domini 1782 Before me the subscriber one of the justices &c came afore named George Fahl and acknowledged the afore written Indenture to be his act and Deed and Desired that the same might be recorded as such according to Law Witness my hand and Seal the - & year aforesaid Charles Shoemaker (Seal) Recorded & this Record and the original Diligently compared and found to agree exactly word for word & figure for figure. this 26th day of August 1782

Henry Christ Rec.

The Pennsylvania Census of 1790 was carefully examined and the name Fahl or the other spellings was not found, which can be interpreted to mean that the son George, after selling the farm, migrated to some other state, and perhaps followed other brothers. It has already been stated this his brother, Christian, located in Guilford County, North Carolina.

The Compiler remembers that when he was a boy, he saw, on several occasions in Preble County, Ohio, a Dr. Fall, and that his Mother told him that this Dr. Fall was a distant relative of her family. The History of Preble County, Ohio, states on Page 214 that Dr. John C. Fall was the second physician to locate in Harrison Township.

A search of the Preble County Court House records disclosed the following items in which the name of Fall occurs:

March 8, 1812. Married, Peggy Fall and David Christman.

April 1, 1814. Daniel Fall deeds 140 acres to Amos Entree.
Nov. 3, 1815. Married Tetrach Fall and Polly Morrison.
April 15, 1817. Tetrach Fall deeds lands to Christian Fall.
October 1, 1818. Tetrach Fall deeds 160 acres to John Caughey.
October 6, 1818. Married Floria Fall and Edward Morrison.
June 28, 1819. Married Benjamin Fall and Mary Lesly.
September 2, 1822. Peter Fall deeds lands to Thomas Tomlinson.
May 10, 1832. Elisha W. Fall deeds 14½ acres to Mercer Brown.
December 1, 1830. Peter Fall deeds 80 acres to Mathew McWhinney.
October 9, 1832. Elisha W. Fall deeds 14½ acres to Mercer Brown.
September 28, 1832. William Fall deeds 160 acres to Samuel Leedy.
February 21, 1833. Tetrach Fall deeds 10 acres to John Long.
July 4, 1835. Tetrach Fall deeds lands to Andrew Clark.
August 19, 1822. Polly Fall relinquishes her right to administer the Estate of Daniel Fall of late of Washington Township.

In the settlement of the Estate of Rev. Jacob Christman of Warren County in 1811 Daniel Fall signed two receipts for his legacy. He probably was a grand-child.

Benjamin Fall came to Ohio from North Carolina and settled in Gratis township. His father, Christian, was one of the first men in Preble County,--he came in 1805. Benjamin's wife was Mary Leslie, who died in 1864. They had four children: Hannah, wife of Joseph Haldeman, Mary Ann, wife of Daniel Snyder, Josiah, who married Susan Smith, and Elizabeth, wife of Oscar Morris.

We have no means of determining the relationship of the Falls mentioned above, either to each other, or to the family of Elizabeth Fall, our ancestor.

Having in this way outlined the ancestry of Elizabeth Fall, we now resume the story of John Ozias and Elizabeth. We have said that they were married in 1767, and that their first child was Anna Maria, born March 20, 1768 (tombstone record). Their second child was John Peter, born 1770 and named for his uncle, Peter Ozeas, of Philadelphia. Both children were born in Berks County, and as John was not a land owner, it is likely they lived with Elizabeth's father until they reached a very important decision, which was occasioned by what we call: "The Lure of North Carolina."

THE LURE OF NORTH CAROLINA

It seems that stories about North Carolina being a land of nearly constant sunshine and perpetual summer drifted along and up to the inhabitants of Pennsylvania, who had to make preparations for the very cold winters by building warm cabins, wearing warm woolen cloth for clothing and making provision for sheltering and feeding their domestic animals. Doubtless, when neighbors began building their cabins within a half mile, they felt crowded so that the wide expanses of unsettled fertile land in North Carolina had a further appeal.

Two large purchases of land in North Carolina had great influence in the shift of population from Pennsylvania to that section of North Carolina with which this story deals.

In 1753, the Nottingham Company of Presbyterians from Pennsylvania bought 21120 acres of land on and near the waters of North Buffalo and Reedy Creek from the Earl of Granville. Not all of the people who came to occupy these lands were Presbyterians, as others were attracted. An agreement was made with David Caldwell, then a ministerial student, to come and preach for them, and Buffalo Church was organized about 1760. Rev. Caldwell came to them about 1765. He was born in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, in 1725 and was a graduate of Princeton College and during the Revolutionary War was an outstanding patriot; in 1781 the British burned his home and his Library, and all its books and papers were destroyed.

The second and most important land purchase was on August 7, 1753; a general deed to a tract of 98985 acres was given by the Earl of Granville to the Unitas Fratrum, commonly called Moravians. This tract was located in what was originally Rowan County, but is now Forsythe County, and adjoins Guilford County on the West. The Moravians named this "Wachovia Tract."

Soon these Moravian colonists from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania began to arrive and in 1754 the first town of Bethabara was started. In 1759, the second town Bethany was laid out, and in 1766, the beginning was made to build Salem which was to be their principal settlement.

They saw to it that ministers, doctors, and teachers were included in the arrivals. Naturally, the neighbors and friends of these Moravians in Pennsylvania were attracted by this shift to North Carolina and they decided to follow them and settle near the Wachovia Tract, as some found attractive spots to the South and also to the East which happened to be in what later became Guilford County. One of these was Christian Fohl (Fall), a brother of Elizabeth. It is not known when he arrived, but a record found states that in 1768 he signed the Regulators Petition, and in July 1782, the Moravian records state that Christian Fahl was a church Superintendent.

John Ozias owned no land in Berks County. He was "footloose," free to leave there at any time. As we know, Elizabeth's father died in 1768, and in his will he provided for the care of his wife, Anna Margaretha, by the youngest son, George, to whom he left the farm. Since her mother was comfortably fixed, Elizabeth, no doubt, felt free to move and her brother Christian and his wife, Lydia Ann, likely sent word to them about North Carolina which persuaded them to undertake the difficult journey.

This presumption may or may not be correct, but the great point is that the removal to North Carolina was determined on and from the recorded movements of other groups, we know that springtime was the usual starting time. We may then imagine that some time in the spring of 1771, John and Elizabeth with their two children, Anna Maria and John Peter, joined groups of other families and made up a caravan of canvas-covered wagons loaded with household articles, and a mixed drove of domestic animals, to begin the long journey to the Southland where life would furnish a different experience from what they had met with in Pennsylvania.

The route of travel which these caravans took is well known. It was over what was originally an Indian trail; then it became a route for pack horse travel and finally a wagon road. It led from Berks County through Lancaster County and crossed the Susquehanna River at Wright's Ferry, now Wrightville, into York County and on through what is now Adams County to the Maryland line.

In 1739, by order of the Pennsylvania Court, a road was built from Wright's Ferry to the Maryland line, then by an act of the Maryland Assembly, it was continued on to the Potomac River; for many years this part of the road was known as the Monocacy Road because it began at a point on the Monocacy River near the boundary line of the Provinces of Maryland and Pennsylvania. It continued on through Maryland in a southwesterly direction, crossed the Monocacy River at Poe's Ford and the Catochtin Mts. at Fishing Creek Gap, into and across a narrow valley to the South Mountain which was crossed at "Crampton's Gap," which is only two or three miles from the present location of Rohrer'sville where the Compiler's father, grandfather and great grandfather were born. In this way it reached the Potomac River at a point called Pack Horse Ford, which was the oldest town in what is now West Virginia, and was located to the west of and not far from the present Harper's Ferry.

From this point the course of travel lay through what is now the famous Shenandoah Valley on a much traveled road, but not in as good condition as the Monocacy Road. As showing the earlier condition of this wagon road, it is recorded that in 1753, a party of Moravians, consisting of twelve men, was on its way from Bethlehem, Pennsylvania, to found a new settlement called Bethabara in North Carolina, and they traveled through Winchester and Augusta Court House, now Staunton. They came in a wagon drawn by six horses with articles necessary for their comfort, and not infrequently had to unload in part and transport their goods over the hills.

Doubtless the present highway, 162 miles long, from Harper's Ferry to Roanoke, Virginia, follows in the main this old wagon road.

Soon after leaving the point now Roanoke, formerly known as Big Lick, the caravan's progress must have been slowed up as it had to negotiate the Blue Ridge through which stiff grades were encountered. All members of the caravan must have breathed a sigh of relief when they saw the comparatively level country at a point near the dividing line between Virginia and North Carolina, and found themselves within striking distance of their destination.

It is likely that soon after crossing this dividing line, the several groups began to separate and go to various communities. John and Elizabeth, no doubt, went direct to Guilford County to the home of Christian Fall, Elizabeth's brother, who had preceded them by several years. According to our assumption, this arrival was in the spring of 1771.

Here they found a region, the hilly upland fertile soil of which was well suited to the growth of grains, grass, and fruit. It had large forests of oak

and hickory, with a few open prairies like tracts of good grass. The fertile soil and the liberal local government fostered by the Quakers and the Moravians, drew the strong tide of immigration from Pennsylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, of which John Ozias and his family were a part. It is related that as early as 1765 more than 1000 immigrant wagons passed through Rowan County.

At the time of this arrival, Guilford Court House, the County seat, was situated five or six miles northwest of the present city of Greensboro. It was quite an important village, a hamlet of two or three hundred inhabitants. There was a Court House, a jail, a store or two, and a coppersmith shop; the latter was a prominent feature as all the whiskey stills were manufactured there. Tradition has a good deal to say about "Uncle Mose," an old slave, who was the chief artificer in this shop. He was allowed one quart of whiskey per day "to counteract the fumes of heated copper."

Researches fail to find that there was either a church or a school house. The burying ground was about two miles east of town. The neighborhood was largely Whig, and it is said that during the Revolutionary times it was one of their pastimes to hang a Tory or two.

Some time after the Revolution, the name of the village was changed to Martinsville. In 1809, the Court House was removed to Greensboro, and soon thereafter the town went into decay, the inhabitants moved to other localities, the old houses rotted down. The site is now in the middle of a 30 acre field and the only indication (which an old colored "uncle" helped the Compiler find) was a tumbled down signboard which read, "Site of Guilford Court House."

We are assured that John Ozias and his family arrived in Guilford County in 1771, from the fact that his third child, Elizabeth, was born January 25, 1772, and when she was christened, Christian Fahl and his wife, Julia Ann, were the witnesses, and they had located in North Carolina before John Ozias left Berks County. So the birth took place in the new home.

The tombstone record of Esther, the seventh child, states that she was born in Guilford County on August 26, 1779.

All State and County records were searched to find the earliest reference to John Ozias. Nothing was found until February 21, 1780,--"John Osies enters 125 acres of land in the County of Guilford, beginning on the County line, &c." Strange to say, that when the brief description was traced, it was found that the Deed was not issued to John Ozias until November 8, 1784. He had, however, previously (October 14, 1783) paid the State of North Carolina 50 shillings per acre for a tract of 350 acres, which was his first purchase. We have no record of his activities during the period 1772-1779. We have come to call them "The Hidden Years of John Ozias."

The Compiler is of the opinion that until he became a land-owner he lived on rented land, farmed that with his sons, and at odd times he pursued his trade of wheelwright, making looms and spinning wheels.

He must have prospered for, as will be seen later, by 1792 he owned nearly 1200 acres of land.

Then, by her Father's Will, Elizabeth, John's wife, was given 30 pounds, no small "nest egg" in those days.

We have every reason for believing that John Ozias and his wife led a very happy life in Guilford County, surrounded as they were by their three sons

and six daughters, who were all born in North Carolina, except Anna Maria, the eldest, and Peter, the eldest son, who were born in Berks County, Pennsylvania.

John, their youngest son, was born in 1782, and Anna Margaret, or Peggy, as she was later called, was the youngest of the family. Her year of birth has not been found. Their first grandchild, John, son of Peter Ozias and Barbara Christman, was born in 1795. In 1797, two more grandchildren came, Jacob, the second son of Peter and Barbara, and John, son of Catherine Magdalena, or Mary, as she was later called, and Daniel Christman.

Anyone who has read about the simple rural life led by peoples of the period 1775 to 1800, in North Carolina, can draw his own mental picture of the life led by John and Elizabeth, their children and grandchildren. Their necessities had to be few, and luxuries none, and with such food, clothing and shelter as they had, they were doubtless happy and contented.

The region round about them was not free from disturbances. The Battle of Alamance on May 16, 1771, which is described later in the Christman Story, was fought not many miles from Guilford County and took place at about the time of John's arrival from Pennsylvania. The reactions from this recourse to arms, and all that preceded it, lasted and disturbed all the inhabitants for several years after Governor Tryon had been removed from North Carolina.

Then came the real War of the Revolution with the Battle of Guilford Court House on Thursday, March 15, 1781, which took place only a few miles from where John Ozias lived. More will be said about this later on in the story of the Revolutionary War.

In every country, and in every clime, there are three important events in every family life: marriage, birth, and death. We now approach the first of these events with the three sons and six daughters of John Ozias. The choosing of mates is limited largely by location and ease of transportation. The population of the rural districts in 1790 was rather sparse and transportation was largely by saddle horse so that the young man of that day had a limited range compared with today. Marriages in those years took place between the families of nearest neighbors.

Not very far from the farm of John Ozias was another farm on which lived a German Reformed Minister who had attractive daughters and sensible sons, with an education above the average of those days. This man was Rev. Jacob Christman and his wife was Mary Barbara. They had eight daughters and five sons. Is it any wonder then, that five children of John Ozias should fall in love with, and marry, five children of Rev. Jacob Christman, as is shown by this table:

OZIAS--CHRISTMAN MARRIAGES

Anna Maria Ozias married John G. Christman
 John Peter Ozias married Barbara Christman
 Elizabeth Ozias married Jacob Christman
 John Jacob Ozias married Susannah Christman
 Catherine Magdalena Ozias, called Mary, married Daniel Christman

These five weddings had an unusual interest for the Compiler since his boyhood days. He remembers a talk about them which he had with John Christman who made the remark, "Yes, the Ozias family always thought that there was no one quite so good and quite so good looking as the Christman family and the Christman family always thought the same about the Ozias family."

The Compiler was intent on finding the dates of these five marriages. The ceremonies were, no doubt, performed by Rev. Jacob Christman, and the search was directed to the records of the German Reformed Church in North Carolina. Much time, energy, and money was spent in prosecuting the search, but it all availed nothing. Church records of marriages must have been kept in some form but were not preserved. This was the Compiler's greatest disappointment. By 1800, all the Ozias sons and daughters were married except John, the youngest son, and Anna Margaret, the youngest daughter.

Guilford County is situated in the North-central part of North Carolina and its northern boundary line is about 20 miles South of the Virginia State line. It is almost a square in outline, about 23 miles north to south and 28 miles east to west and contains 416000 acres. The topography varies from almost level to gently rolling,--rolling and broken. The elevation above sea level ranges from 700 to 900 feet. It is well drained by creeks and small rivers which have their origin in the county to the east. Reedy Fork, which is mentioned in all the deeds to John Ozias is one of these streams and its general course lies about five miles south of the northern boundary of this county, at a point six miles north of Greensboro and two miles west. It furnishes the water supply for that city.

From the descriptions given in these deeds it is impossible to locate the several tracts today, but from observation made by the Compiler, he is certain that they were situated in the northeastern part of the county about five miles north of the town of Gibsonville which is shown on Road Maps issued by Oil Companies, and two or three miles west and on Reedy Fork.

In this locality is the Apple Chapel which is surrounded by the Apple Graveyard in which was found the grave of Anna Maria, or Mary the first born of John Ozias; her husband, John G. Christman, was also buried here; their daughter Polly married Bingham Apple. Other members of the Christman family married into the Apple family. Besides the tombstones marked Christman are Apple, and there are those marked Kernodle and Huffleins. Apple's Chapel appears to be a community church as is indicated by the recording of a Deed as follows:

Deed Book No. 11-P-263-

Guilford County, N.C.

DANIEL APPLE to Religis Societee for

Meeting House:

"I, Daniel Apple of the County of Guilford and State of North Carolina, have given and by these presents do give and grant to the different denominations and Religious Societees for the use of a meeting house for preaching of certain christian Societees, a tract of land containing 2 acres, it being the same whereon Apple's Meeting House now stands, together with said meeting house and all other things pertaining, or otherwise belonging to the said land."

Location given and boundaries, touching Joseph-Smith's land, also Thomas Apple's line.

Daniel Apple's seal attached--

Henry Humphreys--

Witnesses--

Joshua Underwood

Date--August 11-1813

Proven by Henry Humphreys--Aug. Term, 1814.

The United States Soil Survey of Guilford County states that "Agriculture in this county began before the Revolutionary War. At first it was confined largely to the rich lowlands along the streams, and consisted of the production of wheat, corn, buckwheat, flax and cotton, with fruit and live stock of minor importance. Fayetteville, about 50 miles to the southeast, was the chief market in the earlier days."

In these modern days the mean annual rainfall is 46.78 inches and much of it comes in the summer. The snowfalls are very light and last for a day or two. The average date of the first killing frost in the fall is October 25th and the average date of the last in the spring is April 7th. The surface soil on the slopes leading to Reedy Fork is a clay loam which is called "red-clay land" and has a depth of seven to ten inches. The subsoil is a red stiff clay and has a depth of thirty-six inches. With the proper fertilizer the soil is very productive. The wooded portions are composed largely of oak, hickory, dogwood, pine, cedar and persimmon. In 1920 there were more than 4000 farms in the county and 75% were operated by the owners and 25% by tenants. One is impressed by the farm houses which are unusually large and substantial. The barns seem large enough to house the crops. There are always several out-buildings for storage or shelter. Corn cribs are built separately near the barns.

From this brief description the reader can construct his own picture of the conditions under which John Ozias and his sons farmed in the years 1772 to 1803.

It is apparent that John Ozias resided in North Carolina for eight years or more before he decided to purchase land. Perhaps he was satisfied with being a Renter and was busy in accumulating a fund which would enable him to buy a large tract which he did in October 1783 when the state of North Carolina deeded to him 350 acres, the considerate "sum of 50 shillings for every acre hereby granted." This was a cash transaction.

His first action looking toward the ownership of land occurred on February 21, 1780, when he "entered" 125 acres in the County of Guilford, as has been stated. This is the earliest recorded date of him in North Carolina and was found in the Land Grant Office in Raleigh where records of other entries or grants to him were found. The entire list is as follows:

1780 Feb. 21 John Ozias Enters 125 Acres of Land.
1785 Feb. 23 John Ozias Enters 200 Acres of Land.
1785 Feb. 23 John Ozias Enters 50 Acres of Land.
1790 March 10 John Ozias Enters 50 Acres of Land.
1800 September 11 John Ozias Enters 50 Acres of Land.

All of the above tracts are located in County of Guilford.

It is noted that five years passed between his first and second entries. This long period can be explained as the result of the Battle of Guilford Court House on March 15, 1781, which upset many plans and caused the loss of much property and probably some cash of the citizens of Guilford County.

It is likely that after entering this land he had to follow a certain routine, such as improvements and occupation for a fixed period, then on receipt of the payment the State would pass the Deed and it would be recorded in the County Records. Greensboro is now the County Seat of Guilford County and a careful search of the records there disclosed the purchase of John Ozias of 8 tracts of land during the years 1783 to 1800 inclusive, and these 8 tracts totaled 1194½ acres.

As Rowan County is mentioned in both the Ozias and the Christman traditions, a search of the records of that County was made. This search disclosed only one tract purchased by John Ozias and is included in the list of Deeds which follows.

Deeds passed to John Ozias

1783 Oct.	14	State of North Carolina to John Ossee	350 Acres.
1784 Nov.	8	State of North Carolina to John Ozia	100 Acres.
1784 Nov.	8	State of North Carolina to John Ozia	125 Acres.
1788 Aug.	12	State of North Carolina to John Ozias	200 Acres.
1788 Aug.	12	State of North Carolina to John Ozias	148 Acres.
1791 Dec.	20	State of North Carolina to John Ozea	15½ Acres.
1792 Oct.	13	Thomas Saxton to John Ozias	206 Acres.
1800 Sept.	11	State of North Carolina to John Ozias	50 Acres
Total			1194½

All of the above is in Guilford County.

1799 Mch.	26	Frederick Fisher to John Ozias	305 Acres.
in Rowan County			
GRAND TOTAL			1499½ Acres.

The several Deeds which are listed above are here reproduced as some readers may be interested and also that these Deeds may be a record for the future.

A GRANT FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO JOHN OSSEE.¹ No. 752.

To all to whom these Presents shall come, Greetings:

Know ye that we for and in consideration of the sum of 50 shillings for every acre hereby granted and paid into our Treasury by John Ossee have given and granted and by these Presents do give and grant under the said John Ossee, a tract of land containing 350 acres, laying and being in our County of Guilford, on the Buckthorn Creek, the waters of Reedy Fork, Beginning at a post oak on Adam Apple's line thence East 178 poles to a red Oak thence North 315 Poles to a black jack thence West 178 Poles to Adam Apple's corner black jack thence South 350 Poles with said Apple's line to the first station, as by the plat hereunto annexed doth appear, together with all woods water, mines minerals hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining to hold to the said John Ossee his heirs and assigns forever, yielding and paying to us such sums of money yearly or otherwise as our General Assembly shall cause. This Grant to be registered in the Register's Office of our said County of Guilford within twelve months from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be void and of no effect. IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF we have caused these our letters to be made Patent and our Great Seal to be hereto affixed. Witness, Alexander Martin, Esquire, our Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief, at Hillsboro, the 14th day of October, in the eighth year of our Independence and in the year of Our Lord, 1783.

By his Excellency's Command
J. Glasgow, Sec'ty.

Recorded in the Sec'ty's Office,
A. Pearce, Sec'ty.

1. Deed Book No. 3., Page 126, Guilford County.

November 18, 1784
100 Acres.

A GRANT FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO JOHN OZIA.¹ No. 1018.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that we for & in consideration of the sum of fifty shillings for every hundred acres hereby granted paid into our Treasury by John Ozia have given and granted & by these presents do give and grant unto the said John Ozia a tract of land containing one hundred acres laying and being in our County of Guilford on Bank of Horn Creek waters of Reedy Fork:

Beginning at black oak saplin corner to his former survey running thence East twenty two chains & twenty six links to a post oak thence North forty four chains and seventy two links to a post oak on his own line thence on said line South to the beginning, as by the plat hereunto annexed. Doth appear together with all woods, waters, mines, minerals, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining to Hold to the said John Ozia his heirs and assigns forever yielding and paying to us such sum of money yearly or otherwise as our General Assembly from time to time may direct provided always that the said John Ozia shall cause this Grant to be registered in the register's office of our said County of Guilford within twelve months from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be void and of none effect.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and our Great Seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness Alexander Martin, Esquire, our Governor, Captain General and Commander in Chief at Newbern the Eighth day of November in the Ninth year of our Independence & in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

By His Excell'y. Com
J. Glasgow, Secretary

Recorded in the Secretary's Office.
Alex. Martin.

A. Pearce, P. Sec.

1. The Registry Book C (3) For Guilford County, Alex Caldwell.

A GRANT FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO JOHN OZIA. No. 1019.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that we for and in consideration of the sum of fifty shillings for every hundred acres hereby granted paid into our Treasury by John Ozia have given & granted and by these presents do give and grant unto the said John Ozia a tract of land containing one hundred and twenty five acres laying and being in our County of Guilford on the waters of Reedy Fork:

Beginning at John Trolenger's corner a post oak saplin on the County line running thence on Trolenger's line west to the corner & continued to a black jack on Henry Hart's Line (in all) fifty nine chains thence on his line North twenty one chains and twenty links to a post oak thence East fifty nine chains to a post oak thence South to the beginning, as by the plat hereunto annexed, doth appear together with all woods, waters, mines, minerals, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining, to hold to the said John Ozia his heirs and assigns forever yielding and paying to us such sum of money yearly or otherwise as our General Assembly from time to time may direct, provided always that the said John Ozia shall cause this Grant to be registered in the Register's Office of our said County of Guilford within twelve months from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be void & of none effect.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and our Great Seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness Alexander Martin, Esquire, our Governor Captain General and Commander in Chief at Newbern the Eighth day of November in the ninth year of our Independence and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty four.

By His Excell'y. Com. }
J. Glasgow, Secretary. }

Recorded in the Secretary's Office.
Alex. Martin A. Pearce, P. Sec.

August 12, 1788
200 Acres.

A GRANT FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO JOHN OZIAS. No. 1553.¹

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that for and in consideration of the sum of Ten pounds for every hundred acres hereby granted paid into our Treasury by John Ozias have given and granted & by these presents do give and grant unto the said John Ozias, a tract of land containing Two Hundred acres lying and being in our County of Guilford on the waters of Reedy Fork: Beginning at Henry Hart's corner white oak on the River bank running on his line South thirty seven degrees East sixty four poles to a black oak then South on his line one hundred and ninety poles to a stake on the river bank then up to the meanders of the river to the first Station, as by the plat hereunto annexed, doth appear together with all woods, waters, mines, minerals, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said belonging or appertaining, to hold to the said John Ozias his heirs and assigns for ever yielding and paying to us such sums of money yearly or otherwise as our General Assembly from time to time may direct, provided always that the said John Ozias shall cause this Grant to be registered in the Register's office of our said County of Guilford within twelve months from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be void and of no effect.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and our Great Seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness Samuel Johnston, Esquire, our Governor Captain General and Commander-in-Chief at Halifax the 12th day of August in the XIIIth year of our Independence and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

By His Excell'y's. Com'd. }
W. Williams, D. Sec. }

Recorded in the Secretary's Office.
Sam Johnston.

P. Collier, P. Sec.

1. The Registry Book E (5) For Guilford County, Ralph Gorrell, P. R., (1788).

August 12, 1788
148 Acres.

A GRANT FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO JOHN OZIAS. No. 1548.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that we for and in consideration of the sum of Fifty Shillings for every hundred acres hereby granted paid into our Treasury by John Ozias have given and granted

and by these presents do give and grant unto the said John Ozias a tract of land containing one hundred and forty eight acres lying and being in our County of Guilford on the North side of Reedy Fork: Beginning at a gum on the River Bank Henry Whitset's corner running North on his line eighty two poles to his corner hickory then West on his line two hundred and twenty poles to a post oak in Adam Apple's line thence North on his line forty poles to Ozias corner post oak then East on his own line one hundred and twenty eight poles to his corner red oak then North on his line eighty six poles to a white oak then East one hundred poles to a red oak then South on Andrew Smith's line one hundred and eighty four poles to a white oak by the river then up the river to the first Station as by the plat hereunto annexed, doth appear together with all woods, waters, mines, minerals, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining to hold to the said John Ozias his heirs and assigns forever yielding and paying to us such sums of money yearly or otherwise, as our General Assembly from time to time may direct, provided always that the said John Ozias shall cause this Grant to be registered in the Register's office of our said County of Guilford within twelve months from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be void and of no effect.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and our Greate Seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness Samuel Johnston, Esquire, our Governor Captain General and Commander in Chief at Halifax the 12th day of August in the XIIIth year of our Independence and in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight.

By His Excellency's Comd. }

W. Williams, D. Sec. }

Recorded in the Secretary's Office.

Sam Johnston

P. Collier, P. Sec.

December 20, 1791
15½ Acres.

A GRANT FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO JOHN OZEA. No. 1713.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that we for and in consideration of the sum of Ten Pounds for every hundred acres hereby granted paid into our Treasury by John Ozeas have given and granted and by these presents do give & grant unto the said John Ozeas a tract of land containing fifteen & a half acres lying and being in our County of Guilford on the Waters of Reedy Fork: Beginning at a white oak Adam Apple's corner running North on Whitset's Line ten poles to a hickory grub in Nelson's Line thence East on his line sixty eight poles to his corner two black jacks thence North on his line seventy six poles to a post oak thence South twenty four poles to a post oak in Apple's line thence on his line to the first Station as By the plat hereunto annexed doth appear together with all woods, waters, mines, minerals, hereditaments and appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining to hold to the said John Ozea his heirs and assigns for ever yielding and paying to us such sums of money yearly or otherwise as our General Assembly from time to time may direct, provided always that the said John Ozea shall cause this Grant to be registered in the Register's office of our said County of Guilford within twelve months from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be void and of no effect.

In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be hereunto affixed. Witness Alexander Martin, Esq. our Governor Captain General and Commander in Chief at Newbern the 20th day of December in the 16th year of our Independence & in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred & ninety one.

By His Excellency's Comd. }

J. Glasgow, Secretary }

Alex. Martin

Recorded in the Secretary's Office.

Sheppard. P. Sec.

THOMAS SAXTON TO JOHN OZIAS

This Indenture made this thirteenth day of October in the year of our Lord Christ one thousand seven hundred and ninety two between Thomas Saxton of the County of Guilford and State of North Carolina of the one part and John Ozias of the County & State aforesaid of the other part. Witnesseth that the said Thomas Saxton for and in consideration of the sum of one hundred pounds specie to him in hand paid & made sure before the Sealing & Signing of these presents the receipt whereof the said Thomas Saxton doth hereby confess and acknowledge hath granted bargained sold and confirmed unto the said John Ozias his heirs and assigns forever a certain tract or parcel of land containing by estimation two hundred & six acres more or less, situate lying and being in the County & State aforesaid on the waters of Reedy Fork of Haw River and bounded as follows: Beginning at a black oak corner of John Smith's and runs South Joshua Underwood's line, one hundred and seventy nine poles to a post oak on Rhodes' line then West this line one hundred & seventy three poles to a post oak then North one hundred & ninety three poles to a black oak on John Smith's line then with his line as it runs to the first Station, with all the appurtenances and privileges thereunto belonging or in any wise appertaining thereunto the said tract & parcel of land and premises whatsoever, and the said Thomas Saxton his heirs & C do covenant to & with the said John Ozias his heirs Ecet'rs assigns & C that the said John Ozias his heirs assigns & C shall from time to time and at all times forever hereafter have free privilege to use occupy possess & enjoy said tract or parcel of land & premises without any interruption of him the said Thomas Saxton his heirs & C or any other person or persons whatsoever claiming or to claim by from or under him or his heirs executory & C, he the said John Ozias always yielding & paying such sums of money as our General Assembly shall ordain or direct but clear of all other incumbrances whatsoever to have and to hold the aforesaid tract of land & premises and singular the appurtenances with every part and parcel thereof will warrant and forever to the said John Ozias his heirs and assigns forever Defend. In Witness whereof the said Thomas Saxton have hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the date of the year and day of the month first above written.

Thomas Saxton (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of

Jacob Overman	}	State of North Carolina
Henry Whitzel		Guilford County.
		November Sess. 1792.
		Henry Whitzel proved the execution of the within deed.
		Let it be registered.
		Test. John Hamilton, C.C.

A GRANT FROM THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA TO JOHN OZIAS. No. 2035.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know ye that we for & in consideration of the sum of Ten pounds for every hundred acres hereby granted & by these presents do give & grant unto the said John Ozias a tract of land containing fifty acres lying & being in our County of Guilford on the waters of Reedy Fork: Beginning at a post oak in George Naudles line running East sixty seven poles to two post oaks in Philip Road's line thence South on his line crossing Gladly Branch one hundred & twenty poles to a post oak thence west sixty seven poles to a post oak in Daniel Apple's line thence North on his line crossing Gladly Branch one hundred & twenty poles to the first station. Entered 10th of March 1790.

As by the plate hereunto annexed doth appear together with all wood, waters mines minerals hereditaments & appurtenances to the said land belonging or appertaining to hold to the said John Ozias his heirs and assigns forever yielding and paying to us such sums of money yearly or otherwise as our General Assembly from time to time may direct provided always that the said grantee shall cause this grant to be registered in the Register's office of our said County of Guilford within twelve months from the date hereof, otherwise the same shall be void & of no effecte. In testimony whereof we have caused these our letters to be made patent and our grate Seal to be hereunto affixed. Witness Benjamin Williams, esquire, our Governor Captain General & Commander in Chief at Raleigh the 11th day of Septem'r. in the 25th year of our Independence & in the year of our Lord 1800.

By Command.

B. Williams.

Will White, Sec.

Recorded in the Secretary's Office.

D. Caswell, P. Sec.

This indenture made this twenty sixth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and ninety nine between Frederick Fisher of the County of Rowan and State of North Carolina of the one part and John Ozias of the county of Guilford and state aforesaid of the other part.

WITNESSETH: that for and in consideration of the sum of nine hundred dollars in hand paid by the said John Ozias at or before the sealing and delivery of these presents (the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged) hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened, and confirmed and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell and alien and confirm unto the said John Ozias his heirs and assigns forever all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Rowan and State aforesaid and on the West side of Grant's Creek beginning at a Spanish Oak, Jacob Christman's corner runs No. 70 degrees West 290 poles to a stake said Christman's corner thence North 172 poles to a stake Andrew Bostian's corner, then East 140 poles to a Hickory on James Cathey's line then South 123 poles to a stake said Cathey's corner, then East 132 poles to a white oak near Henry Sevitz's Mill Pond, then South 174 poles to the beginning, containing by estimation 305 acres be the same more or less it being a tract of land originally granted by Earl Granville to Alexander Cathey and devised by Will to John Cathey his son and conveyed by him to the present proprior as will appear more fully of record, with the appurtenances situate lying and being as aforesaid. with all the rights, members and appurtenances whatsoever, and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders of all the singular, the said lands tenements, hereditaments and premises hereby granted or intended to be granted and all rents issues, services and profits to them or any of them belonging or appertaining and also all the Estates rights, titles, claims, interests and demands whatsoever of them the said Frederick Fisher of, in the to the said lands tenements, hereditaments and premises hereby granted or any part or parcel thereof. To have and to hold the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances unto the said John Ozias to the only proper use and behoof of him his heirs and assigns forever and the said Frederick Fisher for himself, his heirs, exors. and adms. doth hereby promise, covenant, and agree that he the said Frederick Fisher his heirs exors. and adms. shall and will at all times warrant and warrant and forever defend the said premises to the said John Ozias his heirs and assigns forever against all lawful claims and demands whatsoever whereby the above mentioned premises might or may be affected or incumbered contrary to the true intent and meaning of these presents, in witness whereof the said Frederick Fisher hath hereunto

set his hand and seal the day and year above written and in the 23rd year of the Independence of the United States of America.

Frederick Fisher

(Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in presence of { Matt Brandon
Rd. Brandon

(NORTH CAROLINA)

(Rowan County)

August sessions 1799.

It is hereby certified that this deed was duly proved in open court and by the oath of Mathew Brandon, recorded and ordered to be registered.

Test. A. E. Osborn, C.C.

SALES OF LAND

The records show that John Ozias sold five tracts in Guilford County and one tract in Rowan County. It is likely that three of these tracts were sold before the decision was made to remove to the Ohio Country. Two of these were sold in 1789, one in 1800. Two tracts were not sold until after he had been in the Ohio Country for five years and his son-in-law, John Creseman (Christman) acted as the attorney and signed the deeds. The list of the deeds passed is as follows:

- 1789 May 22 John Ozea to Nicholas Gift, 125 Acres.
- 1789 May 22 John Ozea to Nicholas Gift, 200 Acres.
- 1800 January 25 John Ozeas to Garrett Barnette, 206 Acres.
- 1803 October 30 John Ozius to Richard Trotter, 305 Acres.

This is the Rowan County tract.

- 1808 December 11 John Ozeas by John Creseman, Atty. to Amos Wilson, 50 Acres.
- 1808 December 18 John Ozeas by John Creseman, Atty. to Amos Wilson, 636 Acres.

Total amount of land 1522 Acres.

The difference of $21\frac{1}{2}$ Acres between the total acres bought and the total acres sold may be accounted for by the none too accurate surveys of estimates of those days.

It is likely that the last document signed by John Ozias before he and his families left for the Ohio Country was the deed for the tract in Rowan County. The date of this deed may be regarded as important enough to reproduce a copy of it here:

This indenture made this thirtieth day of October in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and three, between John Ozius of the County of Guilford and state of North Carolina of the one part and Richard Trotter of the County of Rowan and state aforesaid of the other part, WITNESSETH that for and in consideration of the sum of seven hundred and seventy dollars in hand paid by the said Richard Trotter at and before the sealing and delivery of these presents receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged hath granted, bargained, sold, aliened and confirmed and by these presents doth grant bargain, sell, alien and confirm unto the said Richard Trotter his heirs and assigns forever, all that tract or parcel of land lying and being in the County of Rowan and state aforesaid and on the West side of Grants Creek beginning at a Spanish Oak Jacob Christman's corner runs North 70 West, 290 poles to stake said Christman's

corner then North 172 poles to stake Andrew Bostian's corner then East 140 poles to a Hicory on James Cathey's line then South 123 poles to a stake said Cathey's corner then East 132 poles to a white oak near Henry Sevitz's Mill Pond then South 174 poles to the beginning containing by estimation 305 acres to be the same more or less it being a tract of land originally granted by Earl Granville to Alexander Cathey and devised by Will to John Cathey his son and conveyed by him to the present proprietor as will appear more fully of record with the appurtenances situate lying and being as aforesaid with all the rights members and appurtenances whatsoever and the reversion and reversions, remainder and remainders of all and singular the said lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises hereby granted or intended to be granted and all rents, issues services and profits to them or any of them belonging or appertaining and also all the estates, rights, titles, claims interests and demands whatsoever of him the said John Ozeus of in and to the said lands, tenements hereditaments and premises hereby granted or any part or parcel thereof, to have and to hold, the said lands tenements, hereditaments and premises with their appurtenances unto the said Richard Trotter to the only proper use and behoof of him his heirs and assigns forever, and the said John Ozias for himself his heirs, executors and administrators doth hereby promise, covenant and agree that the said John Ozias his heirs executors and administrators shall and will at all times warrant and forever defend the said premises, to the said Richard Trotter his heirs and assigns forever against all lawful claims and demands whatsoever whereby the above mentioned premises might or may be affected or encumbered contrary to the true intention and meaning of these premises. In witness whereof the said John Ozias hath hereunto set his hand and affixed his seal the day and year above written.

John Ozias (Seal)

Signed, sealed and delivered in the presence of { Moses A. Locke
Mark Crump

(Rowan County) S.S.

November session 1803

It is hereby certified that this deed was duly proved by Moses Locke recorded and ordered to be registered.

Test. A. I. Carborn, C.C.

The amount of money received from the sale of these tracts was 300 pounds for 3 tracts, the equivalent of about 1430 dollars, and 2170 dollars for the other 3 tracts, a grand total of 3600 dollars. This was not all of his resources as evidence was discovered that he was a money lender and that interesting story will be told later.

Evidently he was a believer in the strength and vitality of the family as a community with himself as the head, for he was the owner of all the acres. His sons and sons-in-law possessed none in North Carolina in 1803.

PAPERS FILED UNDER ESTATE OF LUDWIG WEITZELL,
GUILFORD COUNTY, NORTH CAROLINA,
WHICH SHOW THE PART TAKEN BY
JOHN OZIAS IN THE SETTLEMENT.

Paper undated.

Received of John Ozias one of the administrators of the estate of Ludwick Whitesell, Dec'd., the sum of 6 shillings hard money I say received in full by me.

(Signed) John Waggoner
(his mark)

Testator--
John Chrisman

June 6, 1801

Received of John Ozias administrator of the estate of Lodwick Whitesell, Dec'd. the sum of 15 shillings for the survey of 145 acres 106 poles it being the widow's dower in land of Lodwick Whitesell, Dec'd.

(Signed) John Starratt

Received per me
John Ozias

Dec. 16, 1798

Ludwick Whitesell Debtor to John Ocess
(iron)

	£158 I earn -----	£4-12s-2 d.
Apr. 27, 1800	£79 I earn -----	2-16s-7 d.
Aug. 23, 1800	To Dresar & tabel-----	3-10s-0 d.
	To Schooling-----	0-19s-6 d.
		<u>£11-18s-3 d.</u>

Aug. 25, 1800, then came Ocess before me the subscribing Justice of the Peace and made oath that these amounts against the estate of Ludwick Whitesell, Dec'd. is just and true as it stands seated.

Sworn before me the date and year written.

Alexander Gray, J. P.

(Signed) John Ozias (Seal)

Received of John Ozias and Mary Whitesell, Administrators of the estate of Ludwig Whitesel, Dec'd twenty shippings in full of his charge for being clerk of said estate as witness my hand this 6th December, 1799.

(Signed) J. Fall

In his search through the records of Guilford County, the Compiler was impressed by their showing that John Ozias was not only a large land owner, but that he also, by his own frugality, has accumulated a surplus of cash which he used to accommodate those men who were in need of it and that he showed forethought in protecting the sums so lent.

In those days a certain stigma was attached to the inability of unwillingness to pay debts and court action was resorted to. Sometimes the debtor was imprisoned. In the North Carolina Trial Docket, 1800-1810 these items were noted:

November Court, 1800. John Ozeas and Mary Whitsell vs. Wm. Lucky et al Debt Compromised. February Court 1803 John Ozeas vs. Martin Boon, Andrew Gibson and Wm. Ray, Debt.

February Court 1803 John Ozeas vs. Andrew Wilson, Jr. Settlement 64 pounds, 6 shillings, 3 pence. More interesting than the above is a document which at first was thought to be a Deed but a study of it developed it to be the record of collateral for a loan. It also shows that John Meroney was one of the witnesses, and we conclude that John Ozias insisted on protecting the loan and that he sought the services of an attorney to draw the instrument. It is a rare document and of sufficient interest to reproduce here:

THE REGISTRY BOOK G (7) FOR GUILDFORD COUNTY

BY R. GORRELL, P. R.

1799

Feb. 10, 1801

DANIEL WEEKS TO JOHN OZIAS.

State of North Carolina.

This Indenture made the Tenth day of February in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & one between Daniel Weeks of Orange County of the one part & John Ozias of Guilford County of the other parte. Witnesseth that the said Daniel Weeks for & in consideration of the sum of Twenty five pounds six shillings & six pence to him in hand paid by the said John Ozias the receipt whereof he doth hereby confess and acknowledge he the said Daniel Weeks hath granted bargained & sold & by these presents doth grant bargain & sell unto the said John Ozias all thate mesuage tenement piece or parcel of land whereon the said Dan'l. Weeks now lives, lying & being situate in County of Orange on the North side of Reedy Fork at Michael Cockelereese's Mill Dam & joining John Hughs land on the East side & John Southerts land on the West side containing one hundred and twenty five acres of land & also the reversions remainder & remainders rents and services of the said premised & every parte thereof with all the appurtenances. To have and to hold the said Mesuage Tenement land & premises above mentioned and every parte and parcel thereof with the appurtenances unto the said John Ozias his heirs, Ext'rs. Admr's and assigns for & during the term of ninety nine years next and immediately ensuing & following & fully to be completed provided always and upon consideration that if the said Daniel Weeks his heirs or assigns shall will & freely pay or cause to be paid unto the said John Ozias his Ext'rs. Adm'rs. or assigns the just and full sum of twenty five pounds six shillings & six pence with lawfull interest from this day to be paid in & upon the tenth day of February nexte coming which shall be in the year of our Lord one thousand eighte hundred and five withoute abatements or any deduction whatsoever that then & from thence forth these presents cease detearmine & be void anything to the contrary notwithstanding and the said Daniel Weeks for himself his heirs Ext'rs. Adm'rs. and assigns doth covenant to and with the said John Ozias his heirs Ext'rs. Adm'rs. and assigns that he the said Daniel Weeks his heirs Ext'rs. Adm'rs. and assigns doth covenant to and with the said John Ozias his heirs, Ext'rs. Adm'rs. or assigns the said full sum of twenty five pounds six shillings and six pence in & upon the said Tenth day of February which shall be in the year of our Lord 1805 with the lawfull interest withoute deduction according to the true intent and meaning of these presents also provided default shall be made in the payment afs'd that he the said John Ozias his heirs Ext'rs. Adm'rs. or assigns shall & may after default shall have been made in performance of the proviso or condition herein contained peaceable and quietly to enter

into, to have to hold to use to occupy possess & enjoy all & singular the said mesuage tenamente lands & premises before mentioned with the appurtenances for & during the residue & remainder of the said term of ninety nine years hereby granted which shall be then to come without _____ molestation or hindrance of him the said Daniel Weeks his heirs Ext'rs. Adm'rs & assigns & of all and every person or persons whatsoever having or claiming in the said mesuage or tenamente & premises above mentioned or any part thereof shall & will at any time or times after default shall be made in performance of the payments mentioned in the proviso or condition herein contained made do & execute or cause or procure to be done & made all & every such further & other grants acts & assurances in law for the better and more perfectly granting the said premises before mentioned with the appurtenances unto the said John Ozias to hold to him his heirs Ext'rs. Adm'rs and assigns for & during all the residue of the said term of ninety nine years which shall be then to come and unexposed as by his or their Council learned in the law shall advise or directe and lastly it is covenanted granted and agreed upon by and between the parties & the meaning is hereby declared thate until defaulte is made in the performance of the proviso herein contained thate he the said Dan'l. Weeks his heirs & assigns shall & may hold & enjoy all the benefits thereof to his or their own proper use anything herein contained to the contrary notwithstanding. In witness whereof the said Dan'l. Weeks hath hereunto affixed his seal & sete his hand hereunto in the presence of

Test:

Dan'l. Weeks (Seal)

Thos. Coulescotte Guilford County,
May Court 1801.

John Meroney John Ozias proved the execution of the within deed in open Court.
Let it be recorded.

John Ozias Test. J. Hamilton, C. C.

At this point we review the Revolutionary War experience.

The third and last stage of the War was set in the South. The British troops and the hired Hessian soldiers were commanded by Lord Cornwallis, the most experienced and the highest trained of the British generals. Cornwallis' plan was to undertake a punitive expedition through both Carolinas which would be of such a character as would throw fear and consternation into the minds of all who opposed British rule. It was to be one of extreme cruelty and rapine, relying on the assistance of the Tories who were able by their knowledge and acquaintance with the region and the staunch Colonials, not only to act as spies but in actual fighting.

Cornwallis with Tarleton as his principal aide, came into the South by the sea, and in his first attempt at battle met with great success. At Camden, South Carolina, on August 16, 1780, he utterly defeated General Gates who commanded the Colonial troops. Camden is only 40 miles from the southern boundary of North Carolina, and this defeat thoroughly aroused the Colonials of North Carolina. They saw the inevitable menace to them and their possessions as the British would feed on the country as they came through.

After General Gates' defeat at Camden, General Nathaniel Greene, of Quaker parentage, was appointed to the command of the Southern Army and he was the great personage that checkmated the plans of Cornwallis and Tarleton. General Francis Marion, the hero of every boy who has read history, harassed the British in their movements through the low country.

Cornwallis then sent Colonel Ferguson with 1100 regulars into the country west of the Catawba River to encourage the Tories. On October 7, 1780, while he was encamped on King's Mountain, he was attacked by a thousand riflemen led by Colonels, John Sevier, Isaac Shelby and William Campbell. Ferguson was slain and 300 of his men killed or wounded. Ten of his Tory associates were condemned and hanged. It was a great victory for the Colonials.

It is here interesting to record that during the World War in France and in the Meuse Argonne Drive, Colonel Granville Sevier of the 55th Coast Artillery and of the third Generation from Colonel John Sevier of King's Mountain fame, and Captain Joseph Bryan Shelby of the 31st Coast Artillery then attached to the Brigade Staff and of the fourth Generation from Colonel Isaac Shelby also of King's Mountain fame met and then and there exchanged compliments regarding their respective ancestors.

Three months later on January 17, 1781 the British under Tarleton met with another severe defeat by General Daniel Morgan who commanded the Colonials. This battle took place in a pasture called Cowpens; it is in South Carolina but near the border of North Carolina. Colonel William Washington a second cousin of our first President played a brilliant part in this battle. Most of the British troops threw down their arms, the remnant fled with Tarleton who barely escaped being cut down by Colonel Washington's saber. The British loss was 270 killed or wounded and 600 taken prisoner. The Colonial loss was 12 killed and 62 wounded. Another great victory for the Colonials.

The outline of these historical events is given to serve as a background for what happened later in Guilford County, North Carolina, and very definitely affected the lives and fortunes of our ancestors. Please note that they all preceded the Battle of Guilford Court House, the main action of which took place on Thursday, March 15, 1781.

After his victory at Camden, South Carolina, Cornwallis and Tarleton moved their troops northward into North Carolina and they met with little organized opposition during the first stages of the march. On February 25, 1781 Tarleton crossed the Haw River and on this same day Captain Eggleston of the Colonials started a skirmish against a company of Tories and his militia "rushed them like lightning and cut away." 93 Tories were killed.

On February 26 Cornwallis marched to Alamance Creek to a place then in the southeastern portion of Guilford County, now in Alamance County. General Greene was to the north 25 miles away and had his headquarters at a camp on Reedy Fork at Boyd's Mill.

On March 6, Cornwallis started north and a slight skirmish was fought at Whitsills Mill, "sharp and severely bloody while it lasted." This mill was about two miles from John Ozias' farm. On Sunday, March 11th, General Greene received some of the reinforcements he had expected at his camp then at High Rock Ford on the Haw River. He had expected other troops from Colonels Sevier and Shelby but they were held on the western frontier by the depredations of the Cherokee Indians who were under the influence of the British; however, they spared one company under Captain Robertson who arrived in due time.

The total strength of General Greene's army at this time is not definitely known, the estimate is 5,000; it was made up of Continental Regulars, Virginia and North Carolina Volunteers, and a large number of Virginia and North Carolina Militia, the latter was untrained, never knew discipline and armed with their

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hunting rifles and shot guns and were entirely unorganized. They attached themselves to such corps or divisions as suited their fancy or where duty seemed to move them. Consequently they do not appear on the official reports and we have no record of the individuals who were participants in this battle.

It will be shown later that John Ozias, Osier as it was written by a French Huguenot clerk, received pay from the Revolutionary War Fund.

The British Army consisted of more than 2500 veteran soldiers and Hessians disciplined for war and trained in the battles of Europe, and a group of Tories.

The description of General Greene's plans for the actual conflict makes interesting reading; suffice it to say that he had very definitely in mind what to expect from his untrained Militia, he knew that in a hand-to-hand fight the Militia would be no match for the trained British bayonets. So he ordered that they wait until the British advanced to within a certain distance, fire two rounds and then retreat. From behind rail fences, trees, stumps, and stones came a galling fire and the precision shots mowed down many British and Hessians. Some of the more adventuresome Militia stayed to fire the third round.

March 15, 1781 was the supreme time in Cornwallis' venture into America, if victorious he could have a triumphal march into and through Virginia to the sea and there be welcomed by the British fleet and North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia could never rally again. Every officer and soldier of his remembered King's Mountain and Cowpens, and were eager to wipe out the disgrace.

General Greene, on the other hand, realized that it was up to him to save Virginia. So it was a hot fight. Both generals exposed themselves and both had narrow escapes: it is said that Cornwallis had three horses killed under him.

The Battle was a draw with the odds favoring General Greene. It is estimated that Greene lost 320 men, he retreated to McQuistian's Bridge on Reedy Fork where he tried to relax and fainted from sheer exhaustion, he had not taken his clothes off for six weeks.

Cornwallis lost 600 men, killed or wounded, and was short of food and ammunition. He buried the dead and gathered the wounded, leaving the worst cases, about 80, with the Quakers at New Garden Meeting House and left the field on March 18th and retreated to the sea. He realized that his only safety was in flight. It is said that the line of his retreat was strewn with dead, and in places it was tracked by the blood of the wounded who were borne on litters. His flight ended at Yorktown where he surrendered on October 19, 1781 to General George Washington and ended the War of the Revolution.

The Compiler has drawn most of the Battle of Guilford Court House from the excellent book "North Carolina 1780-1781" by David Schenck. Other sources were consulted.

While the Battle resulted in a retreat from the field by General Greene, it is conceded by historians that it was this Battle which made inevitable the surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown and thus end the War. One writer has put it thus: "The victory was won at Guilford Court House but the surrender was at Yorktown." Another writer, more enthusiastic, said, "The fight for liberty began at Alamance on May 16, 1771 and was virtually ended at Guilford Court House on March 15, 1781."

The state of North Carolina voted to give General Greene 25,000 acres of western land for that day's work.

The site of the main engagement of this battle is about five miles northwest of the present city of Greensboro: it is now a park covering about 75 acres, the prominent feature of which is an imposing monument to General Greene. The state of Maryland erected a smaller monument to her gallant soldiers who took part in the Battle. There are many more monuments of smaller size. The National Government recently allotted about \$100,000 to further landscape, beautify and extend the grounds.

It can be noted from what is here said about this Battle, that the armed British and Hessian forces occupied and over-ran a large portion of Guilford County from February 26th until March 18th, a period of 21 days, during which time they fed largely on the results of the productive labor and thrift of the inhabitants. Each reader can draw his or her own picture as to what happened to the farmers, especially to their wives, grown daughters, children and babies while the husbands, fathers and older sons were absent from home and with General Greene. They must have suffered privation and many insults. Be it said to the credit of the Hessians, they showed more consideration for the inhabitants than did either the British or the Tories.

Here is a story which made a lasting impression on the Compiler when it was told him by his mother, Elizabeth Ozias Rohrer, who learned it from her grandmother, Barbara, wife of Peter Ozias 2nd Generation. It is something like this:

For days preceding the Battle and for some days following, John Ozias was absent from home, probably serving with the North Carolina Militia, his wife Elizabeth was left alone with their seven children, Anna Mary 13 years, John Peter 11 years, Elizabeth 9 years, Jacob 7 years, Catherine 6 years, Catherine Magdalen (or Mary as she was called) 5 years and Esther 3 years. The family had lost much of their personal belongings, all domestic animals had been driven away by the British and Elizabeth was put to it to find sustenance for her children. In her extremity, she made bold to appeal to a British officer for just one of her cows, that she might have milk for the younger children. She begged long and hard, finally the officer asked her in an arrogant way if she knew her own cows when she saw them. Elizabeth answered in the affirmative, and he accompanied her to the pen where the cattle were kept before they were killed for meat. She selected and pointed out the one she desired, and the officer ordered a soldier to drive it to the opening of the pen and just as the cow started to come through, the officer struck the cow with his sabre in such a way as to cut its throat and it was killed before Elizabeth's eyes.

This is the story which the Compiler related at the Ozias-Christman Reunion held in a grove South of Lewisburg, Ohio, in August 1903, and it created much interest.

Reference has already been made to the possibility that our ancestor, John Ozias, took part in some of the fighting of this Battle. The Compiler is convinced that he did, and early in his work on North Carolina records searched for a Military record. The aggregate of the North Carolina troops in this Battle is said to be approximately 1700 of all arms. All of the records preserved in the State House in Raleigh were subjected to a long and exhaustive search for Ozias and all the various spellings with no result. So in the disappointment the conclusion was reached that he attached himself to the unorganized Militia of which no lists or records were made or preserved.

Finally it was suggested that the Revolutionary Army accounts be scanned. These accounts are very fragmentary and are mostly just the records of financial settlement for service and supplies. Here we were rewarded by the finding of two certificates for payments made to John Ozier, one for supplies, the other does not state the object but the Compiler feels certain that it was for service as a member of the Militia. The peculiar thing about these two certificates is, that they are for the same amount; it may be a coincidence. The important thing is, that these certificates show that our ancestor, John Ozias, aided the War of the Revolution and that, the Compiler understands, will admit to membership in either the Daughters of the American Revolution or the Sons of the American Revolution, any descendant of his.

The certificates and a letter from the Registrar General of the Daughters of the American Revolution are here reproduced.

COPY

Mrs. Stanley Forman Reed
Registrar General
Memorial Continental Hall
Washington, D.C.

March 1, 1935

Mr. Albert L. Rohrer,
307 Wyoming Ave.,
Maplewood, N.J.

My dear Mr. Rohrer:

Your reply to our card of February 16th has just been received and we regret to state that we find no Osier soldiers as yet in our ancestor catalog, nor this name under the other spellings you give; but the records of service which you sent from the North Carolina Historical Commission would be acceptable if the line of descent is complete.

We are returning these documents to you, and if papers are to be submitted on this line, kindly return them as proof.

Very sincerely yours,

(Signed) Winifred E. Reed
(Mrs. Stanley F. Reed)
Registrar General, N.S.D.A.R.

HSC/RS

COPY

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

(Seal of the State)
(of North Carolina)

This is to Certify that the following is an accurate copy from records in the official custody of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA TO THE STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA DR.

For Sundries furnished the Militia of North Carolina, Virginia and South Carolina as allowed by the Auditors of the Upper board of Salisbury district, in June 1783 as P Report ... No. 46.

	<u>No. Vos.</u>	<u>Currency</u>	<u>Specie</u>
8689 To John Osier	3170		L 14.13.0

From: Accounts of United States with North Carolina War of Revolution,
Book A, page 274.

RALEIGH September 12, 1931

(signed) A. R. Newsome
Secretary

COPY

NORTH CAROLINA HISTORICAL COMMISSION

(Seal of the State)
(of North Carolina)

This is to Certify that the following is an accurate copy from records in the official custody of the North Carolina Historical Commission.

An Account of Special Certificates paid into the Comptroller's Office by John Armstrong Entry Taker for Land in North Carolina viz.

<u>No.</u>	<u>By whom Granted</u>	<u>To whom Granted</u>	<u>Date</u>	<u>Sum</u>
3170	Bagge and Hunter	John Osier	18 June 1783	L 14.13.0

<u>Interest</u>	<u>To what Time</u>	<u>Total Amount principal & Interest</u>	<u>Remarks</u>
L 0.9.3	23 December 1783	L 15.2.3	No Check

From: North Carolina Revolutionary Army Accounts,
Vol. I, page 70, folio 2.

RALEIGH September 12, 1931

(signed) A. R. Newsome
Secretary

THE LURE OF THE OHIO COUNTRY

The Revolutionary War really came to its end by the Treaty of Paris which was signed at Versailles on September 3, 1783. But some important conclusions were not reached until after the War of 1812. The great Northwest Territory of which the State of Ohio was a part, was a creation of this Treaty which distinctly stated "that territory south from the middle of the Great Lakes and their connecting waters and east from the middle of the upper Mississippi River should belong to the United States "

As some of the states had acquired, while they were still colonies and in other ways, certain rights, titles and claims to parts of this territory, it was necessary for them to cede these to the United States Government which was done as follows:

Virginia ceded her claims on March 4, 1784.

Massachusetts ceded her claims on April 19th, 1785 and May 30, 1800.

Connecticut ceded her claims in part on September 14, 1786.

Congress passed the Ordinance for the government of the Northwest Territory on July 13, 1787 and a few months later Major-General Arthur St. Clair was appointed Governor. It was estimated that within a year after this twenty thousand men, women and children from the Eastern States, passed down the Ohio River to settle in its basin.

The most troublesome matter with which this new government had to deal were the vicious Indian raids on the settlers, largely incited by British agents and renegade white men, in which men, women and children were either murdered or carried off into captivity and much property destroyed. These raids extended down into Kentucky.

In the autumn of 1789 troops built Fort Washington within the present city of Cincinnati and in January Governor St. Clair visited this Fort and while there organized the County of Hamilton, and also he changed the name of the settlement about the Fort from Losantiville to Cincinnati.

By the beginning of 1791 the Indians' raids had become so numerous that the settlers invoked the aid of President Washington and he ordered Governor St. Clair to gather a force of sufficient size to punish the tribes of marauding Indians. At the end of April he was at Fort Washington with a force of 2300 regulars and 600 militia. Several months were taken to make repeated marches, cutting out wagon roads and the building of forts and he arrived in the territory occupied by the Indians near the Wabash River on November 3, 1791. Early the next day he was attacked by the Indians who in the space of three hours defeated him with a loss of 593 privates and 39 officers: 252 privates were wounded, as were 31 officers. He also lost tents, equipment, 300 horses and 130 head of beef cattle. The entire story is a black mark on our early military History.

President Washington was greatly distressed by the news of this overwhelming defeat and he immediately selected a new commander for the proposed campaign against those Indians who were now bolder than ever in their depredations. The choice wisely fell on a born soldier,--General Anthony Wayne, dubbed

"Mad Anthony" since his successful assault on the British at Stony Point. General Wayne, with his army, arrived at Fort Washington in May 1793, and he continued to drill his men under stern discipline. Late in the fall General Wayne moved north to Fort Hamilton and then north to a spot which he cleared of all timber and established a winter camp which he named Greene Ville, in honor of his friend in the Revolutionary War, General Nathaniel Greene, who commanded the Colonial troops at the Battle of Guilford Court House on March 15, 1781, near where our ancestor lived, as has already been told. The present United States Highway Route 127 follows closely his line of march.

Later in his successful battles with the Indians, General Wayne adopted "surprise" as his principal weapon and was soon known by the Indians as "The Eye that Never Sleeps."

On July 28, 1794 General Wayne moved his well-drilled army out of Greene Ville and nine days later was at the junction of the Auglaize River with the Maumee, the site of the present city of Defiance, Ohio. Here he built a strong fort in a week's time, and on August 18th, after instructing a garrison of 100 men to further strengthen the Fort which he named Defiance, he marched down the left bank of the Maumee River toward the Fallen Timber where he was attacked by the Indians in large numbers on August 20th. General Wayne defeated them with great slaughter. Nine of the Wyandot chiefs were killed and wigwams and corn-fields for a distance of 50 miles were destroyed and the Indians faced a hard winter.

Some one put it like this: "General Wayne purchased freedom from the tomahawk for pioneers by soundly whipping the Indians at Fallen Timber."

After this General Wayne marched into what is now Indiana, and built Fort Wayne and then returned to Greene Ville where he arrived on November 2, 1794.

The winter that followed came early and was cold and bleak, and soon the Indians felt the rigors of famine and want; they begged for sustenance. Indian power was broken, and in early November some chiefs besought General Wayne. In January envoys from many tribes came to him seeking a treaty of peace, and soon a preliminary arrangement was made. It named June 15th as the date for the assembly of "All the sachems and war chiefs of the Natives," and the place Greene Ville, where a large council house open on three sides had been built.

On June 16, 1795 General Wayne, with much ceremony, lighted the council fire and the great powwow began. About it was a colorful crowd of chiefs with their feathers and buckskins, also soldiers and officers in their blue and white uniforms: among the latter was Lieutenant William Henry Harrison, Aide to General Wayne, and later the ninth President of the United States. A month was spent in many discussions on the various grievances and as some of the invited tribes were located far away, as on the rivers of Illinois, upper Michigan and lower Wisconsin, it was not until July 15th that the General Council could be convened.

The number of chiefs, sachems and warriors credited with being present at this time is as follows:

Wyandots	180
Delawares	381
Shawnese	143
Ottawas	45
Chippewas	46
Pottawatamies	240
Miamis and 5 other tribes	95
Total	1130

Eight white men long associated with the Indians and familiar with the various languages were sworn interpreters.

On August 3, 1795 the Treaty was signed in duplicate, one copy was handed to the Wyandots who by common consent had become the custodian of all ceremonial emblems and treaties and were usually referred to as "Uncle of all the Indians." The other copy was sent to Philadelphia where President Washington signed it on December 22, 1795.

On August 9th General Wayne made a report to the Secretary of War as follows: "It is with infinite pleasure I now inform you that a Treaty of Peace between the United States of America and the late hostile tribes of Indians Northwest of the Ohio River, was unanimously and voluntarily agreed to and cheerfully signed by all the sachems and war chiefs of the respective natives on the 3rd and exchanged on the 7th instant."

The importance of this Treaty cannot be overstated, as it affected not only the territory that was to become the State of Ohio, but all that section south of the Lakes to the Ohio River and west to the Mississippi. Never again in all that wide country was there bloody wars such as there had been in Ohio for the forty previous years. The lands of the Northwest Territory were made safe for settlers. This became known to the Kentuckians, the North Carolinians, the Virginians, and others who soon made up that vast pioneering movement which pushed its way into that part of the great wilderness of southwestern Ohio, which later became Warren County and Preble County.

At the close of 1796 it was estimated that the number of white people within the present limits of this State was about 5000. In May 1800 four Public Land offices were established. In March 1802 the opinion expressed was that it contained a population of at least 60,000; and on April 30th Congress voted to call a convention of the territorial representatives on November 1st to frame a Constitution. This was promptly done, and it was signed on November 29th. On February 19, 1803 Ohio was admitted to the Union as the 17th State.

On March 3rd the State government began its functions. The Census of 1810 gave Ohio a population of 230,760.

The first settlement in what is now Warren County was made in the spring of 1795 by Henry Taylor near the present site of Lebanon; soon he built a mill. The first permanent settlement in what is now Preble County was made in 1798 by John Leslie who located on Elk Creek. Jacob Parker, a soldier in General Wayne's army, camped on the very ground which he afterward owned. He came back in 1798 and built his cabin on this same site, located on Twin Creek near the present town of West Alexandria. Parker was born in 1778 in New Jersey, and died on his farm in 1848.

Before the above events happened, there were important doings in North Carolina, in what is now eastern Tennessee and Kentucky, all of which later affected the movements of our ancestors.

North Carolina's great contribution to the pioneer settlement of Kentucky was the work of two of its citizens, Richard Henderson, jurist, pioneer colonizer, lawyer and President of the Colony of Transylvania, and Daniel Boone, hunter, explorer and Indian fighter. They were ably assisted by a third, Isaac Shelby, surveyor, hero of three battles in three wars, statesman, and first Governor of Kentucky.

Richard Henderson was born April 20, 1735, in Hanover County, Virginia, and went to Granville, North Carolina with his father in 1745. He located in Salisbury, read law, was elected Judge 1768-1773, was reelected Judge in 1778, but declined.

Daniel Boone was born November 2, 1734 in Berks County, Pennsylvania, and in the spring of 1750 he went with his father and family to North Carolina, going over the same route from Reading, Pennsylvania that John Ozias and his family took 22 years later.

The Boones settled on Yadkin River in Davis County and not many miles from the present city of Salisbury, the County Seat of Rowan County. Soon after the arrival in North Carolina, Daniel Boone, then 15 years old, found that the region furnished hunting worth the name, for there were beasts and birds of every description. The buffalo, the elk, the deer, the bear, the panther, the wildcat, wolf and fox were very plentiful in the meadows and cane-brakes. The effective crack of his rifle soon gave him the reputation of a successful hunter. This happy hunting experience soon shifted to Indian warfare in which he had early experience at Braddock's defeat on July 9, 1775. In 1760 he was a member of a regiment of North Carolinians in a war against the Cherokees that brought about the Treaty of Peace in November 1761, and soon he was one of a party of hunters in the Cherokee country which included what is now Kentucky.

By 1763 four of his ten children were born, and while his hunting trips were great fun, the few pelts that he was able to market, and the produce of his small farm, were not sufficient so he was forced to borrow money to sustain his family. This he did from the law firm of Williams and Henderson. The junior member was Richard Henderson, heretofore mentioned, who had formed the acquaintance of Boone in his early days of legal practice in Salisbury and who was much interested in Boone's visions of Kentucky as a vast hunting ground in a marvelous country.

Soon Henderson had a different vision of this beautiful and fertile western country. He began to think of it as a country to settle but more definite information was needed and after discussing it with several of his associates they agreed in 1764 to engage Boone to spy out more definitely these lands. Boone was delighted to do this, as it would enable him to pay off his indebtedness and in addition he would receive pay while having an enjoyable and exciting time.

Five years later, in May 1769, Boone reported in detail the results of his exploration to the land company of Richard Henderson and Co. organized for the purpose of "studying out the geography and locography of the West," no doubt for speculative ends. This land company decided to get possession of the region by purchase or treaty with the Cherokee Indians and immediately engaged Boone as their agent in dealing with the Indians. On March 14th to 17th, 1775 a treaty was made with the Cherokees by Richard Henderson, whereby the Transylvania Company, the new name for the land company, purchased 20,000,000 acres for goods which cost 12,000 pounds sterling. These goods were purchased at Fayetteville, North Carolina and carried by wagons to the Watauga Settlement.

The next step taken by the Transylvania Company was to make this vast region accessible to the settler. Here again Judge Henderson turned to Daniel Boone, who was engaged to build a trail passable just for horses carrying riders and pack saddles; wagons had to wait until 1796, when it was widened by the Kentucky Legislature. There was a path from the Watauga River through to the

opening in the mountains which came to be called the Cumberland Gap, which was first trod by the wild animals, then later by the Indians. This was the course taken by Boone and his five associates and negro servants, each mounted on a good horse and leading a second horse carrying a packsaddle when they went to spy out the lands, and thus lightly equipped, met difficulties in getting through.

This new task was to make over this path into a well-marked trail. Boone soon found 30 men who were experienced with the axe and began the work on March 10, 1775. About six weeks later the trail was completed to a point on the Kentucky River, the future site of Boonesborough. This was the second great contribution of Boone to the settlement of Kentucky. We should remember, however, that he was acting in the employ and under the immediate direction of the Transylvania Company, which makes it apparent that the more recent name given to this great pathway to the West "Transylvania Trail" as the more rightful one. It is estimated that at least 75,000 men, women and children, on foot and on horseback, passed through Cumberland Gap and over the "Transylvania Trail" before wagons traversed it in 1796.

Judge Henderson, with a party of 30, which included many associates, followed Boone and his able men ten days later and observed the cleared trail with interest. They arrived at its terminus on April 20, 1775, and on May 23rd met with the pioneers of the various settlements and set up a proprietary form of government, opened a Land Office and established a store for pioneer necessities.

Isaac Shelby was employed as the chief surveyor and he journeyed over the Trail and was soon at work on the surveys which hold today. The Land Office made 900 grants for the total of 560,000 acres.

It was Judge Henderson's conception that the Transylvania Colony should be the 14th in the list of Colonies, and to this end James Hogg was sent to Philadelphia to have Transylvania recognized by the Continental Congress. His efforts failed, due largely to jealousy and commercial rivalries. Then there was the mooted question, had the Cherokees the right to sell lands already claimed by Virginia? So the Transylvania enterprise collapsed in December 1776. Boone returned to North Carolina.

Later, Virginia recognized the great expense incurred and the great aid to settlers and granted Richard Henderson and Company 200,000 acres in Kentucky and North Carolina and granted a similar amount in eastern Tennessee.

Henderson spent the remainder of his life in Salisbury and died January 30, 1785, leaving four sons and two daughters.

In 1775 Boone succeeded in locating his family in Kentucky, where he continued to live at various places until 1797, when he left for Upper Louisiana, now Missouri, where he located his family. He served as a Spanish official, Sydic or Magistrate the office was called from 1800 to 1804, and died there September 26, 1820. The Spanish authorities had granted him 840 acres of land.

There is a tradition that our ancestors knew Boone and that he guided them from North Carolina to the Ohio country, but this cannot be confirmed. In the old part of the cemetery in Lewisburg, Ohio, there is a grave; the stone is somewhat weathered, the lettering indicates that it is in memory of Charity Swisher, wife of William Swisher and daughter of Daniel and Margaret Boon, and who was born in North Carolina. It is likely that the early association was with members of this family.

It should be remembered that Reverend Jacob Christman, whose history will be the subject of a separate chapter, resided in Rowan County not far from Salisbury from 1796 until he emigrated to Warren County, Ohio. It is not likely that he knew Judge Henderson, but he must have met his sons and learned from them and others a good deal about Kentucky and the Ohio country, and the thousands of settlers who had traveled the Transylvania Trail to locate there, and who had gone there with horses, cattle and a few farming tools and household goods. Some of them perhaps with a Bible, a few with a prayer book and a hymn book as reminders of their religious customs and when they reached their new settlement hallowed it with prayer. But as for churches and religious services, they had to wait until more pressing things were attended to, and the arrival of ministers.

This was well known to Reverend Christman, who, being imbued with the real missionary spirit, visioned a great opportunity for service to these settlers.

He made three or four trips on horseback through Kentucky to the Ohio country, and held religious services at points where congregations could be gathered and preached in both English and German languages.

We have no means of knowing the year in which Reverend Christman began making these trips, but the Compiler is of the opinion that it was as early as 1799 or 1800, for by 1802 he had already located in Warren County, Ohio, and founded the German Reformed Church in Springboro.

We can very well imagine the great interest taken by his friends in North Carolina in the narration of his experiences and his impressions after each trip, especially by John Ozias and his family, and which was undoubtedly followed by long discussions among the individuals. After Reverend Christman had shown his preference by shifting to the Ohio country, the discussions in the Ozias family must have reached the climax. Family conference after conference was probably called to discuss the pros and cons of transplanting the family community to Ohio. Suffice it to say, that the great decision was made in 1803, as has already been outlined.

We can assume that before this great decision was reached, the adult members of this community of families held many conferences in which the advantages and the disadvantages of the Ohio country as a future home, were discussed. It is likely that early in their conferences, Anna Maria and her husband, John G. Christman, found that they were not interested, and decided to remain in North Carolina. Perhaps they did not share in the pioneering spirit, or they may have had other good reasons. At any rate, they lived and died in North Carolina. Apparently their two children and the two grandchildren died at early ages, and so far as the Compiler could find, no member of their family is alive today.

In October 1803 the Ozias Community, if the collection of families can be called such, consisted of the following:

John Ozias, then 61 years old, Elizabeth, his wife, 65 years.

1. Daughter Anna Maria, her husband, John G. Christman, and their son, John Ozias Christman.
2. Son John Peter Ozias, his wife Barbara, their sons John, Jacob, Thomas and an infant which died on the way to Ohio.
3. Daughter Elizabeth, her husband, John Christman, their sons Jacob and Lewis, & daughter Elizabeth.
4. Son John Jacob Ozias, his wife, Susanna.

5. Daughter Catherine and probable husband, Jacob Fasnacht.
6. Daughter Catherine Magdalene and her husband, Daniel Christman, their son John and their daughter Eliza Ann.
7. Daughter Esther, her husband, John Meroney, and their son Nathan.
8. Son John, then 21 years old, and unmarried.
9. Daughter Anna Margaret, or Peggy, and unmarried.

A total of 18 adults and 11 children. There were also several infants who died during their journey and were buried by the wayside. Their names were not preserved, but the sad mothers never forgot.

The last recorded date in North Carolina for John Ozias in October 30, 1803 when he attached his signature to the deed which transferred the title to the 305 acres of land in Rowan County to Richard Trotter. We can therefore assume that the start for the Ohio country was made soon after this date.

As Anna Maria and her husband had elected to remain in North Carolina, 16 adults, 10 children and Black Lucy, then about 14 years old, a total of 27, made up the party.

Each reader will have to make his guess as to how many covered wagons were used to carry this number of individuals, their food and their household goods and the implements to Ohio.

In addition to the horses used for drawing the wagons there must have been a large drove of other domestic animals. Altogether it was a sizeable caravan that had to travel from Reedy Fork of Guilford County, North Carolina to Clear Creek Township in Warren County, Ohio, a distance of 600 miles more or less and in 1803 they were long miles as we shall see.

The "Transylvania Trail" which Judge Henderson of the Transylvania Company employed Daniel Boone and his 30 axemen to cut out really began at Block House at a site now near Gate City, which is just north of the boundary line between Virginia and Tennessee. This Trail ended at Boonesboro, 225 miles away.

The natural extensions were made at Block House, one leading northeast through Virginia into what is now the Shenandoah Valley; the other leading southeast by various windings into North Carolina to the Yadkin River, then south to what is now Salisbury in Rowan County.

In 1792 a scheme was projected for the clearing and improving the Trail by private subscription. About 150 individuals subscribed amounts running from a few shillings to three pounds.

In June 1792 Kentucky was admitted as a State, and in 1793 the Legislature passed an act which provided guards for pilgrim settlers - on the "Wilderness Road" as the Trail was then being called.

In 1797 the Legislature passed an Act for clearing the Road from Boonesboro to Rock Castle Creek and in 1795 another act to make it a "wagon road" 30 feet wide from Crab Orchard to Cumberland Gap. The appropriation was 2000 pounds.

In 1797 the Legislature appropriated 500 pounds for repairs and the erection of toll-gates. In the meantime that portion of the Road in Virginia, Tennessee and North Carolina was having some improvements.

The Road throughout its whole length was tedious and difficult, except a 40-mile length in the valley of the Powell River, as much of it was through mountainous districts. One authors put it thus: "The Wilderness Road from

Virginia, North Carolina and Tennessee into Kentucky was the longest, blackest, hardest road of pioneer days in America." In Ohio we used to call such a road "a bad mud road."

The road which our ancestors traveled from Boonesboro, Kentucky, to Warren County, Ohio, was no doubt the one which led through the sites of what is now Winchester, Paris, Cynthiana and Falmouth to a point on the Ohio River opposite the mouth of the Little Miami River. Then across the Ohio River by ferry and up and along the Little Miami for some distance into Warren County through Lebanon to Springboro.

Tradition tells us that a little more than six weeks were required to make the trip, we will call it 45 days, and over a mud road 600 miles long, which makes the daily average 13 and 1/3 miles.

It has been stated that Reverend Jacob Christman made several trips on horseback to Ohio and in 1802 or earlier he took his younger children and his household goods to Ohio.

He traveled this same route and therefore became more or less familiar with the general conditions to be met which he no doubt explained to John Ozias. Our caravan started with some knowledge of the great difficulties to be overcome.

Had someone in that group of families, traveling in covered wagons, camping out in overnight stops, fording rivers and creeks, climbing the steep mountainous grades, prying out mired wagons, kept a diary of the day-by-day events in that six weeks' trek, how interesting it would be today. We would not be forced to use our imagination. It would be a recital of sickness and death for tradition tells us that many of the party were stricken with an aggravated type of dysentery, called in those days "flux," and that the younger ones suffered most and several of them died and were buried by the wayside.

The news of this illness was spread ahead of them and so great was the prejudice against the party, none of them was allowed to enter the houses or taverns along the road. It was known by the people as the "Flux party."

From the lay of the land today, the caravan had easy going from Reedy Fork to Greensboro and to the Moravian town of Salen; between that town and Yadkinville, the Yadkin River had to be forded.

From Wilksboro to Elkville the elevation grew although the road followed the upper Yadkin. The first difficult climb occurred between Elkville and Boone when they crossed the Blue Ridge Mountains.

It was decidedly upgrade from Boone to Zionville when Stone Mountains had to be climbed. Thence across the corner of Tennessee and fording the South Fork of the Holston by the Block House, an early post of importance, into Virginia to Gate city crossing both Clinch and Powell Mountains into Powell Valley by the way of Spier Ferry and Jonesville. Here the caravan found easy going for 45 miles nearing Cumberland Gap, "Needle's-eye to Kentucky." It is said that today from the high point here on a clear day one can see four states.

To enter Cumberland Gap the road went up a narrow valley through a deep ravine, then a sharp climb ascending by numerous turns back and forth and the final one very steep. Going down on the west side the road followed a course similar in character to that on the east side.

The caravan was then in Kentucky and the road followed a northeasterly course. After Pine Mountain it threaded its course through the foothills of the Cumberland Mountains and on to Berea 60 or more miles, where it emerged upon the Blue Grass Plateau of Kentucky. The caravan now doubtless increased its daily mileage, and soon it was in Boonesboro, where it ferried across the Kentucky River and then on to Winchester, Paris, Falmouth to the Ohio River with a ferry at or near Cincinnati, then up the Little Miami Valley to Lebanon and Springboro in Warren County, Ohio. Their destination: we assume that the time of arrival was the latter part of December 1803.

It is said that along the road there were a few posts or stations where meager supplies of flour, bacon and salt could be bought but no medical supplies.

For more details of the route, the Compiler suggests the reading of "The Wilderness Road to Kentucky Its Location and Features," by William Allen Pusey, 1921. It describes the Transylvania Trail before it was rebuilt in 1795 and made into the Wilderness Road.

Black Lucy has been mentioned as a member of the party on its trek to Ohio. She deserves a place in this narrative.

The Quakers came early and what later became Guilford County was largely settled by them in 1760. They came from Pennsylvania and Nantucket, and as is well known, they strongly opposed Slavery: this attitude no doubt had much influence on their neighbors.

The first U. S. Census was taken in 1790. North Carolina completed and sent its report to Congress on October 27, 1791. It is incomplete, as our Ancestor was then living in Guilford County, as shown by deeds to lands and neither his name under the various spellings, nor any of his family occurs in the published lists. The name of William Ozier is given as living in Montgomery County. In this Census the attitude of the inhabitants of Guilford County towards Slavery is clearly shown when compared with the State at large, as follows:

Population of Guilford County:

White 6675	Heads of Families 1096
Slaves 516	or the ratio of 1 slave to 13 whites.

Population of State:

White 293,179
Slaves 100,572 or the ratio of 1 slave to 3 white.

With the above facts in mind it is not surprising to learn that our Ancestor John Ozias never believed in Slavery. Many of his neighbors were Quakers whose Meeting House was located within 2 or 3 miles of his home and was used during the Battle of Guilford Court House as a sort of dressing station for the wounded soldiers.

At one period John Ozias experienced great difficulty in securing help, and one time was complaining about it to one of his slave-holding neighbors, who told him that he would always have trouble until he purchased slaves. Finally, after suffering considerable inconvenience, he did muster up his courage, or, rather, he pushed aside his convictions about Slavery and purchased a negro woman. After a few years she became so unruly that it was impossible for the family to get on with her and as he could not set her free in North Carolina, he sold her.

During his ownership of this negro woman, she gave birth to a girl baby, who was named Lucy, and as the family had become fond of her, she remained with the family and was always known and spoken of as Black Lucy. When the several families emigrated to Ohio in 1803 Black Lucy was about 14 years old, and she attracted attention by reason of her color and was observed by several slave traders in Kentucky, when nearing the Ohio River, who desired to purchase her, but John Ozias was not disposed to sell her. The buyers persisted in their bargaining and finally told him that, inasmuch as Ohio was a free state, just as soon as he crossed the Ohio River he would be held responsible for her every act and in case she was caught stealing anything, he would suffer imprisonment.

Elizabeth, his wife, was an interested listener to all this talk and fearing that the buyers would finally persuade him to sell, hid Black Lucy in one of the covered wagons and she did it so well that when the price was agreed upon a long and careful search failed to reveal the hiding place and Black Lucy was not seen again until the families were across the Ohio River and well into the State of Ohio.

Black Lucy lived with the family until she became a woman and when she was married to a colored man of good repute she was given the same amount of household goods for "outsetting," as it was then called, as was given to any of the daughters of the family. She raised a family of very respectable children; as far as was ever known, they were counted as being of the better class of colored folks. She lived in Indiana and as long as any of the members of our second generation lived, she made periodic visits to Preble County to see them and was always well received.

These facts were told the Compiler by his mother, who remembered seeing Black Lucy on the occasion of her visits.

JOHN OZIAS AS A LAND OWNER IN OHIO

The area made up by the counties of Warren, Preble, Butler and Montgomery and others, was originally known as "Congress Lands" and was so called because tracts of it were sold to settlers by the immediate officers of the National Government in conformance with laws enacted from time to time by Congress. All grants made were signed by the President and by the Secretary of State. The townships of these "Lands" were each usually surveyed into 36 Sections each, a mile square, and in one plan they were numbered by beginning at the upper right-hand corner and continued to the left for the first tier of 6 Sections, the next tier below is numbered in the opposite direction, and so on. The minimum sale made by the Government was a section, 640 Acres, and the price was two dollars per acre. It was the practice of settlers who were unable to buy a whole section to club together and appoint one of their number treasurer and he was instructed to make the purchase. Some departures were made from this plan. Sometimes after one individual had entered a tract of land he would assign his rights to someone else.

No doubt it was the intention of John Ozias to seek out the most fertile and best watered tracts and purchase enough for the needs of himself and his sons. If he arrived in December, it is likely that he and the younger men spent much of that first winter in spying out the good tracts which were still open to settlers. He needed an immediate home. He, therefore, contracted to purchase a small tract of 113.43 Acres in what is now Clear Creek Township in Warren County, and about 4 miles Northeast of Springboro.

The patent for this tract was recorded in the book of the Court House in Lebanon and is as follows:

THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

KNOW YE, That John Ozias assignee of Samuel Westerfield of Hamilton County, Ohio, having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Cincinnati whereby it appears that full payment has been made for One hundred and thirteen acres and forty three hundredths of an acre to be laid off in the North end of the West half of Section Number thirty two of Township number three in the fifth Range of the land lying between the Great Miami River and the Virginia reservation, sold under the direction of the Register of the Land Office at Cincinnati, by virtue of the right of Pre-emption granted by law to certain persons who have contracted with John Cleves Symmes or his associate. THERE IS GRANTED by the United States in pursuance of the acts of Congress in the case provided, unto the said John Ozias that part of the Section of land above described. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said part of the Section of land with the appurtenances unto the said John Ozias his heirs and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused the latters to be made patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

GIVEN under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty second day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the thirtieth.

By THE PRESIDENT, Th. Jefferson

James Madison

Secretary of State.

No. 550.

Received for Record 10th Sept. 1807.

& Recorded 11th Sept. 1807.

D. Sutton for M. H. Johnson, R. W. C.

The reading of this patent is rather unusual and it created some curiosity. A letter was written to the General Land Office of the United States Department of the Interior, and a quotation from the reply is as follows:

"I have the honor to reply to your letter of November 20, 1933, requesting information pertaining to a patent issued to John Ozias for a small tract of land in Warren County, Ohio, July, 1805.

The tract book shows that Samuel Westerfield of Hamilton County, purchased lot 1 Sec. 32, T. 3, R. 5, containing 113.43 acres at \$2 per acre, in installments. The first installment was made December 29, 1801, in the sum \$57. The second installment was made December 15, 1804, in the sum of \$169.86. Certificate No. 12 issued to the Secretary of State April 3, 1805, to John Ozias, assignee of Samuel Westerfield of Hamilton County, Ohio. The patent was recorded in volume 1 at page 10 and was signed by President Thos. Jefferson and James Madison, Secretary of State. Should you desire a photostat copy of the patent record one may be had on request."

One of the large tributaries of the Miami River flows into it at a point 8 miles due West of Springboro, its name is Twin Creek which has its source in the level country south of Greenville in Darke County. It flows South through Preble County, then turns East into Montgomery County, then bends Southeast and crosses a corner of Butler County.

This is an important stream for the land naturally arranges itself about its valley which varies in width from three fourths of a mile to one and a half miles. The story is told that "Twin Creek was named by the Pottawotamie Indians long before the White Man saw its rich valley and the name signified that it was the twin of a stream having like characteristics, "Whitewater." This tribe once dwelt on the banks of Twin Creek and were the last to leave this part of the country. History says that "they spent their last night here on April 30, 1805, when about 1500 of them camped on the Ozias plat in Sections 3 and 10."

Twin Creek is now a part of the Conservancy project and the Germantown Dam was built on its easterly course. The Compiler is very familiar with this creek at the place of this Dam, as he was born within a mile of it and remembers the "ole swimmin' hole" where he was once rescued from drowning.

So an important a stream as this, even in that early day, did not escape the notice of John Ozias and his sons. No doubt they followed the stream from its mouth to search out fertile spots in its valley and made repeated trips on horseback, to show their finds to others, especially in the spring of 1804.

By July of 1804 the decision must have been made for the records show that on August 1, 1804, he made entries for lands on Twin Creek, Sections 3 and

10 at the Cincinnati land office. The patents are recorded in the Court House at Eaton and they are here reproduced.

Sent to W. Moore 113
June 20th 1805

THOMAS JEFFERSON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That John Ozias of Montgomery County having deposited in the Treasury a Certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Cincinnati whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the Lot or Section Number Three of Township Number Six in Range Number Three East of the Meridian line drawn from the Mouth of the Great Miami River, of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the Act of Congress, entitled, "An act to amend the act, entitled An act providing for the sale of the Lands of the United States in the Territory North of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River." There is granted by the United States in pursuance of the Act aforesaid, unto the said John Ozias the Lot or Section of Land above described. TO HAVE AND TO HOLD the said Lot or Section of Land with the appurtenances unto the said John Ozias his heirs and assigns forever.

IN TESTIMONY WHEREOF, I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the Seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my Hand, at the City of Washington, this Twentieth day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and five, and the Independence of the United States of America the Twenty Ninth.

BY THE PRESIDENT, Th. Jefferson,
James Madison, Secretary of State.

THOMAS JEFFERSON PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

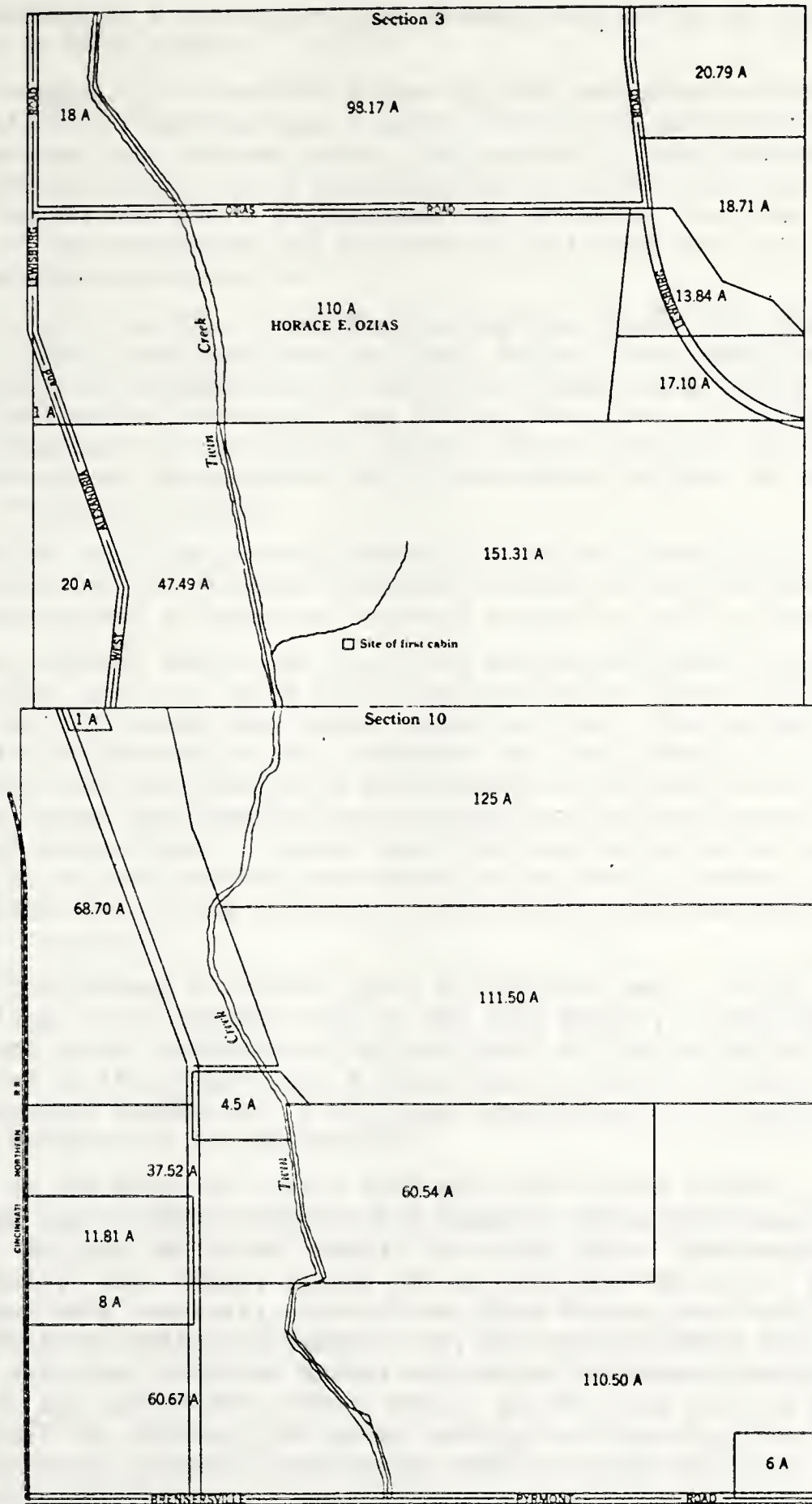
To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That John Ozias of Montgomery County, Ohio having deposited in the Treasury a Certificate of the register of the land Office at Cincinnati whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the Lot or Section number Ten of Township number six, in Range number three east of the Meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the act of Congress entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the UNITED STATES in the Territory North West of the Ohio and above the Mouth of the Kentucky River," and of the acts amendatory of the same. There is Granted by the United States in pursuance of the act aforesaid unto the said John Ozias the Lot or section of land above described. To Have and to Hold the said Lot or Section of land with the appurtenances unto the said John Ozias his heirs and assigns forever.

In Testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the Seal of the UNITED STATES to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my Hand, at the City of Washington, the fifth day of April in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and six, and of the Independence of the United States of America, the Thirtieth.

BY THE PRESIDENT, Thomas Jefferson
James Madison, Secretary of State.



Sections 3 and 10, Twin Township, Preble County, Ohio conveyed to John Ozias by patents dated June 20, 1805 and April 5, 1806. Farms outlined with acreage as of 1931 only one of which was in the Ozias name.

Quotation of a letter from the General Land Office of the Department of the Interior is here given:

"Replying to your letter of October 19, 1932, making inquiry relative to the John Ozias entries, embracing Secs. 3 and 10, T. 6N. of the Miami River base, R. 3 E. of the meridian, Ohio, patented June 20, 1805, and April 5, 1806, respectively, I have to advise you that no entry papers are on file. However, the tract book shows that the entries were made at the Cincinnati land office Aug. 1st, 1804, under what is known as the credit system, and that the price paid was \$2.00 an acre, \$992.00 for Sec. 3 and \$1,280.00 for Sec. 10."

It is believed that soon after making the entries for Sections 3 and 10 on August 1, 1804, John Ozias and his sons, Peter, Jacob, and John who was the unmarried one, made preparations to occupy the land and to build log cabins thereon so that before winter had set in they had moved their families and most of their belongings from Springboro to Twin Creek. His was the third settlement in Twin township and was preceded only a few months by that of Simeon Van Winkle and that of Frederick Miller.

None of us of the present generation has any conception of the importance to our ancestors of the decision they had to make in the location for the cabin, and the energy needed to make the clearing using the logs for the cabin.

Rude, indeed, were those first log cabins with their puncheon floors, if floors they had, doors of split wood hewn down to the proper thickness and with leather or raw hide hinges and wooden latch and bar. The outside chimney was usually built of clay and sticks, sometimes of flat limestone. The cabin was low, one-story with one room and a loft reached by a ladder; the windows were merely holes cut in the logs and were covered with greased paper or a dried bladder stretched across them. Inside, the fireplace was of prime importance and usually occupied one end; it was the center of the simple arduous housekeeping activities, which for cooking used cast-iron spiders, long-handled frying pans, and movable Dutch ovens.

The furnishings were rude also, mostly home made, tables split from the log of the large tree, benches made in the same manner, three-legged stools, bedsteads made of poles interlaced with bear skins or deer skins and, always a spinning wheel in the corner, and a rifle hung in forked cleats over the door with a powder horn beside it. A fat lamp, using pork fat, furnished light, which was later reinforced by tallow candles.

Out of the horns of cattle they made spoons and buttons. From hollow poplar or ash logs they constructed ash hoppers, hives for bees, and cradles for the babies. The men had to be "handy" to do all this. The women had to be active and "handy," too. Early rising before dawn was the rule. They uncovered the coals that were carefully covered the night before, and with their breath blew them until the splinters caught fire, and the breakfast was prepared. "Hog and hominy" were the principal dishes and served on pewter plates and eaten with pewter spoons and served from wooden bowls; gourds were used as drinking cups. After breakfast the milking, the bread baking, the churning, the making of lye and scores of other household duties and when any time was left, it was devoted to the spinning wheels. The mother did not hesitate to butcher the hog to provide meat for the family.

Doctors of the wilderness were miles and miles away, if any, so sick children had to be dosed and the expectant mother had to face the perils of

childbirth unaided except by a friendly neighbor.

We, of the present generation, who were born and reared in comfortable homes, luxurious compared to those of our ancestors, do well to picture to ourselves the strenuous lives they led; it was hard work and plenty of it.

This life, as above outlined, was primitive and demanded hard work but they had their amusements and people were neighborly.

Others had come into Twin Township; the Van Winkles, the Millers, the Nisbits, the Quinns, the Bantas, the Whitesells, and the Rapes had all settled to the south of sections 3 and 10 by 1806 and, no doubt, paths were soon made which led to their cabins over which travel by horseback was fairly convenient, and if the woman accompanied the man she was seated on a "pillion" back of his saddle and there was always a horse block convenient for her mounting.

Besides these social calls, we have learned that the highly appreciated social affairs for the men were a "butchering," a "corn-husking bee," a "barn raising," and the building of a cabin for a young married couple. For the ladies a "quilting party," and "applebutter boiling," etc. All of these involved plenty of labor but were regarded as "frolics" and always there was plenty to eat and sometimes something to drink.

Later, when a church was built, the Sunday gathering was always a social as well as a religious event, and was especially enjoyed by the unmarried ones.

In addition to the purchase of sections 3 and 10 for which he paid the Cincinnati Land Office, \$2272.00, John Ozias, on December 8, 1813, bought 47 acres, located in Montgomery County for \$300.00. To make the record of his land ownership complete, the Deed is here included.

E. Johnson

to

Jno. Ozias

This Indenture made this twenty eighth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen between Elizabeth Johnson of the State of Ohio and of the County of Montgomery of the one part and John Ozias of the other part Witnesseth: That the said Elizabeth Johnson for and in consideration of the sum of Three Hundred Dollars Cents to the said Elizabeth Johnson in hand paid the receipt of which is hereby acknowledged hath granted bargained aliened conveyed and confirmed and by these presents doth grant, bargain, sell, alien, convey and confirm unto the said John Ozias and his heirs and assigns forever all the tract or parcel of land situate in the County aforesaid between the Miami River in Section Four Township One, and sixth entire range beginning at the Northeast corner of the said Section, thence S. 2° E. Twelve chains and eight links and running N. 81° W. on the North boundary of the same thirty eight chains ninety two links to the quarter section corner thence S. 2° E. twelve chains and eight links on the West boundary of the East half of said Section a black oak twenty four inches diameter bears North 6½ links distant and a dogwood 5 in. diameter bears S. 85° E 11 links distant thence S. 81° E. thirty nine chains eighteen links to a post on the East boundary of said Section, a white oak 15 in. in diameter bears S. 81° W. 27 links and a black oak same diameter bears S. 70° W. 30 links distant, thence on the Section line N. 2° W eleven chains ninety nine links to the place of beginning containing by the said survey forty seven acres. To have and to hold the said granted and bargained premises with all the privileges and appurtenances to the same belonging or in anywise appertaining to the only proper use benefit and behoof of the said John Ozias and his heirs and assigns and the said Elizabeth Johnson for herself

and her heirs, executors and administrators doth hereby Covenant, promise and grant to and with the said John Ozias and his heirs, and assigns that before the ensealing hereof, she the said Elizabeth Johnson is the true sole and lawful owner of the above bargained premises and is lawfully seized and possessed of the same in her own right as a good perfect and absolute estate of inheritance in fee simple and hath in herself good right full power and lawful authority to grant, bargain, sell, convey and confirm the said bargained premises in manner aforesaid, and that the said John Ozias and his heirs and assigns shall and may from time to time and at all times forever hereafter by force and virtue of these presents lawfully, peaceably and quietly have hold use occupy possess and enjoy the said demised and bargained premises with the appurtenances free and clear and freely and clearly acquitted exonerated and discharged of and from any and all manner of former or other gifts grants, sales or encumbrances of what name or nature soever that might in any measure or degree obstruct or make void this present deed. Furthermore the said Elizabeth Johnson for herself and her heirs, executors and administrators doth covenant and engage the above demised premises to him the said John Ozias and his heirs and assigns against the lawful claims of any person or persons whatever, Forever hereafter to Warrant, Secure and Defend by these presents. In Testimony Whereof, the said Elizabeth Johnson hath hereunto set her hand and seal the day and year first above written.

Elizabeth Johnson (Seal)

Sealed and Delivered
in the presence of us:

James Long
John Folkerth

State of Ohio, Montgomery County SS:

Before me, John Folkerth, a Justice of the Peace (Seal) within and for the County aforesaid personally came Elizabeth Johnson and acknowledged the within indenture to be her voluntary act and deed for the uses and purposes therein contained. Witness my hand and seal this thirtieth day of December in the year of our Lord One Thousand Eight Hundred and Thirteen.

John Folkerth J.P.

Rec'd. 1st February 1815
Recorded 21st June 1815

Apparently, he purchased this tract for the husband of his daughter, Catherine, Jacob Fasnacht who it seems lived in Montgomery County and near his father, for on June 7, 1820, John Ozias and his wife, Elizabeth, transferred the title to this same tract to Jacob Fasnacht, the price name being \$300.00.

Previously and on June 6, 1811, John and Elizabeth Ozias transferred title to the tract of land in Warren County, to Nicholas Fye, who had recently married the youngest daughter, Anna Margaret, always called Peggy, the price named being \$900.00.

The sons were provided with tracts in Sections 3 and 10 and from the records John Ozias likely aided his sons-in-law in their purchases of lands. Besides Jacob Fasnacht and Nicholas Fye, the other sons-in-law were Jacob Christman, Daniel Christman and John Meroney.

Each of these must have made their own independent choice of location for they were all outside of Twin Township and somewhat scattered in Preble County

and the titles came by Patents, each for 160 acres, issued by President James Madison. The records of the Cincinnati Land Office would disclose the dates of the several entries.

The earliest Patent was issued to Jacob Christman on March 20, 1808, and is as follows:

James Madison, President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That Jacob Christman of North Carolina having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land office at Cincinnati whereby it appears that he had made full payment for the east half of section number thirty six township number five in range number three (east of a Meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River) of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act providing for the sales of Lands of the United States in the Territory northwest of the Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," and of the acts amendatory of the same. There is granted by the United States unto the said Jacob Christman the half lot or section of land above described.

To have and to hold the said half of lot or section of land with the appurtenances unto the said Jacob Christman his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington and on the twentieth day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty third.

By the President (Seal) James Madison

R. Smith, Secretary of State

(E Pluribus Unum)

The Patent issued to John Meroney is dated December 30, 1811 and is as follows:

James Madison, President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That John Meroney of Warren County having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the land office at Cincinnati, whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the northwest quarter of section number thirty four of township number eight of range number two east of a meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the Act of Congress entitled "An act for the sale of lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky River" and of the Acts amendatory of the same. There is granted by the United States unto the said John Meroney the quarter lot or section of land above described.

To have and to hold the said quarter lot or section of land with the appurtenances unto the said John Meroney his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the thirtieth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty sixth.

By the President (seal) James Madison

Jas. Monroe, Secretary of State

(E. Pluribus Unum)

The Compiler was surprised to find on record three different Patents issued to Daniel Christman. The History of Preble County states that "in 1805 he settled on Section 11 in Gratis Township." The dates of these several Patents on March 27, 1809, June 23, 1810, and September 1, 1811 and they are as follows:

James Madison, President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, that Daniel Christman assignee of Peter Christman having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land Office at Cincinnati, whereby it appears that full payment has been made for the northeast quarter of section number thirty one of township number six in range number three (east of a meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River) of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the act of Congress entitled "An Act providing for the sales of lands of the United States in the Territory northwest of the Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," and of the Acts amendatory of the same there is granted by the United States unto the said Daniel Christman the quarter lot or section of land above described.

To have and to hold the same quarter lot or section of land with the appurtenances unto the said Daniel Christman his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the twenty seventh day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nine and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty third.

By the President (seal) James Madison

R. Smith

(E. Pluribus Unum)

James Madison, President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That Daniel Crissman of Montgomery County having deposited in the Treasury a Certificate of the Register of the Land office at Cincinnati, whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the northeast quarter of lot or section number eleven of township number four in range number three, east of a Meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the Act of Congress entitled "An act providing for the sale of lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," and of the act amendatory of the same. There is granted by the United States unto the said Daniel Crissman the quarter lot or section of land above described.

To have and to hold the said quarter lot or section of land with the appurtenances unto the said Daniel Crissman his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington the twenty third day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty fourth.

By the President (seal) James Madison

R. Smith, Secretary of State

James Madison, President of the United States of America.

To all to whom these presents shall come, Greeting:

Know Ye, That Daniel Crissman of Montgomery County, having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the land office at Cincinnati, whereby it appears that he had made full payment for the west half of lot or section number four of township number five in range number three east of a Meridian line drawn from the mouth of the Great Miami River, of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the Act of Congress entitled "An Act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory northwest of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky River," and of the acts amendatory of the same. There is granted by the United States unto the said Daniel Crissman the half lot or section of land above described.

To have and to hold the said half lot or section of land with the appurtenances unto the said Daniel Crissman his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof I have caused these Letters to be made Patent, and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, the first day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and eleven and of the Independence of the United States of America the thirty sixth.

By the President (seal) James Madison

Jas. Monroe, Secretary of State

The Peter Christman mentioned in the Patent of March 27, 1809 was a brother of Daniel. He, evidently, had also emigrated to Ohio from North Carolina.

Springboro is only a few miles from Montgomery County and it is likely that Daniel Christman was temporarily residing across the county line when he entered the land. This might account for the mention of Montgomery County in the other two Patents.

The elapsed time between the arrival in Preble County and the date of the Patents can probably be accounted for by a certain routine which was required as well as the payments to the Government.

In the records of Montgomery County, Ohio, was found another rare document. It shows that John Ozias did not depend upon the word or promise of a son-in-law; his forethought prompted protection. It is really a Chattel Mortgage which is here reproduced.

Jacob Fosnight
to
John Ozias

Know all Men by These Presents, That I, Jacob Fosnacht, "Jun" of Montgomery County, State of Ohio have this day sold for valuable consideration unto the amount of Four Hundred Dollars to me in hand paid to John Ozias "Sen" the following articles to wit: "Two" horses Two cows, six sheep, eight head of hogs, one bed and bedding, one plough, two setts of gears, two kettles and two pots, one chest, bells and bearskin. To Have and Hold the said property and Warrant and Defend the same to the said John Ozias nevertheless it is hereby understood that if the said Jacob Fosnacht shall pay or cause to be paid the said Four Hundred Dollars to the said Ozias on or before six years from this date and in that case the above mentioned property is to be the said Fosnacht's again. Given under my hand this 29th day of November 1812.

Abner Gerrard

his
Jacob X Fosnacht (Seal)

State of Ohio, Montgomery County SS

Personally appeared Jacob Fosnacht "Jun" before me the subscriber a Justice of the Peace for the Township of Washington and County aforesaid and acknowledge the within instrument of writing to be his own voluntary act and deed for the within purposes mentioned therein. In Testimony hereof I have set my hand this Second day of December One Thousand Eight Hundred and Twelve.

James Russel J.P.

Received Dec. 7th, 1812.

Recorded Dec. 9th, 1812.

John Ozias died on August 9, 1825, aged 83 years. He was buried in the old section of the Lewisburg Cemetery. His wife Elizabeth died on November 2, 1826, aged 88 years, and was buried beside him. As the tombstones had become badly weather-worn, especially that of John's, a Vermont granite marker has been recently placed to more permanently mark their last resting place.

The Will of John Ozias, dated August 10, 1825, was presented for Probate on October 3, 1825, and it reads as follows:

In the Name of God Amen

I John Ozias seignior being well stricken in years weak and afflicted in body and yet of sound mind and memory but knowing the uncertainty of this life I make this my last will and testament first I commit my Soul to God and my body to be buried in a christian manner and I do hereby appoint my wife Elizabeth Ozias and John Ozias my Lawfull Executors to transact my worldly affairs in manner following that is to say to my first born Daughter Anny Meary I give and bequeath one hundred dollars to be paid within two years after my Decease which shall be her part in full from my Estate unto my second born John Peter Ozias I have given a farm in the State of North Carolina and other articles which shall be his part in full and unto my Daughter Elizabeth I give and bequeath Ninety Dollars payable in two years of my Decease, unto John Jacob Ozias I have given one half Section of Land and other articles which shall be his part in full, unto Catharine I have given two hundred Dollars which shall be her part in full, and unto Catherine Magadalen I give and bequeath One hundred Dollars in two years after my Decease which shall be her part in full and unto my Daughter Easter I have given two hundred Dollars which shall be her part in full, and unto my Son John Ozias I have

given three hundred acres of Land and other articles which shall be his share in full and unto my Daughter Anny Margaret I give and bequeath ten Dollars in two years after my death and unto my two Grand sons Obediah and Johnsie I give and bequeath two hundred Dollars to be divided equal between them which they shall receive when they become of age which is a part of their Mother's legacy from me, and the balance of what shall and will be left after paying my funeral and other Expenses and the sums above mentioned I give and bequeath unto my wife Elizabeth to use it at her pleasure or do with as she pleases.

N P the reason why some herein are willed more than others and some None is that some have received their part in full and some in part which with what they have had and are hereby allowed to have will make my sons portion to be equally divided and my Daughters also as near as I can divide it.

And lastly I do hereby appoint my dear wife and John Ozias my Son to be Executors of this my last will and testament annulling all former wills by me made ratifying this and none other to be my last will and testament in testimony whereof I John Ozias seigr have to this my will consisting of one sheet of paper set my hand and seal this first Day of Nov. in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty four.

his
John X Ozias Seignor (Seal)
mark

Signed Sealed and declared by John Ozias the above named testator as and for his last will and testament in the presence of us who at his request and in his presence have subscribed our names as witnesses thereto.

Samuel Kesler

his
Henry X Juday
mark

his
John X Juday
mark

State of Ohio Preble County Court of Common Pleas, as. In open court personally came Samuel Kesler & Henry Juday subscribing witnesses to the last Will & Testament of John Ozias, now deceased, who being sworn depose & say that they are subscribing witnesses to the said Will and that they saw Testator sign & heard him acknowledge the same, that he was over twenty one years of age, that he was of sound mind & memory and that they subscribed said Will in presence of and at the request of the Testator as witnesses.

Sworn & subscribed
in open Court this
3rd October 1825.

J. C. Hawkins Clk.

Samuel Kesler
his
Henry X Juday
mark

It can be noted that Elizabeth the wife and John the oldest son were named Executors, as Elizabeth died November 2, 1826, John then became the sole Executor and he submitted his final report on April. 4, 1830. The lists of receipts and expenditures make an interesting study especially when compared with present day

prices. Such items as Coffin made by Abraham Wambaugh cost \$6.50, 3 2/3 yards Cambrick \$2.75, probably for the winding sheet. The small amount of personal property sold totaled \$56.67 1/4. The amount of all notes owed the Estate with interest and collected was \$1233.34 and they list as follows:

Henry Nadich	\$ 20.00	Isaac Harman	\$ 6.62 1/2
Int.	<u>4.25</u>	Int.	<u>1.37 1/2</u>
	24.25		8.00
George Rush	30.00	Henry Juday	4.00
Int.	<u>1.80</u>	Int.	<u>.25</u>
	31.80		4.25
George N. Coleman	25.00	Gross Eidson	100.00
Int.	<u>1.37 1/2</u>	Int.	<u>6.50</u>
	26.37 1/2		106.50
George Kesler	29.00	Christian Kiser	50.25
Int.	<u>3.48</u>	Int.	<u>3.00</u>
	32.48		53.25
William Hart	15.25	Samuel Kesler	44.00
Int.	<u>7.50</u>	Int.	<u>3.08</u>
	22.75		47.08
Adam Brown	100.00	John Wehrley	26.60
Int.	<u>6.50</u>	Int.	<u>1.75</u>
	106.50		28.35
Daniel Boon	100.00	Francis H. Reval	34.00
Int.	<u>4.75</u>	Int.	<u>1.61 1/2</u>
	104.75		35.61 1/2
Jacob Ozias	131.50	Jacob Elseroth	70.00
Int.	<u>37.49</u>	Int.	<u>2.80</u>
	181.99		72.80
Jacob Fasnacht	110.50	John Williamson	77.00
Int.	<u>24.36</u>	Int.	<u>13.47</u>
	134.86		90.47
Peter Cox	5.80	John Williamson due bill	.75
Int.	<u>.93 3/4</u>	Judgment obtained against	
	6.73 3/4	Frederick Wolf	102.00
Peter Fults	10.00	The interest added to some of	
Int.	<u>1.10</u>	the notes indicates that they	
	11.10	were of long standing.	

As showing some of the legal procedure taken by the Executor in his collections, we found among his accounts this bill:

"Rec'd of John Ozias Executor of the estate of John Ozias Senr. dec'd the sum of one dollar in full for publishing notice to George N. Coleman absconding debtor that an attachment has been taken out against the goods, chattels & of the sd. Coleman in behalf of said estate.

Saml. Tizzard"

This is another receipt but not very clear:

Montgomery County, Common Pleas.

John Oser Exr of

John Oze dec.

vs

Jacob Fausnacht Sr.

Rec'd. of John Osier Executor eight dollars, same being in my hands for collection as fees in same suit.

Wm. M. Smith

Atty.

Of the children of John Ozias, Anna Maria and her husband John Christman remained in North Carolina, lived and died there. Anna Margaret, or Peggy as she was called, and her husband Nicholas Fye lived for a time in Warren County. The Compiler failed to trace them after April 1820. Catherine and her husband, Jacob Fasnacht, lived in Montgomery County and no trace of their family was found. Apparently there was an estrangement.

All the other children lived and died in Preble County, and further records of them may be found in the Eaton Court House in the shape of wills, deeds and reports of executors and administrators. The compiler was much interested in examining these records: to include quotations from them would have much enlarged this History, so they are omitted.

The genealogical chart and sheets will supply the family relationships, the tracing of which is really of the greatest importance.

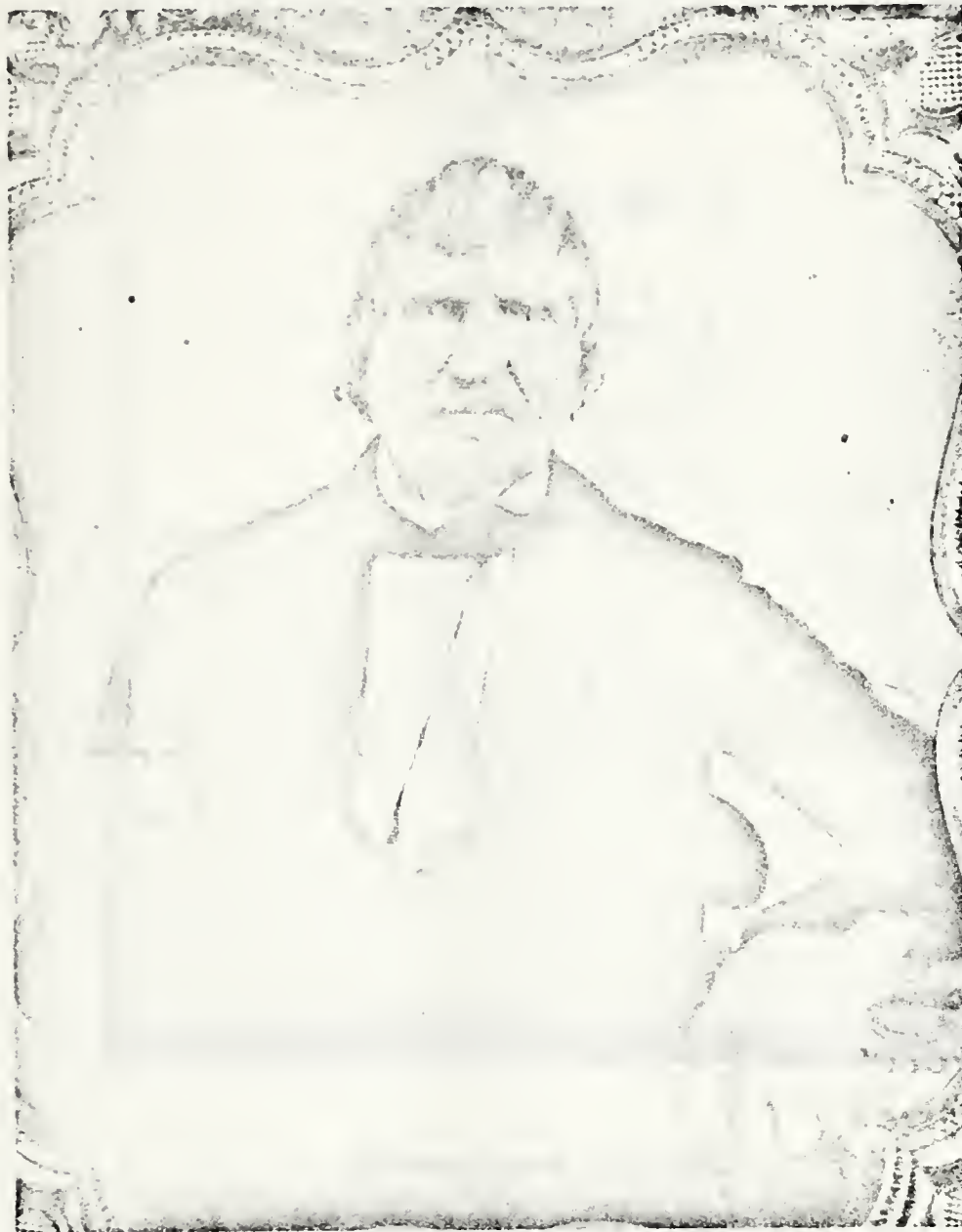
The Preble County tax list of about 1870 carries a long list of the Ozias and Christman names. Gradually the list shortens, due to the fact that some of them decided to seek their fortunes in other states and they located in Indiana, Iowa, Kansas and Missouri, where, through interested and family relatives, the Compiler was able to locate some of the present generation who became interested in what he was trying to do, and sent data on their respective families.

Sections Nos. 3 and 10 in Twin Township, Preble County, which President Thomas Jefferson granted to John Ozias in 1805 and by him divided into several parcels, were owned and farmed by the several Ozias generations. About 1870 some parcels were sold and the Ozias name as owners was replaced by other names. Today only one parcel carries the Ozias name; it is the farm owned by Horace E. Ozias, lately deceased.

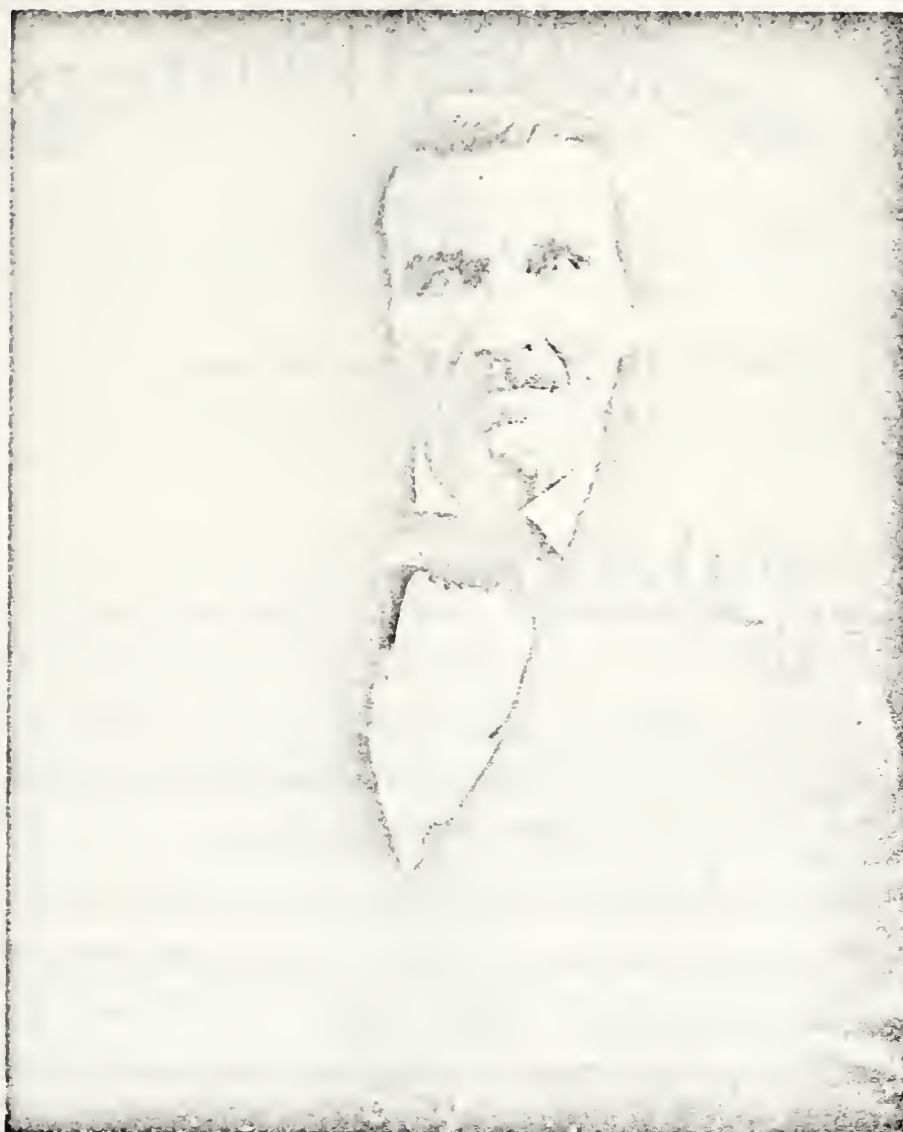


The old section of the Lewisburg Ohio Cemetery.

Granite block erected by the Compiler, which permanently marks the graves of 12 John Ozias and his wife Elizabeth. The original stones on left and right are now much weatherworn.



30 John Ozias 1782-1870.



49 Jacob Ozias 1797-1868.

Shows him in the early stages of
the "milk-sickness" which took
his life.

Family Reunion.



Lewisburg, O., July 22, 1886.

The Entire Ozias Family (descendants of brothers and sisters, who settled in Ohio early in the Century,) will inaugurate a series of Annual Reunions by holding the first in HORN'S GROVE, just west of Lewisburg, Preble County, Ohio, on the last Thursday in August,

→ AUGUST 26, 1886. ←

Every arrangement has been made and it is hoped you will encourage the movement by your attendance. Bring your entire family, a good supply of anecdotes and a Well-filled Basket. Should it be impossible for you to attend this year please write the Committee a letter to be read before the Assembly on that day. Respectfully,

ELI OZIAS,

ELIZA MOOTS,

WM. H. OZIAS,

COMMITTEE.

Notice of first Reunion.

These were held annually for many years.

JOHN MERONEY

John Meroney married (29) Esther Ozias in Guilford County, N.C. where their first child (74) Nathan was born in 1801. This family was a part of the caravan of Ozias and Christman families which came to Preble County, Ohio. John Meroney settled on Section 34 in Washington Township in 1805 and he assisted in laying out the town of Eaton.

Preble County was struck off from Montgomery County in 1807 and it began as a body politic in March 1808. At that time the Legislature appointed the judges of all courts. The Common Pleas Court in each county consisted of a judge educated in the law, who was the President, and three laymen who were Associate Justices. The first sitting of this Court in Eaton was the April Term 1809 with Hon. Francis Dunlavy, President, John Meroney, James I. Nesbit and John C. Irvin as Associates, and these names have frequent mention in the three volume records of that period.

Judge John Meroney represented Preble County in the Ohio Legislature the years of 1812-1814. He served as Executor or as Administrator of many estates, and his name is found in many court records. Likewise his name occurs in the records of Guilford County, N.C.; an early one is dated February 10, 1801.

He became the most highly esteemed man in Preble County, and some facts about his ancestry will be of interest to his descendants. He was born on June 27, 1765 in Sussex County, Delaware, and died on his farm near Eaton on Oct. 17, 1848. Esther Ozias, his wife, was born Aug. 26, 1779 in Guilford County, N.C. and died Feb. 18, 1855. Both were buried in Mound Hill Cemetery just west of Eaton. Near its entrance are these inscriptions. See page 125.

John Meroney was the son of William Meroney and his wife, Rachel Tomlinson, daughter of Joseph Tomlinson, whose Will was probated in Kent County, Delaware, in 1776. It mentions his grandchildren "Nathan Meroney, Mary Meroney, John Meroney and Isaac Meroney. All children of Rachel Meroney." Thus we have the brothers and sisters whose names recur in John's own family.

It is said that John Meroney came to North Carolina with his father. The year is not known. There was a large influx of Irish families from Delaware to North Carolina, which began at an early date, and many of them were Presbyterians. The Moravian records in Salem state that on Dec. 14, 1756 a wagon load of grain was brought to their mill by the Jersey Irish settlement. That is now Linwood in Davidson County, which adjoins Guilford County on the southwest. It seems that many of the Irish settlers from Delaware came to North Carolina during the period 1753-1770.

From Mrs. Katherine Menney Morphy of Philadelphia the Compiler learned much of Meroney history. She is a granddaughter of Rev. William Britton Meroney, Presbyterian clergyman, known also as a Professor and a talented musician of Fayetteville, N.C. about 1790-1800.

The Meroney is an ancient Gaelic family known as O'Maolronanidh or O'Mulroona, which, when Anglicised, became O'Moroney, Meroni, Rooney, and finally standardized as Meroney. This Gaelic family settled in County Clare, Ireland,

and tradition has it that after Brian Boru won the battle of Clontarf in 1014, he apportioned certain additional lands to the O'Meroney Clan, where many remain today, and whence some emigrated to America. Descendants of these emigrants located in Delaware, North and South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, Louisiana, Iowa and Indiana. The name has frequent mention in Revolutionary War records.

It was a temptation to include much more of the interesting history of this family. We would refer those who are interested, to "O'Harts Irish Pedigrees," in which will be found an O'Meroney article. There is also a fine O'Meroney coat-of-arms.

For the interest of all descendants of Judge John Meroney and Esther Ozias, the following record is added.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS

A. C. Risinger, Judge
Eaton, Ohio

Nov. 12", 1926.

Mrs. Catherine M. Morphy,
Wood-Norton Apt. A-5,
Wayne Ave. & Johnson St.,
Germantown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Dear Madam:

Your letter of Oct. 18", 1926, addressed to the Clerk of the Superior Court, Preble County, Ohio, was delivered to me, the undersigned, Judge of the Common Pleas Court of Preble County, Ohio. I have made considerable investigation.

Preble County was struck off from Montgomery County by an Act of the Ohio Legislature in 1807 which provided that Preble County should begin as a body politic March 1st, 1808. At that time the Ohio Legislature appointed the Judges of the Supreme Court, the Judges of the Common Pleas Courts, and of other Courts. The Common Pleas Court in each county consisted of a Judge, educated in the law, who was called the President-Judge, and also of three Associate Justices who assisted the President-Judge.

Judge Meroney was one of the first three associate judges of Preble County. His name appears in "Record A Preble County Common Pleas Court," commencing April Term 1809, and I have found his name mentioned in the records of said volume and in two subsequent volumes. His name has come down through the years by oral tradition subsequent to the official records of his day.

There was found in Mound Hill Cemetery in Eaton, Ohio, a monument, on the east side of which are inscriptions as follows:

"In Memory of
"Departed Worth.
"John Meroney
"Born in Sussex Co., Del.
"June 27 - 1765.
"Died
"Oct. 17 - 1848
"Aged
"83 yrs. 3 mos. 20d.

"Eather
"His Wife
"Born in Guilford Co.--N.C.
"Aug. 26 - 1779
"Died Feb. 18 - 1855
"Aged 75 yrs. 5 mos. 23 d.

And on the west side of which are inscriptions as follows:

"W. A. Cleveland
"Died
"Mch. 10 - 1910
"Aged 82 yrs. 5 mos. 19 d.

"Lydia
"Wife of
"W. A. Cleveland
"Died May 22 - 1885
"Aged
"76 yrs. 10 mos. 15 d.

About twenty feet south of the Meroney-Cleveland monument is the Stetler monument, on the north side of which is inscribed--

Elizabeth
Wife of
Daniel Stetler
Died
Dec. 8 - 1842
Aged
35 yrs. 3 mos. 20 d.

On the south side of which is inscribed--

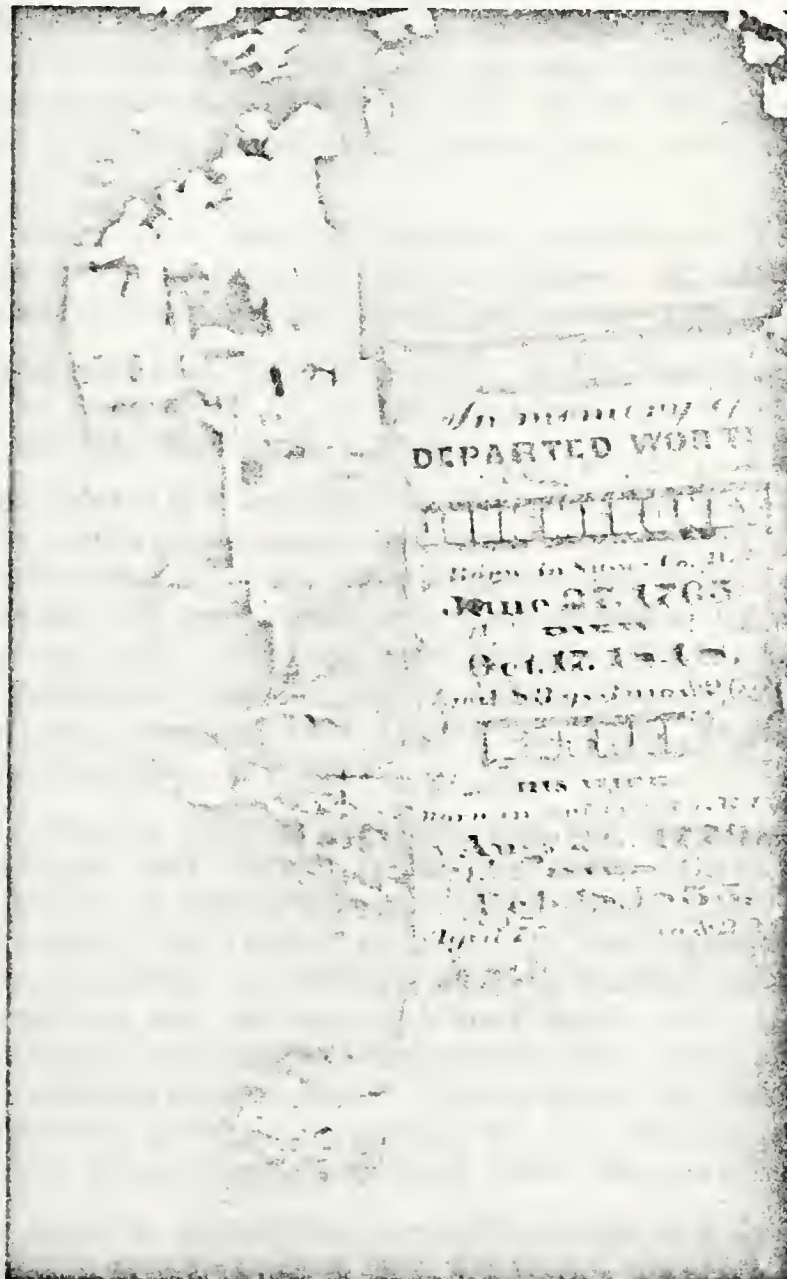
Daniel Stetler
Died
Apr. 28 - 1872
Aged
70 yrs. 1 mo. 11 d.

On the west side of which is inscribed--

Our Father and Mother
STETLER

About twenty-five feet south of the Stetler monument is a monument on the west side of which is inscribed:

In Memory of
Departed Worth
Eliza Jane
Wife of
Isaac Meroney
and
Daughter of
Rev. J. C. & Eliza M. Brooke
Born
May 2 - 1829
Died
Sept. 15 - 1854
Aged 25 yrs. 1 mo. 13 d.



Chapter VII

THE FAMILY OF REV. JACOB CHRISTMAN

The history of this family is important on account of its unusual relationship with the family of John Ozias, as has already been recited.

Some of the Christmans who arrived in America landed in New York and some in Philadelphia. Of the latter arrivals were: Daniel Christman on September 5, 1730; Jacob Christman on September 16, 1736; Henry Chrissman on November 20, 1741; Michael Christman on September 15, 1748; John Michael Christman September 2, 1749; Johann Philipp Kristman on October 7, 1749; Charles and Mathias Christman on November 25, 1763; John Georg Paulus Christman on September 9, 1765; Franz Christman on November 12, 1768 and Johann Georg Christman on September 17, 1771. The name, therefore, has a wide distribution.

The immigrant ancestor of Rev. Jacob Christman was his father, Jacob Christman, who arrived on September 16, 1736 by ship "Augusta." At the time of his arrival he was 16½ years old and he was one of the 330 passengers, a large majority of whom were from the Palatinate, others were from Switzerland and Alsace.

On this ship there were Hans or Johannes Hegendorn (Heckerdorn) and four sons, Hans, Jr. age 20 years and Daniel age 16 years. Of his daughters one was Barbara age 18 years and of her we will make reference later.

Jacob Christman was born May 4, 1720 in Rodan Steinthal Alsace. Steinthal, or bau-de la Roche, as it is better known, is a valley in the Vosges Mountains. Rodan is probably a small village.

Evidently soon after his arrival in Philadelphia he went to Yorktown, Pa., and in October 1741 he married Barbara, daughter of Johannes Heckedorn, and his wife Margaretha, born Jahry, who came from Langenbruck Basler Gebiets, Switzerland. Johannes Heckedorn was born 1685 and died November 14, 1749 in Yorktown. Margaretha, his wife, was born 1688 and died December 27, 1754 in Lebanon, Pa. Their children were, Johannes, born April 7, 1716; Barbara, born April 5, 1718; Daniel, born May 26, 1720; Erhard, born August 11, 1726; Magdalena, born May 1, 1729; and Martin, born December 24, 1730.

This Heckedorn family were Moravians, and the above information was found in the accurate records of that Church. The real name of this body of Christians is "Unitas Fratrum"--Unity of Brethren--and their early history is not unlike that of the Vaudois or Waldense, but is not so old. It has spiritually descended from John Hus, the Bohemian reformer and martyr who was burned at the stake in 1415, but the formal organization was not accomplished until 1457 in Bohemia. Then came persecution like that which the Vaudois suffered, then came some success, but in 1620 they were almost annihilated. About 1720 a group of the descendants of the original body emigrated and settled in Saxony on the estates of a pious young Lutheran nobleman, Count Zinzendorf, and then later emigration to America began.

The Moravians hold no extended, specific creed nor formal articles of belief, but in their humble manner accept the Bible as their rule of trust and

practice. Their principles have been summed up briefly as follows: "In essentials unity; in nonessentials liberty; and in all things charity." Music has always had an important place in their services, both in church and the home. Today the well-known Bach Festivals at Bethlehem, Pa. are evidence of their high appreciation of music. As the result of their scholarly days in Bohemia and Saxony, they had a strong desire for education, so that schools and teachers had their constant attention.

The Moravian colony came to Bethlehem, Pa. in 1741. In 1752 their Bishop Spangenberg bought from the Earl Granville, a grant in North Carolina, the Wachovia Tract. The cost of these lands--98,985 acres in extent--was 500 pounds down and an annual quit-rent of 148 pounds 9 shillings 2½ pence.

The first settlement in Forsythe County, N.C. was in 1753. Others soon followed, and in 1766 Salem was settled. Today it is known as Winston-Salem and is one of their principal centers. On Easter of 1939 they held the 168th consecutive Sunrise Service.

The Compiler's first visit to Salem was on an Easter Sunday afternoon, too late for the Sunrise Service, but much was still in evidence, especially in the graveyard, where all stones are recumbent and the three separate divisions: that for the men adjoins the Church; then the children's, and up the slope is the women's. None are buried by families, and there is a sameness over all which, according to their thought, symbolizes the "democracy of death." With but few exceptions every grave had its floral wreath or offering; all placed the day before Easter.

These early Moravians were keen observers and watchful analysts. They recorded day by day, not only their doings of their own religious body, but made note of weather conditions, incidents of travel, family relationships, etc. They did this because of their strong desire for correct information about and constant communication between their scattered settlements or colonies. Copies of these records or diaries were sent to Bethlehem, Pa. and to their headquarters in Germany, but the originals were kept at home and are now in their Salem Archives. These Archives have been translated from the German arranged, and edited by Adelaide L. Fries, M.A. and published in several volumes by the North Carolina Historical Commission, and is a fine contribution to the history of the State. We will quote from these Archives later.

Jacob Christman remained a Lutheran, and Barbara his wife remained a Moravian, and their home in Guilford County, North Carolina, seems to have been a favorite stopping place for all Moravian visitors.

Jacob and Barbara had 15 children; eight of them were born in Pennsylvania before Jacob took the family to North Carolina in 1762 and settled on Reedy Fork; where seven children were born. From Moravian records and other sources the following list has been prepared.

- | | |
|---------------|---|
| 1. Johannes | Born 1743--Mch. 3 baptized by J. Lischy |
| 2. John Jacob | Born 1745--Nov. 2 baptized by J. Lischy |
| 3. Abraham | Born 1747--Sept. 17 baptized by Fr. Camerhoff |
| 4. Anna Maria | Born 1749--Feb. 1 baptized by _____ Geubner |
| 5. Catherina | Born 1751--Nov. 25 baptized by Pf. Meurer |
| 6. Theodora | Born 1754--Apr. 4 baptized by G. Neisser |
| 7. Daniel | Born in Lebau |
| 8. Balthaser | Born in Lebau |

- | | |
|----------------|------------------------|
| 9. John George | Born in North Carolina |
| 10. Joseph | Born in North Carolina |
| 11. Heinrich | Born in North Carolina |
| 12. David | Born in North Carolina |
| 13. Barbara | Born in North Carolina |
| 14. Elizabeth | Born in North Carolina |
| 15. Rebecca | Born in North Carolina |

From the same sources the list of "Marriage Bonds" was prepared as follows:

John Christman and Mary Whitsel
Jacob Christman and Mary Barbara ----
Daniel Christman and Catherine Fisher, a Moravian
Balthaser Christman and Elizabeth Hartman, a Moravian
John George Christman and Agnes Stuart
Abraham Christman and ---- Huffines
Joseph Christman and Mary Blount
Heinrich Christman and Elizabeth Huffines
David Christman and Catherine Apple
Catherine Christman and George Stockberger, a Moravian
Barbara Christman and ---- Accreman, a Moravian
Elizabeth Christman and Adam Hart
Rebecca Christman and Jacob Lineberry
Anna Maria Christman and Jacob Huffines

Catherine's marriage to George Stockberger, a Moravian, occurred on March 1, 1772 and was the first wedding in Salem. She was admitted to the Church the same year.

We quote from page 1242 Vol. III of the Moravian Archives:

"August 2, 1778. Daniel Christman and Maria Magdalena Schmid were Received into the Congregation: both are grandchildren of the departed old father Heckedorn of Pennsylvania."

The following is another quotation.

"January 19, 1781. The older Christman and Reich from Haw River came to see their sons (in Salem). As Christman was on the way home from his last visit, he was attacked by three men between here and Friedland and forced to give them his cloak and whatever else they demanded. After he had gone a little way they called to him and gave back everything."

On the third Monday in August 1785 the Will of Jacob Christman, Sr. was proven in the Court of Guilford County. It is likely that his death occurred a few days previous to this date.

The Will is on file in the Court House in Greensboro and it reads as follows:

IN THE NAME OF GOD, Amen; I Jacob Christman of Guilford County on the Reedy Creek in the Province of North Carolina, being at this present time in good bodily health and of sound and well disposing mind and memory, Do make and ordain this my last Will & Testament in Manner and Form following:

I commend my Soule into the Hand of All mighty God my Creator & Saviour, my Body I commit unto Earth to be decently interred according to the Direction of my Executors hereafter mentioned. And as touching such Worldly Estate wherewith it hath

pleased God to bless me in this life, I set and appoint my beloved Friend Jacob Drog & my beloved Son Jacob Christman to be my Executors and Administrators.

First, I do hereby order & direct, that my two eldest Sons, John and Jacob each of them shall have Ten Pounds, currency lesser of my Estate & Effects, than the Remainder of my Children hereafter named.

Secondly, I do give devise & bequeath unto my dear beloved Wife Barbara, my Beddings, a large Iron Pott, one Thea Kettle, Cups & Saucers, Tea Pott & what thereto belonging, one Horse with a Side Saddle and Bridle, one of my best Cows, two Sheeps, one Spinning Wheel & my Chest, one Pewter Dish & a large pewter Plate, two Pewter Plates and two Spoons, AND I do give further devise & bequeath unto my said Wife Barbara, one third part of all my moveable Estate & Household Furniture, AND it is my Will and Mind that after my Decease, she my said Wife Barbara, shall have the Place or Plantation, where I now live on, as long as she shall remain my Widow, But if she my said Wife shall think fit to alter her Condition and not remain my Widow that then and in such case after her Decease the above mentioned Articles shall be devided among my Children in equal Parts, Share & Share alike, viz Daniel, Balthaser, John, George, Abraham, Joseph, Henrich, David, Catharina, Barbara, Elizabeth, Rebecca & Anna Maria (Except my two eldest Sons, John & Jacob, they shall receive as above mentioned).

Thirdly, And if she my said Wife Barbara have received all that what I hereby have devise and bequeath unto her as above specified, I do will and direct and order that of all the Rest and Residue of my Estate, both real and personal, Good & Chattles, Rights & Credits, shall be equally divided among all my said Children Share & Share alike, viz, the said Daniel, Balthaser, John, George, Abraham, Joseph, Henrich, David, Catharina, Barbara, Elizabeth, Rebecca & Anna Maria (Except my said two eldest Sons, John and Jacob, they shall receive as above mentioned). And I do hereby revoke, disanull & make void all former Will & Testaments by me heretofore made either by Word of Mouth or in Writing. In Witness whereof I the said Jacob Christman to this my last Will & Testament have hereunto set my Hand and Seal the first Day of April in the Year of our Lord One thousand seven hundred and seventy nine.

Signed, sealed, published & declared
by the above named Jacob Christman
the Testator, for & as his Last Will
& Testament in the Presence of Us,
Who in his Presence & at his Request
have hereunto subscribed our Names as
Witness to the same.

JOHN MATHEW MUCKSET
JOHANN GEORGE WIRTBURGER
LUDWIG MEINUNG

JACOB ^{his}
mark CHRISTMAN

It can be noted that in the Will the 9 sons are mentioned in the order of their birth and the 5 daughters are mentioned in the order of theirs. Theodore is not mentioned as he died in Pennsylvania.

The inventory of personal property returned by the Executors on the third Monday in November 1785 showed a total of 87 pounds 13 shillings.

We have told a rather complete story about the immigrant ancestor JACOB CHRISTMAN. We turn to John Jacob or Jacob, Jr., his second son, who became REV. JACOB CHRISTMAN, teacher, itinerant minister of the German Reformed Church, and the father of the five sons and daughters who married the five daughters and sons

of JOHN OZIAS and thereby became allied inseparably with the OZIAS history.

Rev. Jacob Christman was born in or near York, Pa. on November 2, 1745 and was baptized by Rev. J. Lischy, who appears to have been the first German Reformed Minister in York, 1745-1755. It is likely that at that time there was no Lutheran Church in York and that Barbara, the mother, did not insist on the Moravian baptism.

In 1762 when he was 17 years old, he went with the family to North Carolina. We have to thank the Moravian Archives for the earliest reference to him in North Carolina: "May 12, 1770. Young Jacob Christman of Stinking Quarter returned to his home,"--probably after a prolonged absence preparatory to being a teacher or for the Ministry, as he was then 25 years old. If he spent this time in York, Pa. he doubtless came under the influence and instruction of Rev. William Otterbein, who was the German Reformed Minister there from 1765 to 1774.

Another quotation from the Archives:

"July 5, 1777. Young Jacob Christman, a married man, returned from Pennsylvania."

As he was then 32 years old, this can be interpreted to mean that he went to Pennsylvania to be married some time before this date. No record of the marriage nor the maiden name of his wife has been found. Much effort was put forth and many letters were sent to members of the Christman families, but not even a clue was obtained. All we know about Jacob's wife is that she was Maria Barbara and was called Mary B.

From the Archives:

"November 26, 1780. Jacob Christman, Junior, and wife asked for a school teacher. Christman has said that he would build a small school house for his children and that other children would join them, if a single Brother could come to them as a schoolmaster. This would open a new door for the Brethren in that neighborhood, but the idea cannot be carried out until the people show a real longing for the Savior and for a closer communion with the Brethren. In the meantime, a Brother will visit them from time to time."

Evidently from the next reference JACOB CHRISTMAN, JR., after the refusal to his request, decided to proceed with the building of a school house and to do the teaching himself. This long reference is from a letter written by C. L. BENZIER carrying the several dates of July 4, 26 and 30, 1782, who reports like this:

"The following heads of families I have seen on my trip to Reedy Fork, some in their homes and others elsewhere. JACOB CHRISTMAN SENIOR, JACOB CHRISTMAN JUNIOR (at present school teacher) CHRISTIAN FAHL, Church Superintendent etc.....

I traveled with BROTHER DANIEL CHRISTMAN and one evening arrived at the home of his brother JACOB CHRISTMAN. Two years ago this man built a large school house over his spring-house where he taught his own children and others entrusted to him, instructing them in reading and writing which he had learned from the Brethren in Pennsylvania. Last winter he had more than 30 children and on Sunday he gave them religious instruction also."

From their beginning the Moravians both in Germany and in America, have been noted for their great interest in education, especially of children, and also their love of classical music. No wonder, then, that this endeavor of JACOB CHRISTMAN to educate the children of his neighborhood should call for so extended

a reference to a non-member of their Church in their records. We can also draw the conclusion that JACOB had obtained a part of his education from the Brethren in Pennsylvania probably at Bethlehem, where a very early school was organized and continues today.

It is to be noted that the Moravians did not refer to him as a minister. He was a German Reformed and not of their faith although there was always a bond of sympathy between the two faiths.

However, a reference was found in the "History of the German Settlements of the Lutheran Church of North and South Carolina" by G. D. BERNHEIM and published in 1782. On page 371 "Two German Reformed preachers, the REVEREND JACOB CHRISTMAN and JACOB LORAS, who for the last two years had labored in the State of Ohio were at the time living in Guilford County. Since the REV. JACOB CHRISTMAN was ordained he has labored in various localities and performed many journeys. He was particularly fitted to impart private instructions in families, which duty he performed industriously."

It is related that Susanna, his 12th child, was born 7 miles east of Raleigh; that was in 1788. He probably was teaching there at that time.

A brief record of two Reformed Churches in or near Guilford County was found, as follows:

"About 1745 two brothers named CLAPP (KLAPP) settled near Beaver Creek. They became of the Reformed faith and founded a church which was called Beaver Church, later 'Der Klapp Kirche.' The first minister was REV. SAMUEL SUTHER, a Swiss, and he served from 1768 to 1771. Other ministers were:

REV. JAMES R. RILEY

REV. ADOLPHUS RUSSMAN 1774-1794

REV. JOHN G. ARUT

REV. PHILIP HENKEL 1801-1805"

Another old Church in Guilford County is Low's Church, standing on the old road from Hillsborough to Salisbury. At first it was a Union of the Reformed and Lutheran Churches, which later dissolved and the Reformed members moved to a home of their own called Brick Church. REV. SAMUEL SUTHER administered to them and he was succeeded by REV. BENTHAHN, who later was succeeded by REV. JACOB CHRISTMAN, probably in 1782.

REV. MR. BENTHAHN resided in Guilford County, organized churches and preached among them, but supported himself chiefly by teaching a German school in the southeast corner of Guilford County.

REV. SAMUEL SUTHER was one of the early German Reformed ministers in Guilford and Rowan counties. He was sent out from the old country to preach to the German Reformed people in the Carolinas, and was pastor of the Guilford charge during the Revolutionary War. Mr. Suther was a man of learning, and an uncompromising patriot during the struggle for American freedom. His residence was only a mile from the battleground of the Regulators in Alamance, May 16, 1771.

This Battle of Alamance, known as the "First Battle of the Revolution," was fought by the "Regulators" against the tyrannical Governor William Tryon, who was noted chiefly for his cruelties and vicious taxes. The "Regulators" were a group of about 450 men, "bold and brave spirits," and one account says, "every member of the German Reformed church eligible for service fought in this Battle."

In order to gain redress from unjust taxes and exorbitant fees, they had signed and presented to Governor Tryon in 1768, a Petition. Among the signers were Jacob Christman (Rev. Jacob's father) and Christian Fall.

In 1782 SAMUEL SUTHER removed from Guilford County and became pastor of the Lower Stone Church in Rowan County.

We can safely assume that in the preparations for his ministry REV. JACOB CHRISTMAN came under the influence of these noted men and perhaps their instruction.

As an itinerant minister, the records show that he served churches in Rowan County. These were Beck's Church, Beulah Church, and the Lower Stone Church. Beck's Church, organized in 1787, is one of the old Reformed Churches in North Carolina; its first members were German settlers from the Palatinate, who brought with them their German Bibles, hymn books and catechisms. They suffered greatly during the Revolutionary War.

Beulah Reformed Church, or "Sowers Church," was at first only a preaching place on a tract of land donated by Philip Sauer, who came to North Carolina in 1753. The log church was built in 1788.

The first church in Rowan County which Reverend Christman served as a regular minister, was the Emanuel Reformed Church, or "Bower's Meeting House." The log structure was used for both school and church purposes. In the list of the early pastors he is the first.

The oldest church in this section appears to be the Pilgrim Church, or "Dutch Congregation." Its earliest record of infant baptisms goes back to 1757. In the list of pastors Rev. Jacob Christman is seventh, serving from 1798 to 1803.

"The Centennial History of Davidson County," in referring to the Pilgrim Church, says: "Rev. Samuel Weyburg was pastor from 1793 to 1798. He was succeeded by the Rev. Jacob Christman, who served until 1803. In the latter years Rev. Mr. Christman went to Ohio and the congregation was then served by Rev. Andrew Loretz and Rev. George Boger jointly."

Davidson County was once a part of Rowan County and it now adjoins Guilford County on its northeast.

The record of Deeds in Guilford County shows the following transfers to or from REV. JACOB CHRISTMAN.

April 8, 1791, he conveyed to DANIEL MENICH 19 acres and 128 square poles on Reedy Fork for 40 shillings.

December 17, 1794, state of North Carolina grants to him 100 acres, a tract lying next to "his own" for 10 pounds.

November 9, 1803, he conveys to JACOB CHRISTMAN, JR. 190 acres on Reedy Fork for 500 silver dollars.

November 10, 1803, he conveys to JOHN CHRISTMAN 380 acres on Reedy Fork for 1000 silver dollars.

This was his son JOHN who married ANNA MARIA OZIAS and remained in North Carolina. Apparently Rev. Jacob Christman moved to Rowan County in 1796 when he purchased a tract of 325 acres as shown by the following deed.

"THIS INDENTURE made the 14th day of May in the year of our Lord 1796 Between William Cathey of the County of Rowan and State of North Carolina of the one part & Jacob Christman of the County of Guilford & State of the other part, Witnesseth that the said William Cathey for & in consideration of the sum of three hundred & fifty pounds lawful money of said state to him in hand paid by the said Jacob Christman at & before the sealing & signing of these presents, the receipt & Payment whereof is hereby acknowledged he the said William Cathey for himself & his heirs doth hereby bargain sell alien & confirm unto the said Jacob Christman, his heirs, Exutrs. & assigns forever certain piece and parcel of land in the said County of Rowan, Situate lying & being as follows: Beginning at a black O corner to John Linker on the East side of Grants Creek the corner in the original grant having been a hickory which stood close to said oak but is now down & rotten, & runs thence North 134 poles crossing said creek to a Spanish Oak, John Catheys corner, thence along his line North Seventy Degrees West 290 poles to stake, said John Catheys corner; thence South 240 poles to a hickory, Frederick Saverts corner; thence East to the Beginning, being part of a tract for which an original grant was obtained by Alexand. Cathey in Earl of Granville office & continuing in the whole by estimation three hundred 25 acres be the same more or less, which said piece or parcel of land with all ways woods waters & every other appurtenance thereunto belonging or appertaining the said William Cathey for himself, his heirs, exutrs. & admr. hath hereby sold, set over, conveyed, aliened & confirmed in open market to the said Jacob Christman, his heirs Exrs. & Admrs & assigns, & he the said William Cathey for himself his heirs, Execrs. & Admrs., doth hereby promise & covenant to & with the said Jacob Christman, his heirs, Excrs. & assigns that he the said William Cathey, his heirs Excrs. & Admrs. shall & will warrant & forever defend the said piece or parcel of land with all & every of its members & appurtenances, from all lawful claims of any person or persons whatsoever unto the said Jacob Christman, his heirs, Execrs., admrs. & assigns, forever.

In Witness Whereof the said William Cathey hath hereunto set his hand & seal the day & year above written.

Signed, sealed & delivered in the presence of

HENRY LENTS
WILLIAM CATHEY

WILLIAM CATHEY (SEAL)
ALICE CATHEY (SEAL)

STATE OF N. CAROLINA
ROWAN COUNTY.

Session Sept. 1796.

It is hereby certified that the within deed was proven in open court by Henry Lents and ordered to be registered.

A. D. OSBORNE,

C. S. C.

On October 5, 1803, he sold this tract in Rowan County, which was located near the present town of China Grove.

It is known that his wife, Maria Barbara, died in North Carolina, perhaps in Rowan County. Just when he decided to remove to Ohio is not known. He located in Warren County near the present village of Springboro and he owned two tracts of land one of 60 acres the other a half-section.

No records of these two tracts were found in the Court House of Warren County, but in the files of the General Land Office in Washington was found the record of a Patent for the 60-acre tract which reads as follows:

In 1802 he founded the German Reformed Church of Springboro. The present church building stands on the main road through the village and over the front entrance is a Memorial window on which is inscribed:

REV. JACOB CHRISTMAN

Founder 1802

During the last few years of his life he became very heavy so that it was difficult for him to walk or to stand. During the delivery of his sermons he sat in a large chair. In the inventory of his Estate an item is listed "1 Riding chair and harness value 25.00." This was probably used to carry him about.

His Will written in German is dated February 12, 1810, and his signature written with a firm hand spelled the name CHRISTMANN in German script.

His Will when proven in Court on April 6, 1810, was immediately translated into English for copying by George Foglesong and reads as follows:

"In the name of the triune God I Jacob Christman now living in Warren County Franklin Township am now sick, yet thanks be to God that I have my good understanding sound reason, to bequeath to my children; & because it is appointed to all men once to die & remembering my mortality--

And first of all I give my soul to God my creator that gave her & from whom she came & my body to the earth to be buried in a Christian manner from which it was taken, The temporal goods with which God was pleased to bless me with & until this time preserved--I will & bequeath to my heirs as follows below. First I direct & order that Daniel Crisman & Peter Crisman to be my Executors, to settle everything punctually

justly & to fulfill & to perform according as it is here written.--

Now it is first my sincere Will, that all my just debts & demands be correctly & punctually settled & paid. Further all my children shall share alike in the first & last part, among all my children as the names follow one after another. First my daughter Margarett has received her first part correctly & in full--Secondly--my son Jacob has received his first part correctly & in full--Third my son John has received his first part correctly & in full--Fourthly my son Daniel has received his first part correctly & in full--Fifthly my daughter Catharina I give one bed, one cow, one spinning wheel & two hundred dollars to be paid her by Peter Crisman In one year after my death twenty dollars & so on annually until the two hundred dollars be paid & that shall be her Catherine's first share--Sixthly my son Peter has received his first part correctly & in full & yet he is owing three hundred dollars on a quarter section of land for which he shall give lawful security. So I command & order that a lawful deed be given him for a half section of land--Seventhly--My daughter Mariah Barbara has received her first part correctly & in full. Eighthly--My son David has received his first part correctly & in full--Ninthly--My daughter Mariah Elizabeth has yet to receive thirty dollars of a note by John Crisman & that shall be her first part--Tenthly--My daughter Elizabeth has received her first part correctly & in full--Eleventhly--My daughter Rosina has received her first part correctly & in full--Twelfthly--My daughter Susannah has yet to receive sixty dollars out of the note by John Crisman & that shall be her first part--Thirteenthly--My son Solomon. I will & bequeath the sixty acres of land on which I now live, the first choice among my horses to choose one, one plow with all the Geers for to plough one axe, Grubbing hoe & all that belongs to tilling of the Ground & that shall be his first part--Fourteenthly--My daughter Sophia I will & bequeath one bed, one cow, one spinning wheel one wool wheel--the second choice of a horse among my horses & fifty dollars in money & yet that which is on the Dresser, Dishes & plates, Dutch oven & cook pots; all the remaining furniture I will & bequeath to be equally divided in equal shares between Catherine & Sophia & that shall be her first part, all the ballance of my goods that then remains both in this State and North Carolina, I will and bequeath to all my Heirs named Children and I direct it to be equally divided, and that shall be their last part. This I acknowledge and confess to be my last free Will and Testament, and all others that was made before, I disannull & destroy hereby; this I acknowledge and sign with my own hand & Seal. In witness thereunto this 12th day of February 1810

Witness

JACOB LAROY

JACOB CHRISTMANN

CATHERINE ^{her} OWYER
mark

It will be noted that his fourteen children are mentioned in the order of their birth.

Some parts of the report of the Executors are interesting. The Inventory was filed June 6, 1810, and among the items are

1 Still value \$65.00
4 Still tubs, 3 kegs, etc., value 11.75
33 Head of hogs, value 24.00

That means that 125 years ago it was perfectly all right for a Minister to operate a still; it was neither a sin nor a crime.

The receipts were as follows:

Amount of Sale Bill	\$233.94½
Amount received from John Christman of North Carolina	192.50
Cash received from PETER CHRISTMAN from land as mentioned in Will	<u>300.00</u>
Total	\$726.44½

There were a number of notes signed by him, written in English with signatures in English as CHRISTMAN, paid by the Executors such as the following:

July 6, 1807, for Forty Dollars owed to ROSINA CHRISTMAN
 July 14, 1807, for Sixty Dollars owed to DANIEL CHRISTMAN
 and one for One Hundred and seven Dollars to PETER CHRISTMAN.

Several bills against the Estate are interesting.

"JACOB CHRISTMAN Deceased Indebted to JACOB CHRISTMAN JUNIOR, February the 17 in the year of our Lord One thousand Eight hundred and ten.

To twenty one and a half days in the work of nursing the said Deceased when on his Death bed \$20.00"

Aug. 11, 1811

The Estate of JACOB CHRISTMAN Deceased, Dr. To DANIEL CHRISTMAN to money spent traveling to North Carolina on business of said Estate \$21.00

For Traveling for me and my horse 31.50
 \$52.50

This business likely had to do with the "ballance of my goods that then remains in North Carolina" as mentioned in the Will and probably resulted in the payment of \$192.50 as shown in the receipts

DANIEL FALL signed two receipts for his legacy, one for \$30.00 the other for \$13.75 He probably was the son of one of the daughters of the Deceased.

It was interesting to note that KATHERINE CHRISTMAN and JACOB OZIAS signed 12 receipts for her part of the legacy. March 10, 1811, for \$20.00. September 4, 1811, for \$60.00 and on same date for \$13.75. Then on March 10 of each year from 1812 to 1820 inclusive signed for \$20.00 making a total of all payments to her \$273.75. \$200.00 of this is mentioned in the Will.

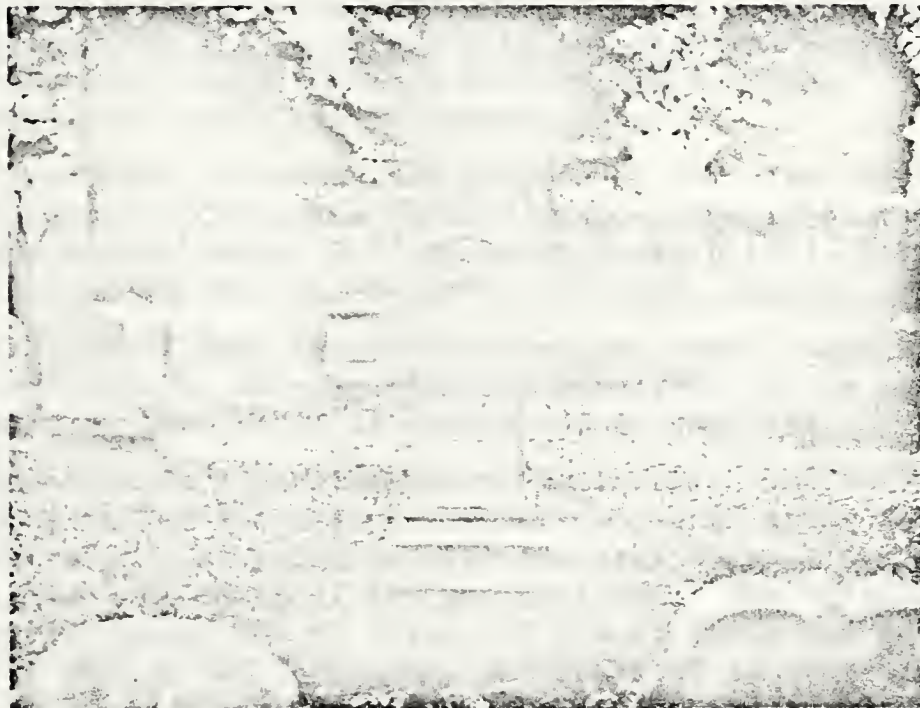
When REV. JACOB CHRISTMAN died he was buried in a plot on what is now known as the Henry Stowe farm about three miles east of Springboro, Ohio. A monument was erected on which was inscribed the following:

JACOB CHRISTMAN
 Died March 11th, 1810
 Aged 65 years 7 months and 22 days

And below:

SOLOMON CHRISTMAN
 Son of JACOB and MARY B. CHRISTMAN
 Died A D 1814 Aged 23 years

The monument remained here until an unknown date when the members of the Reformed Church realized that it was in a rather obscure place and they wisely decided to move it to a location in the Springboro Cemetery where it would remain as a fitting Memorial of the Founder of their Church which was one of the early, if not the earliest, German Reformed Churches in Southwestern Ohio.



Springboro Ohio Cemetary.
Grave of Rev. Jacob Christman.

And thus we tell the history of one of the Pioneer Ministers. He no doubt, after his death; continued to live in the hearts and minds of the multitude of the people in North Carolina and in Ohio whom he served in their happiness and in their sorrow, and his Christian virtues have never been recorded.

The many children whom he taught must have cherished the memory of their first teacher.

Those of us who are his lineal descendants may well feel proud of such ancestry.

Spellings found in the records consulted.

CHRISTMAN occurs the most frequently, but in some cases the h is omitted, in other cases the t is omitted. In several instances both h and t were omitted.

In a few cases the ending was mun and in other instances it was CRYSMAN, CHRISTMAN, CHIRSTMAN, CRISMAN and CRISSMAN.

The only instance where the ending was mann was in the signature of REV. JACOB CHRISTMAN in his Will written in German.

Your Compiler concluded that the Springboro Church was the first German Reformed Church in Southwestern Ohio and one of the earliest in the State. He made many attempts to obtain its history or a clue to it. Repeated letters and telephone calls brought no interested response from officials who dealt with Church History.

Rev. Jacob Christman and his wife, Mary B., had 6 sons and 8 daughters. Of these we in this history are concerned with the five who married into the Ozias family. Jacob, John, Daniel, Maria Barbara and Susannah. The Genealogical Chart and Sheets will show their family relationships.

No attempt was made to search for records of the other nine children whose names are, Margaret, Catherine, Peter, David--1779-1854--married, Ann M. 1793-1849 (tombstone record Eaton, O.), Maria Elizabeth 1771-1871, apparently married Huffines, Elizabeth, Rosina, Solomon 1791-1814, Sophia.

The second child of Rev. Jacob Christman was named Jacob and it was he who married Elizabeth Ozias. This marriage is described in the illuminated Certificate in German script, which is reproduced on page 142.

This reproduction is a Marriage Certificate which was written on vellum, a parchment sometimes called sheepskin. It was done soon after the marriage on March 1, 1795. Soon after, November 3, 1797 the last three lines were added as a postscript, which gives the birth of the two children. The original is of the dimensions 10 5/8 x 12 inches and in colors of Black, Sepia and Red. It is now in the possession of Gen. E. R. Christman, who received it from his sister, Lora A. Henry, who had it given her by Sarah Ann Christman, who received it from her father, Lewis Christman.

Since we have the record of the marriage of Jacob Christman 3rd, it may be of interest to reproduce the document which indicates that his death occurred in 1825, and that John Meroney was the Administrator of his Estate.

"Know all men by these presents that we John Meroney, Cornelius Van Ausdal, & John G. Jameson of the County of Preble and State of Ohio are held and firmly bound unto the State of Ohio in the sum of Fourteen Hundred dollars Lawfull money of the United States the payment of which well and truly to be made we bind ourselves and



Translation

Jacob Christman was born from Christian parents on the 9th of August of the year of Christ 1770. His parents are Jacob Christman and Maria Barbara his wedded wife. The witnesses for the baptism are Jacob Sommer and Anna Margarete his wife.

Elisabeth Oziasin was born from Christian parents on the 25th of January in the year of our Lord 1772. Her parents are Johannes Ozias and his wedded wife Elisabeth. The witnesses for the baptism were Christian Fahl and Julianna his wife.

And said two have gone into the Christian matrimony on the 1st of March of the year 1795.

The Lord has then given them the blessing of the following children:

1795, the 27th of November Jacob was born
 1797, the 3rd of November the Elisabeth.

each of us Jointly and Severally our and each of our heirs executors and Administrators firmly by their Presents sealed with our Seals at Eaton the Seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand Eight hundred and Twenty five.

The conditions of this obligation is such that whereas the Court of Common Pleas for the County of Preble aforesaid did on this Seventeenth day of December in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred & twenty five. Granted to the said John

Meroney--of the County aforesaid Letters of Administration on the Estate of Jacob Chrisman Decd. late of the County of Preble. So if the said John Meroney shall well and truly Administer the Estate aforesaid according to Law then this obligation to be void and of no effect then so to be and remain in full force and virtue in Law.

Signed & Sealed in Presence of	John Meroney
Thomas Bristow	John G. Jameson
Israel Bowman	Cornelius VanAusdal

(Filed December 17th, 1825)"

In his search for genealogical data the Compiler made many interesting and pleasant discoveries. Among those of our family who are in professional practice he was surprised and pleased to find a trained military man who deserves more than a mere place on the genealogical sheet.

He is Brigadier General Edward Robert Chrisman. General Chrisman was born in Connersville, Indiana, on August 13, 1866, the son of Jesse Swisher Chrisman. He was appointed a Cadet, U. S. Military Academy June 15, 1884. He was graduated and appointed Second Lieutenant, Second Infantry, June 11, 1888, promoted to First Lieutenant, 20th Infantry, May 1895, transferred to 6th Infantry, July 1895, promoted to Captain, March 1899, promoted to Major, 1911, Lieutenant Colonel, 1916, and Colonel in 1917.

In 1918 he accepted appointment as Brigadier General, National Army. In June 1930 he was advanced to the grade of Brigadier General, U. S. Army Retired. In August 1932 he was relieved from active duty.

In his active service he won recognition in the final battle against the Sioux Indians, Battle of Wounded Knee in South Dakota.

In the Spanish War he saw service in Cuba and Porto Rico. In the action at San Juan Hill, after his Captain was killed, he commanded his Company and was cited for bravery and awarded the Silver Star.

During the World War he was detailed to Canal Zone and Porto Rico.

General Chrisman has been very active in educational work. In 1894 he was ordered to the University of Idaho as an instructor, and was listed on the faculty Professor of Military Science and Tactics. The Spanish War recalled him to his regiment in Florida.

When he returned from the Philippines in 1902 he resumed his former duties at the University of Idaho. In 1905 he was detailed again to the Philippines for three years, and on his return he became the military instructor at the University of South Dakota.

In 1913 on his return from Alaska, when he had three years of duty and where he became commander of the post at Fort Gibbon, he served as inspector-instructor to the New Jersey National Guard.

In June 1919 he returned again to the University of Idaho and has been on duty there ever since.

In April 1936 President Roosevelt signed the Congressional resolution confirming upon Brigadier General Chrisman the unusual honor of a position as Professor of Military Science and Tactics emeritus at the University of Idaho for the remainder of his natural life. This is the first time that a regular Army officer has been so honored.

He is held in high esteem by all students at the University, both past and present. This is not limited to the male students, for it is said that at one time the girl students presented themselves in a body with the request that they be given the regulation training. General Chrisman granted their request and so well did they take the training that a visiting Army officer was dumbfounded when he saw a company of women soldiers pass in review and execute a perfect manual of arms with regular weapons.

During the Commencement exercises of 1934 at the University, an oil portrait of General Chrisman was unveiled and now hangs in one of the large halls.

Lieutenant Albert Ord Chrisman, son of the General, is an officer in the U. S. Army. Catherine Verlinda, the daughter, married Major Francis R. Fuller, U. S. Army.

In the "History of Preble County" published by H. Z. Williams & Co. in 1881, several pages are devoted to a biographical sketch of John Chrisman, a long resident of Gratis Township and its reading is commended as it sheds light on the activities and experiences of an early settler, one who was always held in high esteem by neighbors and his neighborhood was wide in extent.

To the Compiler, there was never anyone quite like "Uncle" John Christman, with his wonderful memory, and he is greatly indebted to Uncle John for the early interest in Ozias-Christman family relationship. This book is largely the result of many conversations with him, and the notes made at the time, and fortunately preserved.

As a tribute to him, his engraved portrait which accompanies the Biographical sketch, is here reproduced.



69 John Chrisman 1797-1887.



Brigadier General Edward R. Chrisman, West Point, 1888 died in Moscow, Idaho, on January 15, 1939. In accordance with his wishes, his ashes were sprinkled from an Army bombing plane on the Parade Ground and University Campus.

THE POTTORF FAMILY IN AMERICA

Pottorf is a variant spelling of Batdorf. Batdorf is not the original form which was Baddorf, but is the form anciently used in this country. Later, it took the form of Potterf and Potter. In some records it is Badtorf, Battorf, and Bardorf.

As the name Potterf occurs in several places in the Ozias genealogy, the compiler thought that a history of this family would add an interesting chapter to the book. Besides, as he is a descendant of Casper Potterf, he was glad to include this family in his studies.

The immigrant ancestor was Martin Batdorf, who, with his wife, left Württemberg, Germany, and joined a large group of Palatines which the Board of Trade of London determined to send to the State of New York for the purpose of preparing naval stores. They embarked at Portsmouth in December, 1709, in ten ships, but their departure was delayed until April, 1710. This delay on the crowded ships occasioned much sickness and many deaths.

On June 13, 1710, the first ship reached the port of New York, and on August 2nd of that year the last of the ten ships arrived.

In October, 1710, these 2500 Palatines left New York, being sent up the Hudson river and settled on three tracts of land, two on the west side containing 7100 acres, and the third on the east side of the river containing 6000 acres.

This ambitious attempt to have these Germans (or the Palatinates, as they are usually called) produce naval stores failed miserably in less than two years. The causes usually given for this failure were these: first, inadequate preparation for the undertaking; second, insufficient supervision by experts; third, inadequate financial support from England; fourth, inconsiderate treatment of the Palatinates by the Governor.

Much discontent naturally followed, and in 1712 about 700 of them removed to the Schoharie, which is some miles distant to the west of the tracts mentioned.

Years later, after they had carefully cleared their lands, purchased from the Indians, and built cabins thereon, they were told by the greedy Dutch land owners, who had quietly allowed the settlement, that they (the Dutch) held prior claims, and that the title from the Indians was not clear. When these Germans learned that it was necessary to repurchase the land on which they had toiled so long to clear, they revolted, and many moved away. It is said that Lieutenant Governor Keith invited forty or fifty families to locate in Pennsylvania, and the Tulpehocken region was selected.

The Palatinates, in 1723, cut a road from the Schoharie to the Susquehanna river and built canoes, which they used to the mouth of the Swatara, and up that creek, then across land to the Tulpehocken region. Of the 33 families in this movement were the Batdorf, Reith, Kapps, and Walborn families, and they lived in what are now Berks and Lebanon Counties, Pennsylvania.

In the Simmendinger Register we find that in 1710-1715, of those living in New Annesburg (one of the small communities in Schoharie), was Anna Badtorff, widow with two children.

In the baptismal records of this same locality, we find that on June 9, 1717, Rev. Joshua Kocherthal, a Lutheran minister, baptized Maria Elizabetha, child of Heinrich Ohrendorf and his wife, Anna Margaretha. Sponsors: Martin Bardorf and Maria Elizabeth Walborn.

The Reith family has been mentioned as settling in the Tulpehocken region. They lived in what is now Marion Township, Lebanon County, and they bore the Christian names of Peter, George, John Adam, Christopher, Jacob, Valentine, Nicholas, Frederick, and Casper. Later, they became quite a family, and the spelling became Reid. The farm on which John Adam Reed (Reith) lived, has been in that family for seven successive generations. The present house was built of logs, then later weather-boarded, and in 1804 an addition was made.

Some of the Reiths intermarried with the Lechner family, and members of both families became prominent.

An interesting incident happened in 1793, when General Washington came to Tulpehocken to visit the grave of Colonel Conrad Weiser. He requested the presence of his former body-guard, Christopher Lechner, Jacob Reith, and Valentine Reith, "who hastened to comply, and spent several hours in the company of the great commander."

It is said that the Reiths were of an old Baronial family of Alsace, and that on account of war and religion they went to the vicinity of Mannheim, Baden, Germany, where several generations of them lived.

Two items found in the Christening Book of the old Konkordia Reformed Church of Mannheim are these:

Andreas Ried baptized December 29, 1641

Anna Ried baptized October 11, 1643

Both were children of Veit Ried and his wife, Anna Barbara.

The spellings are Ried, Rieth, Reidt, Rüdte, Rith, and Reed.

In the list of taxables in Heidelberg township for the year 1753, there appear the names of Martin Potorf and Hermanus Potorf.

In the list of members of the Tulpehocken Church for the years 1743-1746 are the names Martin Batdorf and Hermanus Batdorf. It appears that Hermanus was the eldest son of Martin. The real name of this church is Christ Lutheran Church, and is located about one mile west of Stouchburg, on the south side of the road, where a tract of 15 acres was donated for church purposes. The cornerstone was laid May 12, 1743, and the stone building was dedicated on Christmas day following. At that time there were 160 male members. This church becoming too small, the present large stone edifice was erected in 1786. An explosion of a nearby dynamite factory, in 1884, injured the structure and it was then repaired and remodeled.

Hermanus Potorf married, as his second wife, Catherine Elizabeth Reith, daughter of Casper Reith. It is not known how many children they had, but there were four sons, David, Philip, Martin, and Casper. Hermanus, the father, died in 1763.

The records of Christ Lutheran Church show that Casper (the son of Hermanus Batdorf and his wife Catherine Elizabeth Reith) was born on December 14, 1759. Evidently Casper was named for his grandfather Casper Reith.

Of the four sons mentioned, Martin lived and died in Chester County, Pa., where for a time the family name was Potter. David, Philip, and Casper left Pennsylvania. Casper lived for a time in Frederick County, Maryland, and then joined his brothers David and Philip in Botetourt County, Virginia, where David spent the rest of his life. It is believed that Philip later left Virginia and located in Ohio.

Later on mention will be made of Casper Potterf's record in the Revolutionary War, but it might be interesting to refer here to other Potterfs who served in that war.

Pennsylvania Archives, Fifth Series, Volume 5, Pages 128-135-153-183-185-227-250 make references to the following: Captain Battorf, Captain George Battorf, Ensign Henry Battorf, Lieutenant George Battorf, Christian Battorf, Stophel Battorf, First Lieutenant Henry Battorf.

The History of Berks County, Pa. mentions the following:

John Batdorf lived in Lebanon County, Pa. He married Miss Laner and had children--Thomas, Benjamin, Peter, John, Daniel L., Elizabeth, and Catherine.

Daniel L. became an M.D. and died 1872.

Elizabeth married George Walborn.

Catherine married G. Walborn.

Benjamin married Esther Walborn and had children--William, Peter, John, Aaron, Percival, Daniel, Milton, D. M., George, Lepentina and Elizabeth.

Lepentina married Daniel Dierwechter.

Elizabeth married John Jones.

Milton, D. M. born 1844 married Emma Lerch and had children--William D., Minnie, Henry, Lizzie, Charlotte, Eva, Lillie and George.

Milton, D. M. became an M.D. and for a while practiced with his uncle, Daniel L.

Henry, the son of Dr. Milton, D.M. also became an M.D. and practiced in Millersburg, Pa.

It is not known what relationship, if any, existed between the above and Gasper Potterf.

In 1784 Casper Potterf married Susanna Ridenour, daughter of Jacob Ridenour and his wife Susanna Fisher. As the Ridenour family lived for a time in Western Maryland, the wedding may have taken place there, and immediately after Casper took his bride to Rockbridge County, Virginia.

The early history of the Ridenour family furnished an interesting study. Originally, the name was Reitenauer, and there were a number of arrivals in Philadelphia.

September 3, 1739, Nicholas Reitenaur, by ship "Robert and Alice," with 78 men, 57 women, and 88 children. December 11, 1739, Johannes Reitenaur, and son Johannes, Jr. by ship "Lydia." Johannes, Sr. was born March 6, 1690, in Rosenthal Alsace, and is said to have been the father of 16 children. On November 10, 1764, two of his sons arrived--Nicholas and George. Nicholas later married Miss Hefley, and George married Elizabeth Kippinger. He lived in Maryland. September 30, 1743 Johannes and Casper Reitenaur, by ship "Phoenix."

Our interest is in the first arrival--Nicholas Reitenaur, 1695-1760, who married Rosina Kershner. Their children were Nicholas, Jr., Henry Mathias,

George and Peter, and probably several daughters. Henry, the second son, and his wife Rv had children--Henry, Jr., David, George, John, Martin, and Elizabeth. Nothing is known about them. Henry, the father, died in 1781.

Nicholas, Jr., the first son, and his wife Mary Magdalena, had sons--Mathias and Jacob, and probably other children. Nicholas, Jr., the father, died in 1795. Of Mathias we know nothing. Jacob, the second son, was born 1744. He married Susanna Fisher. They had children--Susanna, born 1766, Dorothy, born 1769, Peter, born 1771, and Joseph, born 1773. Susanna married Casper Potterf in 1784. Peter married Margaret Darcus, and had sons--Samuel, 1793-1844, and Jonathan Ridenour married Rosanna Potterf, who was the 12th child of Casper Potterf.

Joseph 1773-1840, the second son of Jacob, married Susanna Troxel. Jacob, the father, died in 1808.

On October 22, 1742, Nicholas Reitenaur obtained a patent for 100 acres of land in Prince George County. Afterwards it was in Frederick, and still later in Washington County, Maryland.

Between 1780 and 1800 the spelling gradually became Ridenour and has remained so ever since.

CASPER POTTORF

According to the records of Christ Lutheran Church, Casper Potterf was born in Lancaster County, Pa. on December 14, 1759. Casper himself always gave the date as December 19, and is so recorded in Preble County, Ohio. He was the youngest son of Hermanus Batdorf and his wife Catherine Elizabeth Reith. In 1768, when he was nine years old, he was taken to Frederick County, Maryland. In 1777, when he was 18, he was drafted for three months to serve in the Frederick County Militia. In 1779 he moved to Botetourt or Rockbridge County, Virginia. In January of 1781 he was drafted to serve for three months in Rockbridge County Militia, General Muhlenberg's Brigade. In August of 1781 he was again drafted for three months to serve in the Militia of General Stevens' Brigade.

It is interesting to note that Casper had the honor (now so regarded) of serving in the Brigade commanded by that great Revolutionary War hero, General Muhlenberg, and it is thought wise to include here a brief outline of his history.

John Peter Gabriel Muhlenberg was the eldest son of Henry Melchoir Muhlenberg, known as the Patriarch of the Evangelical Lutheran Church in America, who was born in Hanover, Germany, in 1711. Graduated from the University of Göttingen and the Theological Seminary. In 1741, in response to an appeal from the Lutheran Congregation in Pennsylvania, he was sent to America, and reached Philadelphia in November, 1742, and spent the rest of his life in building up the churches in several states.

His son, John Peter Gabriel, was educated for the ministry; was ordained in 1768; settled in Virginia in 1772 and served several churches there. He had a fondness for the military life, and in 1775, at the solicitation of General Washington, he accepted a commission of Colonel in the Army. He was a real patriot, and it is related that he preached a valedictory to his congregation in which he depicted the wrongs suffered from Great Britain and then remarked that "there is

a time for all things--a time to preach and a time to pray; but there is also a time to fight, and that time had now come." Then he pronounced the benediction, laid aside his gown (which concealed his military uniform), and proceeded to the door of the church, ordered the drum to beat for recruits. He filled his regiment, as nearly 300 men at once enlisted under his banner. He was present at a number of battles and in 1777 Congress promoted him to the rank of Brigadier General. He continued until the termination of the war and was then appointed to the rank of Major General. He afterwards served in Congress, and in 1801 he became a United States Senator. He died in Philadelphia in 1807, aged 61 years.

In 1784 Casper Potterf married Susanna Ridenour, daughter of Jacob Ridenour and his wife Susanna Fisher. As the Ridenour family was then living in Frederick County, Maryland, the wedding no doubt took place there and the young couple then went to Virginia, where most of their 13 children were born during their 22 years of residence there.

It was told in the Ozias History that General Anthony Wayne's Treaty with the Indians at Greenville, Ohio, on August 3, 1795, ended the bloody wars and made the lands of the Northwest Territory safe for settlers. This soon became known to Kentuckians, North Carolinians and Virginians, who for ten years or more made up that vast pioneering movement which pushed its way into Southwestern Ohio.

Casper Potterf caught the spirit of the movement, and in 1806 took his family and goods to what is now Preble County, Ohio.

While it was known that Casper Potterf was a large owner of lands, the compiler was disappointed not to find records of the several tracts on file in the Recorder's Office in Preble County. A search in the Montgomery County records failed to reveal any. He was finally obliged to search the records of the General Land Office in Washington, and there found that three patents had been granted him by President Thomas Jefferson, and two patents by President James Madison.

July 3, 1807, Casper Bottorf of Virginia
 Jan. 20, 1808, Casper Bottorf of Virginia
 Jan. 20, 1808, Casper Bottorf of Virginia
 Mch. 23, 1810, Casper Bottorf assignee of Jacob Morter
 Sept 1, 1811, Casper Bottorf of Virginia.

In the absence of records of these patents in Preble County, these patents are here reproduced.

THOMAS JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That Casper Bottorf of Virginia having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land-office at Cincinnati whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the northwest quarter of a lot or Section number Twenty three of Township number Seven in Range number Two (East of a Meridian line drawn from the Mouth of the great Miami River) of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river," and the acts amendatory of the same, There is granted by the United States, unto the said Casper Bottorf the quarter lot or section of land above described: To have and to hold the said quarters lot or section of land, with the appurtenances, unto the said Casper Bottorf his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the Third day of July in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and seven and in the Independence of the United States of America the thirty-first.

BY THE PRESIDENT, TH. JEFFERSON
James Madison, Secretary of State

REPRODUCTION OF PATENT ISSUED JANUARY 20, 1808.

TH. JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That Casper Bottorf of Virginia, having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land-office at Cincinnati whereby it appears that he has made full payment for Lot or Section number Twenty seven of Township number Seven in Range number Two (East of a Meridian line drawn from the Mouth of the great Miami River) of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the Ohio and above the mouth of the Kentucky river," and the acts amendatory of the same, There is granted by the United States unto the said Casper Bottorf the lot or section of land above described: To have and to hold the said lot or section of land, with the appurtenances unto the said Casper Bottorf his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the Twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight and of the Independence of the United States the Thirty-second.

BY THE PRESIDENT, TH. JEFFERSON
James Madison, Secretary of State

REPRODUCTION OF PATENT ISSUED JANUARY 20, 1808.

TH. JEFFERSON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That Casper Bottorf of Virginia having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land-office at Cincinnati whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the west Half of Lot or Section number Twenty six of Township number Seven in Range number Two East of a Meridian line drawn from the Mouth of the great Miami River, of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river" and of the acts amendatory of the same, There is granted by the United States unto the said Casper Bottorf the Half lot or section of land above described: To have and to hold the said Half lot or section of land with the appurtenances unto the said Casper Bottorf his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the Twentieth day of January in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eight and of the Independence of the United States the Thirty-second.

BY THE PRESIDENT, TH. JEFFERSON
James Madison, Secretary of State

REPRODUCTION OF PATENT ISSUED MARCH 23, 1810.

JAMES MADISON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That Casper Bottorf assignee of Jacob Morter having deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land-office at Cincinnati whereby it appears that full payment has been made for the southwest quarter of Lot or Section number Twenty-three of Township number Seven in Range number Two East of a Meridian line drawn from the Mouth of the great Miami River of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of the Kentucky river," and of the acts amendatory of the same, There is granted by the United States unto the said Casper Bottorf the quarter lot or section of land above described: To have and to hold the said quarter lot or section of land, with the appurtenances unto the said Casper Bottorf his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the twenty third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and ten and of the Independence of the United States the thirty-fourth.

Note. No signatures were attached.

REPRODUCTION OF PATENT ISSUED SEPTEMBER 1, 1811.

JAMES MADISON, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

TO ALL TO WHOM THESE PRESENTS SHALL COME, GREETING:

KNOW YE, That Casper Bartorf of Virginia haveing deposited in the Treasury a certificate of the Register of the Land-office at Cincinnati whereby it appears that he has made full payment for the North East Quarter of Section number Twenty six of Township number Seven in Range number Two East of a Meridian line drawn from the Mouth of the Great Miami River, of the lands directed to be sold at Cincinnati by the act of Congress, entitled "An act providing for the sale of the lands of the United States in the territory north-west of the Ohio, and above the mouth of Kentucky river," and of the acts amendatory of the same, There is granted by the United States unto the said Casper Bartorf the Quarter lot or section of land above described: To have and to hold the said Quarter lot or section of land with the appurtenances unto the said Casper Bartorf his heirs and assigns forever.

In testimony whereof, I have caused these letters to be made Patent and the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington the First day of September in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and eleven and of the Independence of the United States of America the Thirty-sixth.

Note: No signatures were attached.

These several tracts were located in what was then Washington Township, which was 12 miles long and 6 miles broad, and it was very inconvenient for those citizens who were located in the southern part, and repeated efforts were made by them to have the Board of Commissioners set off the southern part and thus create another township, but their efforts failed. The following is quoted from the Preble County Directory of 1875:

"Finally an old German, Gasper Potterf, renewed the effort for a new township before the Commissioners, and his argument was that Eaton 'County Seat in Washington' would soon become a large town and be the center of much wickedness, and thereby increase the township taxes, which would be unfair to people in the southern part. Also, that the strong probabilities were that a large number of illegitimate children would be born in the county seat and become a charge on the township, and he therefore insisted that it was manifestly unfair that the southern end of the township should assist in their maintenance. The novelty of Mr. Potterf's arguments produced no little merriment on their presentation before the Board of Commissioners, and more by way of a joke than from public necessity, they dissevered 24 sections from the south end of Washington township and named it Gasper, after the persistent German."

The "History of Preble County," published by H. Z. Williams & Co. in 1881, gives much information about Gasper Potterf, and states among other facts, that for a time it was thought that he was the first settler in this township, but later it was shown that Moses Dooley, a minister, and his son Silas settled on Paint Creek in 1805.

There are various spellings of Casper,--Kaspar, Kasper, Jasper and Gasper, the latter is the French and seems to have appealed to Gasper Potterf, for soon after his arrival in Ohio he wrote it that way, so that in Ohio records after that time he appears as Gasper Potterf, and is so graven on his tombstone.

Gasper Potterf was a man of energy, resource, and initiative; he had the courage of his convictions. In addition to his large farming operations, he maintained a fleet of 4 and 6 horse teams to handle the products of his saw-mill and flour-mill and carry them to Cincinnati. Naturally, he gave much attention to the roads. Like some of his neighbors, he installed a distillery alongside of his flour-mill for his own supply, as well as for general sale. The importance of his still has been more or less magnified, but he made the rigid rule not to sell to Indians. He probably profited by the War of 1812, which greatly increased the demand for whisky and forced the price, it is said, to one dollar per gallon.

The lands which he formerly owned are today marked by the presence of locust trees, the seed of which he probably brought to Ohio with him. He knew the lasting quality of locust wood for posts, an impression made on him while in Maryland, where a fence of locust posts and chestnut rails is regarded as near everlasting. He also introduced a hardy pear tree, still found in that locality. The fruit of this variety is the only pear that can be made into jelly without the use of pectin.

On June 7, 1832 Congress passed a Pension Act and Gasper Potterf, then 74 years of age, was induced to make a Revolutionary War claim for a pension, which he did under the date of March 23, 1833. His claim was allowed at the rate of 30 dollars per month from March 4, 1831. This claim is on file in Washington, D.C. and a copy of same is attached hereto.

COPY OF PHOTOSTAT COPY OF CLAIM FOR PENSION

The State of Ohio Preble County court of common Pleas of the Term of March 1833.

On this twenty third day of March in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and thirty three personally appeared in open court before the Honorable the Judges of the court of common Pleas in and for the county of Preble and State of Ohio now sitting, Casper Potterf a Resident of the County of Preble and State of Ohio aforesaid, aged seventy four years, who being first duly sworn according to law, doth on his oath make the following declaration, in order to obtain the benefit of the act of Congress passed June seventh eighteen hundred and thirty two.

That he entered the service of the United States under the following named officers, and served as herein stated. That some time in the winter of 1777, he was drafted for three months to serve in the Militia of Frederick county Maryland in Captain John Bannerd's company. Deponent does not recollect who either of the field officers were during this tour. That they marched to Philadelphia and remained there about sixteen days, from which place we marched into New Jersey and again marched back to Philadelphia and from thence home when he was released from further service by the expiration of his time.

Deponent further states that some time in the month of January seventeen hundred and eighty one he was drafted for three months to serve in the Militia of Rockbridge County Virginia in Captain James Buckhannan's company of Colonel Boyer's Regiment of General Muhlenbergh's Brigade, he marched from Rockbridge County Virginia to a place called Edmundshill near the dismal swamp where he was in a small engagement on the opposite side of the dismal swamp from where the American army then lay; from Edmundshill we marched to Gregory's camp in N. Carolina at which place he was discharged and returned home.

That some time in the last of August of the same year, he was drafted for three months to serve in the Militia of Rockbridge County Virginia in Captain Charles Campbell's Company of Colonel Samuel Lewis' Regiment of General Stevens' Brigade, we marched from thence to Williamsburg and from thence to York where Cornwallis was then stationed and where Cornwallis in a short time after surrendered, and that he assisted in guarding the prisoners to Winchester Barracks in Frederick County Virginia and there he was discharged and returned home.

The whole time that deponent served was nine months. Deponent can prove a part of the above services by Frederick Miller who was with deponent in the second tour above mentioned who was personally acquainted with the deponent.

He never received a written discharge, he has a written record of his age from which it appears that he was born in Lancaster County Pennsylvania on the nineteenth day of December seventeen hundred and fifty nine. He lived in Pennsylvania until he was about eight or nine years old, from thence he was moved to Maryland where he resided ten or eleven years, from thence he moved to Virginia where he resided about twenty two years, and from thence he moved to the county of Preble in the State of Ohio where he has ever since resided, and where he now resides. He hereby relinquishes every claim whatever to a pension or annuity except the present and declares that his name is not on the pension roll of the agency of any state.

Sworn to and subscribed the day and year aforesaid.

Casper Potterf

J.C. Haskins, Clerk

I Frederick Miller residing in the county of Preble in the State of Ohio, do hereby certify I knew Casper Potterf in the war of the Revolution, that I served with him in the second tour mentioned in his said declaration, I have full confidence in the truth of the declaration he has made.

Frederick Miller

Sworn to and subscribed
the day and year aforesaid.

We, Henry Monfort, a Clergyman residing in the county of Preble and State of Ohio, and John Acton residing in the County and State aforesaid, hereby certify that we are well acquainted with Casper Potterf who has subscribed and sworn to the above declaration: that we believe him to be seventy four years age: that he is reputed and believed in the neighborhood where he resides to have been a soldier of the revolution, and that we concur in that opinion.

Henry Monfort
John Acton

Sworn to and subscribed
the day and year aforesaid.

J. C. Hawkins, Clerk.

And the said court do hereby declare their opinion after the investigation of the matter, and after putting the interrogations prescribed by the War department that the above named applicant was a revolutionary soldier and served as he states, And the court further certifies that it appears to them that Henry Monfort who has signed the preceding certificate is a clergyman resident in the county of Preble and State of Ohio, and that John Acton who has also signed the same is a resident of the same County and State, and is a credible person and that their statement is entitled to credit.

By order of the Court
J. C. Hawkins, Clerk

I Joseph C. Hawkins Clerk of the Court of Common Pleas do hereby certify that the foregoing contains the original proceedings of the said Court in the matter of the application of Casper Potterf for a Pension.

In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand and seal of office this twenty third day of March eighteen hundred and thirty three.

J. C. Hawkins, Clerk.

In the above statement, special reference should be made to the fact that Casper marched to Williamsburg, Va. and was present at Yorktown when Cornwallis surrendered, and thus ended the War of the Revolution. The compiler confesses to some pride when he inspected the "Surrender Field" at Yorktown, that one of his ancestors was present on that historical occasion.

Susanna, wife of Gasper Potterf, died in 1831, age 73 years.

On August 6, 1832, Gasper Potterf, then 73 years old, was married to Mrs. Nancy Longnecker, then 32 years old. The ceremony was performed by Isaac Stephens, a Justice of the Peace. Three children were born to them.

On October 4, 1836, Gasper Potterf died, aged 76 years 9 months 20 days, by the church record.

His Will, dated May 16, 1835, was proven in Court on November 5, 1836. It is interesting to note here that his daughter, Nancy J., was born on July 22, 1836, fourteen months after the Will was drawn. Following is a copy of the Will.

"I, Gasper Potterf of the County of Preble and State of Ohio, being of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint, do hereby make and declare this to be my last will and testament.

After the payment of my just debts, I dispose of my real Estate as follows, to wit,

1st I give and bequeath to my wife Nancy Potterf the use of the farm on which I now live being the South East quarter of Section 27, Township 7, of Range two East, containing one hundred and sixty acres, also the South part of the N.E. quarter of Sec. 27, T. 7, of R. 2 East, containing 30 Acres, And also the North West quarter Sec. 23, T. 7, R. 2, E, containing one hundred and fifty five acres as long as she remains a widow in lieu of Dower.

2nd I give and devise to my two sons Casper Potterf and Squier James Potterf all the above described land after the death or marriage of my said wife, said land and premises to be equally divided between my said two sons.

3rd I give and bequeath to my wife, Nancy during her life the interest of \$500.00 to be put out at interest by my Executors hereinafter named, and the interest to be paid to her annually. I also give my said wife two cows, two beds and bedding one horse, and forty dollars worth of household furniture such as she may select, and also one side saddle and bridle.

4th I give and bequeath to my two sons Casper & Squier James Potterf the interest on \$1000.00 to be loaned by my Executors and the interest annually applied to the support of my two said sons--until they arrive at twenty one years of age--when the Eldest arrives at twenty-one years \$500.00 of said sum loaned is to be paid to him by my Executors, and \$500.00 in like manner to the other on arriving at twenty one. And also, at the death of my said wife the \$500.00, the interest of which is given to her shall be paid to my said two sons equally--if they have arrived at twenty one years of age, if not to be continued on interest until that time, and the interest paid to them equally.

5th To Jacob Potterf, Joseph Potterf, Jefferson Potterf son of John Potterf decd., Samuel & Polly Kesler, Jonathan & Rose Ridenour, Jacob & Betsy Fudge, I give twenty five cents each in full of all their shares in consequence of having already made provision for them, said sums to be paid to them by my Executors.

6th All the rest and residue of my estate whether real or personal, shall be equally divided among Samuel Potterf, David Potterf, Jefferson Potterf, Susannah Neff, Nancy Albaugh, Sally Ozias and Anna Douglass as soon after my death as convenient.

I hereby constitute and appoint Ebe Campbell and Peter Shideler to be the Executors of this my last will & testament.

In witness whereof I hereunto set my hand and seal this 16th day of May A.D. 1835.

Casper Potterf (Seal)

Signed, sealed, declared & published by the above named Casper Potterf as and for his last will & testament in the presence of us the subscribers who subscribed our names hereto in the presence & at the request of the said testator and of each other.

John M. N. McNutt

Joseph S. Hawkins

The State of Ohio, Preble County, ss.

Special Session of the Court of Common Pleas
November 5th 1836.

Personally appeared in open Court John M. N. McNutt & Joseph S. Hawkins of lawful age, who being duly sworn depose and say that the paper writing now exhibited in Court is the last will and testament of Casper Potterf--late of the County of Preble deceased, that they saw him sign and heard him acknowledge the same, that they signed the same as witnesses in his presence and at his request, and that at the time of executing the same, he was of full age of sound mind and memory, and not under any restraint.

Sworn to & subscribed in open
Court the 5th Nov. 1836.
F. A. Cunningham Clerk

John M. N. McNutt
Joseph S. Hawkins

On December 1, 1850 the widow of Gasper Potterf married William Arrasmith and on June 2, 1855 James S. and Nancy J., children of and then minor heirs of Gasper Potterf made application for bounty land under an Act of Congress approved on March 3, 1855. The record of this application is on file in Washington.

DESCENDANTS OF GASPER POTTERF (Incomplete List)

For the major part of this list the compiler is indebted to Bernard Potterf, of Eaton. Ohio. Much time, which the compiler did not have at his disposal, would be required to make the list more complete.

Gasper Potterf, 1759-1862, married Susannah Ridenour, 1758-1831

1. Jacob Potterf, 1786-1862, married Christina Brown, 1793-1878

Isaac R., 1821
Catherine, 1823, married Stevens
Elizabeth, 1825, married Neff
Abram F., 1829-1905
Jefferson
Christina, married Coover
3 other children

2. Susannah Potterf, married Geo. N. Neff on August 11, 1815. 1787-1845.
Children--no information.

3. John Potterf, 1788-1829, married Elizabeth Wysong
Son--Jefferson

4. Elizabeth Potterf, 1790-1869, married Jacob Fudge on Nov. 14, 1810. 1779-1863.

Malinda, 1811, married Pence
Susan, 1812, married Gregg
Nancy, 1814, married Pence
Lucinda, 1815, married Fudge
Sarah, 1817, married Kisling
Eliza Ann, 1820, married Daniel Christman 1811.
Children: Elizabeth, 1839, married James Banta
Mary Catherine, 1847
Son--died young

Elizabeth, 1823, married Harlan
 Margaret, 1825, married John Weiland
 Franklin, 1826
 Seraphina, 1829, married Shaw
 Armina, 1832, married Gifford
 Jacob, 1837
 David, 1821

5. Magdalena (called Polly) Potterf, 1795-1851, married Col. Samuel Kesler on August 11, 1814

Rebecca, 1818-1863, married Peter Ozias, 1812-1893
 Sarah, 1820-1896, married Layton
 Jacob, 1821-1900
 Phoebe, 1824-1877, married Fisher
 Julia, 1826-1845, married Horn
 Samuel W., 1829-1887
 Cornelius B., 1832-1881

6. Nancy Potterf, 1796-1874, married Stephen Albaugh on August 7, 1815

Polly, 1816, married McLean
 Allery, 1818
 Samuel, 1819
 Julia Ann, 1824, married Bloom
 Stephen, Jr., 1827
 Susannah, 1829, married Smiley
 Nancy Jane, 1834
 Sarah Ann, 1837, married Glunt

7. Joseph Potterf, 1797-1859, married Elizabeth Kesling, 1796-1872

James Knox, married Delilah Pence
 • George T., married Susanna Ozias
 John C., married Elizabeth Wysong
 Sarah, married William Sauer
 Samuel, married Mary Ann McCauley
 Elizabeth, married Henry Klinger on Oct. 20, 1843
 Joseph Ambrose, married Sally Ozias
 William Henry, married Susanna Margaret Shidler
 Catherine Mary, married Lemuel Dunlap
 Susannah, married John Cline
 • Christiana, married John C. Ozias, 1823-1876
 Phoebe Caroline, married Lewis Singer
 Esther, married John Fouts

8. Samuel Potterf, 1798-1848, married Mary Leathers, 1809-1845

6 Elzina, married Peter Remmell
 7 Emanuel, 1837-1903, m?
 8 James M. (Matt), 1846-1927, married Perry Ann McNealy
 5 Jane, 1840, married Thomas Brush
 2 Minowa, 1827-1903, married Joe Simpson
 3 Barbara, 1834-? married Dr. Robert Tobey
 4 Elizabeth, 1836, married J. R. Sibbit
 1 William "oldest," 1825-1899, married Sarah Gray Barrett 1834-1906

9. Sarah Potterf, 1799-1879, married 49 Jacob Ozias, 1797-1861

270 Elizabeth, 1824-1910, married Aaron Rohrer, 1824-1863

271 Washington, 1826-1894, married:

1. Nancy Gregg, 1834-1859

2. Elizabeth Schaffer, 1842-1915

272 Eliza Ann, 1827-1917, married John Peter Moots, 1825-1896

273 David, 1829, died young

274 Jacob Anderson, 1830-1911, married Lavinia Royer, 1837-1926

275 Sarah Jane, 1834-1911, married William Greer, 1834-1922

276 Joseph Peter, 1838-1922, married:

1. Sophronia Pretzinger, 1843

2. Sarah Conrad, 1854

277 Reuben John Wesley, 1841-1924, married Elizabeth Jane Markey, 1849

The above consequent numbers are from the Ozias genealogy.

10. Anna Potterf, 1801-1902, married Joseph Douglass

Colonel Joseph, Jr.

Samuel Martin

Other children. Family record not complete.

11. David Potterf, 1802-1874, married Miss Sorber

Catherine, married Pottenger

Sarah, married Flora

Lydia, married Ross

George

Mary Caroline, married John Flora

Children: Jacob

Mrs. Royal Harvey

Ida Alice

Anna

Lavina

Minnie

Everett

Edith

Lewis

David

12. Rosanna Potterf, 1805-1876, married Jonathan Ridenour

Samuel

Cyntha Ann

Lizzie

Mary

Casper

Orlando

Oliver

Frances, married Wilson

13. Jefferson Potterf, 1807-1852, married Susanna Shideler, 1814-1852

Watson

Garner

Clinton
Lettie
Jefferson

Gaspar Potterf, 1759-1836, married (second wife) Mrs. Nancy Longnecker

1. Gaspar Potterf, Jr., 1832-1897, married Julia Leach

Francis, 1855-1919
William, 1854-1913
Clara, 1859, married Acton
Lou Ella, 1861-1865
Gaspar, 1863-1890
Tallie, 1865, married Morrow
James, 1866
George, 1867
Mattie, 1872, married Hemp
Eva, 1874, married Wenger
Bertha, 1880

2. James Potterf, 1834-1904, married Irene _____, 1837-1895

Nelson, 1856
Ida Bell, 1859-1859
Clara, 1860
Margaret, 1862, married Hartrum
William Sherman, 1866
Benjamin F., 1870
Katherine, 1872-1919
Gertrude, 1879-1884

3. Nancy Jane Potterf, 1836-1890, married John Butler

William
John
Charles
Frank
Andrew

"Grandma" Douglass Dead.

"Grandma" Anna Douglass, mother of Martin Douglass, of this place, died at the home of her daughter at Frankfort, Ind., yesterday afternoon aged 101 years, 5 months and 18 days. Funeral services will be held at that city Friday. She was a remarkable woman having passed the century mark which few people attain. On her 100th birthday a celebration was given in her honor and she greeted personally several hundred guests. She was the mother of ten children, the oldest Joseph, who lives in Kansas, being now 83 years of age. Martin Douglass of this place was her youngest child and he is now 62 years of age. Mr. Douglass visited her a few months ago and at that time she was in full possession of all her faculties and was in remarkably good health for one of her age.

Obituary of Anna Potterf 1801-1902.

Tenth child of Gaspar Potterf.

Married Joseph Douglass.

Page 1
Date
No.

Received of _____ the sum of _____

for _____

£ _____
pence _____
viz _____

Witness my hand and seal this _____ day of _____



Sarah Potterf 1799-1879

Ninth child of Gasper Potterf.
She married 49 Jacob Ozias.

Copy of a pamphlet recently discovered.
It refers to 30 John Ozias.

IN MEMORIAM

Another Pioneer Gone

John Ozias, one of the earliest pioneers of Preble County, Ohio, died at the residence of his son, William Ozias, in Harrison township, on the nineteenth day of July, eighteen hundred seventy, aged eighty-eight years, three months and twenty-four days.

The deceased emigrated to the vicinity of Springborough, Warren County, Ohio, from Guilford County, North Carolina in the fall of 1803, with a colony, among whom were the Christmans (father and thirteen children), John Ozias, Senior, his three sons Peter, Jacob and the deceased, the late Judge John Meroney, and soon after followed by the Fall, Laroze and Shearer families and many others.

John Ozias, Senior, devoted the winter of 1804 to seeking a "home" in the then wilderness west of the Great Miami, selecting for the Ozias branch of the colony, two sections, or 1280 acres of land on the "big bottoms" of Twin Creek, directly south of Lewisburg, in this county.

Peter Ozias, the oldest brother of the deceased, commenced his "clearing" in 1804, leaving the residue of the colony at Clear Creek settlement in Warren County. He was soon joined by his brother Jacob and other pioneer settlers, among whom were the Singer family on the north and Simeon Van Winkle on the south.

The deceased, however, remained single until he had made an opening in the "rich woods" and built a cabin, etc. Married a Miss Higgins (sister to the late Amos Higgins, of Higgins station, Montgomery County) in 1810, and then commenced a career of privations and hardships, incident to pioneer life, the realities of which cannot be realized by the present generation.

In the winter of 1810-11, the deceased and wife went to help their brother Jacob, butcher, and returning home (a short mile) as the evening shades appeared, with their portion of spare ribs and sausage, the wolves, made ravenous by hunger, and already attracted to the vicinity by the smell of blood, caught the scent of fresh meat, by their peculiar encircling process finally got on the trail of the affrighted fugitives, and gave chase, with their terrific yelps and yells: they barely reached their enclosure and cabin in time to save their lives. So determined were their pursuers that they were at their very heels when the cabin door was closed.

Again, in the absence of the deceased, his wife and child, "solitary and alone" --the affrighted mother in raising her eyes from her handiwork and the object of their connubial affections, quietly resting in its rude cradle, made from the bark of the majestic linn tree, was almost helplessly horrified by discovering a monster serpent of the rattlesnake family, already in battle array, coiled between her and her loved one and the door of her hut--which had wended its way up through the puncheon floor cracks. Inexperienced in pioneer life, the young wife and mother was too powerless to give fight as many of our pioneer mothers were wont to do, but grasping her charge of innocence from its quiet slumbers, sprang over the coiled serpent and made safe her retreat to her nearest neighbor. This led to the unflooring of the cabin, under which were found a number of these deadly enemies to man, which were of course dispatched and their ways of ingress and egress properly guarded against.

But still another enemy to man, besides the ravenous beasts of the forest, the poisonous reptiles, and the aborigines of the country, the wily Indian, with his scalping knife and tomahawk proclivities, seemed to be in their midst, to-wit: "milk sick." Nearly all of their stock, including their horses, cattle, sheep and hogs, fell a prey to this mysterious and unknown enemy to man. Frequently the whole family was down with this fell destroyer. Especially was the Peter Ozias tract the fated spot. Though its ravages could be traced from the Ayers and Denny settlement, two miles northeast of New Lexington, to the John Simonton settlement, on Miller's Fork of Twin, five miles north east of Lewisburg, its destructive center was on the Peter Ozias farm, where the infection continued until some thirty years since, when the farm was tenanted by the late Capt. Jacob Diehl, who lost all his hogs, some forty head, by its peculiar deadly effects.

The deceased had been an invalid for some ten years. During this time he had been cared for in the most tender and affectionate manner, alternately by his devoted children, George Ozias (now deceased), John and William Ozias, and his daughter, Mrs. George Potterf. He was reared in the primitive German Reformed Church, of which he was a consistent member from early youth, and which proved a comforter in declining years, and a star of hope in his expiring moments.

His vital organs were so powerful that he lingered and lived though not eating more than a cracker a day for some four weeks previous to his death. His funeral on the 22nd was attended by over one hundred of his kindred and a very large concourse of sympathizing friends. Funeral services were conducted by Rev. H. M. Herman, of West Alexandria, assisted by Rev. J. D. Holtzinger, of Lewisburg.

G. D. Higgins

THE VAUDOIS

The association of the Etienne Ozias family with the Waldense Community in Duerrmenz, Germany, is conclusive proof that our French ancestors were of this Vaudois Faith or Belief.

Until this discovery the Compiler confesses to have had much ignorance, which he showed with many others, concerning this religion, and as he has now devoted some time to the study of its history, he thinks it desirable, in order to understand our family's early background and environment, to briefly outline the very remarkable history. It will also serve to explain the presence of our French ancestor and his family in Germany for a period of fifty years.

The name Vaudois, or Waldense, was given to members of a heretical Christian sect which arose in the Alpine region of France and the several provinces adjacent. Its early history is obscure, and it is difficult to determine the circumstances under which it came into being.

The country inhabited by the Vaudois for centuries is not confined, as is sometimes supposed, to the valleys of the Piedmont now in Italy, but extends over the greater part of Daupheny and parts of Provence and Languedoc now in France. This region may be traced on the map by finding the main ridge of the Cottian Alps which now divide France from Italy. From this ridge great mountain spurs are thrown out which run westward as well as eastward and enclose narrow strips of pasturage, cultivable land, and green shelves on the mountain sides, on which it required a hardy, hard-working people to earn a scanty subsistence, while they at times faced trials and difficulties of no ordinary kind, the greatest of which arose from the pure and simple character of the religious faith they professed.

Until recently Daupheny was one of the least visited of all the provinces of France, as it is a remote corner lying completely out of the track of ordinary tourists. In recent years the French engineers have built wonderful roads which allow motorists to view scenery which for grandeur, beauty, and wildness, vies with and in some instances surpasses that of Switzerland. However marvelous the scenery of these Daupheny valleys, the Compiler was more interested in the human endurance, suffering and faithfulness of the people who lived in them previous to and immediately following 1686, and of which so many sites are still pointed out. He therefore explored two valleys in which one or both of our Ozias ancestors had his temporary abode after having had to flee from his home in the Vivarais district in Languedoc. The Vaudois possessed an outlaw religion and it was such for centuries.

When one studies the vast literature on the history of the Vaudois faith, he soon realizes that there have been two schools of thought which may be indicated (1) Traditional; (2) Historical. An eminent churchman, Muston, a Traditionalist, wrote: "The origin of the Vaudois forms one of the most interesting questions of ecclesiastic history. The Vaudois of the Alps are, in my opinion, primitive Christians or descendants and representatives of the primitive church preserved in these valleys from the corruptions successively introduced by the Church of Rome into the religion of the Gospel. It is not they who have separated from Catholicism, but Catholicism which has separated from them by changing the

primitive religion. Hence arises the impossibility of assigning any precise date for the commencement of their history."

Another author who wrote "The Huguenots in France" said, "The tradition which exists among the Vaudois is, that the early Christian missionaries when traveling from Italy into Gaul by the Roman road passing over Mount Genevre, taught the Gospel in its primitive form to the people of the adjoining districts. It is even surmised that Saint Paul journeyed from Rome into Spain by that route, and may himself have imparted to the people of the valleys their first Christian instruction. The Italian and Gallic provinces in that quarter were certainly Christianized in the second century at the latest and it is known that early missionaries were in the habit of making frequent journeys from the provinces to Rome. Wherefore it is reasonable to suppose that the people of the valleys would receive occasional visits from wayfaring teachers who traveled by the mountain passes in the immediate neighborhood of their dwellings. The Vaudois Church was never in the ordinary sense of the word a 'Reformed' Church simply because it had not been corrupted and did not stand in need of 'reformation.' It was not the Vaudois who left the Church, but the Roman Church that left them in search of idols. Adhering to their primitive faith, they never recognized the paramount authority of the Pope: they never worshipped images, nor used incense nor observed Mass."

The Vaudois received their name from the valleys (vaux) they inhabited; the names Valdense (Italian) and Valdensis (Latin) are derived from the same root, valve, valle, vallis (a valley). "This word Vaudois which they thus acquired from their geographical situation they have preserved as a token of their religion." The word Vaudois as used in those days was synonymous with virtuous Christian but as used by their enemies it was synonymous with heretic.

History does not definitely record how the Vaudois came to occupy the Alpine region. They possessed a language of their own, similar in some ways to both French and Italian, but more like the former. As will be noted later, in 1531 they easily adopted the French language.

A recently issued guide book states that there are today about 25,000 Waldense (Vaudois) in Piedmont, Italy, and nearly all speak French. One of their traditions asserts that they were driven from Southern Italy in the time of the second and third centuries, to the Alpine valleys, but they possess no written evidence of this antiquity and only believe it because from time to time and from one generation to another their forefathers asserted it. A writer commenting on this says, "The profound conviction of an entire race, with few exceptions, may well be considered valuable even in the absence of written documents; of these they have none previous to the year 1100 when La Nobla Leyczon (The Noble Lesson) was written." A few have ventured the thought that they go back to the days of Constantine and were in contact with the primitive Christians before any theology had been injected into the simple teachings of Jesus.

It might be well to mention here that this Alpine region was long ruled over by the House of Savoy which was founded in the 11th Century. The Duchy of Savoy greatly increased during the years 1391-1451 and the dominions stretched far and wide and included parts of what is now France and Italy. In 1561 Turin became the seat of government. During this period the inhabitants were known as Savoyards.

The historians guided by recorded facts and dates only, give it as their opinion that the name Waldense was derived from Pierre Valdo or Valdus, a rich

merchant of Lyons, who became a famous reformer and who was a great leader of the Vaudois or Waldense. He was persecuted, then anathematized by the Archbishop of Lyons. He made his escape and finally fled to Bavaria where he lived for a time, then in Bohemia where he died. Doubtless the conclusions of these historians are correct from their standards as they deal with recorded facts only and are critical of them. No written records exist previous to the advent of Pierre Valdus in Lyons as a reformer in 1170. The historians discredit the date of 1100 given in The Noble Lesson as they think they have discovered evidence that the early copy was tampered with and changed. All historic references to the Vaudois or Waldense, therefore, give Peter Waldo as their founder.

This controversy has been a heated one and after reading the many arguments of both advocates the Compiler agrees with both but he believes that the Vaudois faith existed centuries before Peter Waldo. What must have happened to this faith has happened to all great religions, each of which existed for a time without making great progress, then a strong and energetic or powerful character appears who espouses the particular religion, emphasizes its appeal, etc., etc., and from then on it has leadership which enlarges its field and gives it a definite place in history. Thus Confucius 551-478 B.C. needed Mencius 372-289 B.C.; Buddha 570-480 B.C. needed King Asoka 273-232 B.C.; Jesus 5 B.C.-30 A.D. needed Emperor Constantine 274-337 A.D. From the critical standpoint, no one man has ever founded a religion or a sect. He took certain thoughts extant at his time, added to them more important thoughts of his own, and then by teaching and precept gave them form and purpose,--a combination of past and present.

In any case the fact remains and with which all agree, that the Vaudois or Waldense is by far the oldest evangelical Church in Christendom.

What, may we ask, did the people of this faith do at the time when all Europe was of two classes, only peers and ignorant vassals, to create all this discussion about their origin? What was it that brought them into so much prominence and created finally a vast literature about them written in English, German, French and Italian?

Theirs was the earliest attempt to translate the Scriptures into the vulgar tongue. A very important place was given to the reading and memorizing of the New Testament and it was not uncommon to find in every center some one able to repeat whole Gospels by heart. "They were never weary of repeating that it is better to obey God than man, a good layman than a bad cleric: that the layman is the equal of the priest for all mystic works. That it is quite as profitable to pray in a stable as in a church." "Liberty of thought, liberty of faith, liberty of worship--this was the aspiration of the Vaudois." They set up personal merit rather than ecclesiastical ordination as the ground for the priestly office.

These teachings brought on their heads the wrath of the Catholic hierarchy which denounced them as heretics and persecution soon sought with sword, faggot and the stake, which lasted for near 700 years. It is said that more than thirty waves of religious persecution organized by Church and State swept against them. "The night of this persecution is only illuminated by the marvelous constancy, the patient meekness, the Christian heroism, and the deep devotion of these, the earliest Protestants, who were called Vaudois at the outset, and afterwards Huguenots."

It is said that there was a period when the superior clergy of the Catholic faith aspired only to power, riches and pleasure, and the inferior clergy stooped to further debauchery. Then the thinking people of France, disgusted with the

clergy, naturally turned away and listened to those bearers of the simple teachings of Jesus, who themselves led blameless lives. Thus the Vaudois thought permeated and had many followers. Finally, when the hierarchy realized the situation, it became active in organizing persecutions.

Among the Popes, Innocent III, 1161-1216, rated as the wisest of his kind, was also the most vicious; under his direction an army was formed under that merciless demon Simon of Montfort (see page 300 Muirhead's Southern France). All who joined the army were granted "indulgence" or forgiveness of all sin, past, present, and future. The aim was principally against the Albigenses, another free religious body, but the real plan was to rid, by fire and sword, Languedoc of all Vaudois heretics. In 1209 the city of Beziers was taken and no quarter given. History says that in the Church of the Madeleine where 7000 women and children had gone for sanctuary, all were murdered and that the total butchered in the city was 38,000. This wave was followed by others like it in cruelty. From Hackett's "Francis I, 1495-1547": "A tragedy of public dimensions took place in the hills to the east of the Rhone. There lived the Vaudois, simple heretics whose unconformity had aroused the zeal of local military lords. To these men Cardinal Tournon had given a free hand and the villagers refusing to abjure, eight hundred of them had been massacred. Francis upheld the massacres of the Vaudois."

We make mention of another and much greater wave of persecution started by Charles Emanuel II, Duke of Savoy, assisted by the troops of Louis XIV of France in 1655. During Holy Week a horrible massacre of Vaudois took place in Savoy, which raised a strong protest from Cromwell in England, and it is said that John Milton after hearing of the brutal attack on the Vaudois women, was moved to write this famous sonnet:

"Avenge O Lord: Thy slaughtered saints whose bones
Lie scattered on the Alpine mountains cold:
Even them who kept Thy truth so pure of old,
When all our fathers worshipped stocks and stones
Forget not: in Thy book record their groans
Who were Thy sheep, and in their ancient fold
Slain by the bloody Piedmontese that rolled
Mother with infant down the rocks. Their moans
The vales redoubled to the hills, and they
To Heaven. Their martyred blood and ashes sow
O'er all the Italian fields, where still doth sway
The triple tyrant: that then may grow
A hundredfold, who having learned Thy way
Early may fly the Babylonian woe."

On different dates and at various places in the Alpine region, the Vaudois were driven by desperation to reprisals, they fought back, and they made good account: thousands of Papists lost their lives and small bodies of troops were annihilated. Out of respect for the fighting qualities of the Vaudois, as well as the intervention of a few humanitarians who were high in the councils of State, there came intervals, both long and short, of cessation from persecution--"times of peace," they were called.

To add to their misery, in 1530 the Alpine region was visited by a terrible plague which followed the march of French troops over the mountains and swept away nearly two-thirds of the population. During this scourge the Vaudois lost

nearly all their pastors: in 1531 they appealed to Geneva to send some to minister to them. When the ministers appeared they conducted divine services in French as they did not speak the Vaudois or Waldense tongue, which was not unlike French, and it was easy for the people to acquire it. This seems to mark the period when the shift from their original language to French was made. The result of this intercourse was an alliance with the Swiss Reformers; the Vaudois ceased to be relicts of the past and became absorbed in the general movement of Protestantism.

On a map of France the town of Briancon may be found near the Italian frontier elevation 4,400 feet, present population 4,000. Fifteen miles to the south of Briancon is the village Guillestre and leading off to the northeast is the valley Du Queyras, watered by the Guil, which at one point flows through a rugged rocky gorge beyond which on a high cliff elevation 4,200 feet, Chateau de Queyras was erected in 1260, which dominates the picturesque valley and was a stronghold. It was captured by the Vaudois in 1587 and again in 1692. Today (1937) it is Fort Queyras and is the Headquarters of the 72nd Battalion and cannot be inspected by civilians. Many Vaudois lived here previous to and immediately following 1686, and from certain references found in Durrmenz the Compiler likes to guess that in this valley or its surroundings, our Ozias ancestor lived temporarily. Small Protestant communities, one in the village of Arvieux, the other in Aiguilles, in this very picturesque valley exist today.

Briancon is a good center from which to explore this Alpine region. Ten miles west is the cavern La Balme Chapelle, which the guides of today point out as the Vaudois retreat when in 1488 they were attacked by the soldiers of Charles VIII, who piled burning faggots in the opening to smoke them out or to suffocate them, and afterwards 400 infants were found stifled in the arms of their dead mothers. (See page 207 Muirhead's "The French Alps.")

We will now give attention to the period which is of most interest to us because some of the events must have affected the movements of our ancestor, Antoine Ozias, who at the beginning of this period was living in the Vivarais district of Languedoc. The period covers the years 1686 to 1703. It began on October 18, 1685 when Louis XIV by decree revoked the Edict of Nantes which act and the events which swiftly followed soiled the pages of French history. While aimed principally at the Huguenots, it profoundly affected the lives and movements of the Vaudois or Waldense of Languedoc and the Alpine valleys.

On January 31, 1686 Victor Amadeus, Duke of Savoy, under a threat by the French Ambassador to declare war on him and to send 14,000 French troops into his valleys to drive the heretics out, issued an edict to the people of these valleys which required complete cessation of every religious service except the Romish under pain of death, confiscation of property, the banishment of all ministers and schoolmasters, the demolition of all churches and buildings of the so-called reformed religion, and in the future the baptism and education of all children by the Romish priests.

The news of this almost incredible edict excited in all Protestant countries indignation and pity. The German princes, Holland and England wrote to Amadeus. Switzerland sent two Councillors of State to Turin to intercede. It should be said to the credit of Amadeus, that since the Vaudois had on a number of occasions shown their loyalty to him in various ways, he was drawn in two directions, the one to protect his loyal subjects, the other to succumb to the threats of the French government and the Catholic hierarchy. He stalled for a

time, the courage of the Vaudois rose, but they were doomed to disappointment. The destruction of the Vaudois church in Savoy was now inevitable. The combined forces of France and Savoy were approaching the Waldensian valleys. Amadeus reviewed his army which consisted of 2600 in three regiments, a corps of special infantry and a regiment of horses. The French under Marshal Catinet were several regiments of dragoons, eight battalions of infantry and troops from two garrisons. Carnage was to begin on Easter Monday and the entire region was to be mopped up.

The Vaudois, unable to alter the Duke's determination by their entreaties, found nothing remained but to take arms and defend themselves even to death, and they took defensive precautions. Their armed forces were about 2,500, with no leadership but with the general idea that if their advanced posts had to be abandoned, they would retire to the mountains.

On April 22, 1686 the Papist Army began its march in two bodies, the first engagement lasted for ten hours, when the French colonel met invincible resistance and fell back with a loss of 500. The Vaudois loss was two men. This took place in one valley, in the other valleys the Vaudois suffered more, but they had the advantage of knowing every goat path, rock and cavern, and they fought largely as individuals, every bullet found its mark on the massed troops. In one of the attacks Henri Arnaud, a Vaudois pastor who was born in Dauphny, greatly distinguished himself by his bravery and leadership, and from that time on began to be regarded as one of the most promising leaders of the Vaudois. We will have more of him later.

For several days the sections of the Papist Army failed to reach their objectives and suffered great losses. No doubt Catinet realized that in this type of warfare they could not succeed. They then resorted to trickery and treachery. Prisoners were released and sent into the valleys with the word that their Duke had relented. When the Vaudois hesitated, a general wrote a note signed with his own hand, "Lay down your arms immediately and trust yourself to the clemency of His Royal Highness. On these conditions be assured he will show you favor, and that you shall not be injured, either in your own person or in that of your wives and children." By sending false information from one valley to another that the conditions had been accepted and pardon given, the unsuspecting Vaudois laid down their arms. This strategy succeeded. The unarmed were herded into prisons by the Duke's order and loaded with irons. Thirteen prisons were crowded when they found too late that it would have been better to have died sword in hand than to have been left to perish by slow disease in the dungeon or to make an exhibition on the scaffold. It is said that out of 14,000 who were imprisoned, 11,000 perished by cold, hunger, disease and inhumanity.

Meanwhile, the uncontrolled soldiery was running amuck in the Vaudois villages. "The wives and daughters were violated, massacred or made captives; everything became a prey to carnage, spoliation, fire and outrages impossible to describe." "Nothing seemed to remain for the valleys but the silence of death and desolation."

A few Vaudois, for the sake of their families and homes, pretended conversion. Some of the unconverted, with a remnant of their families, escaped to the mountain fastnesses and lived in caves. The events outlined took place in eastern valleys which are now Piedmont; the few Vaudois in the western valleys were spared.

Again the sad plight of the Vaudois excited pity and sympathy in all Protestant countries, which sent ambassadors to Turin to intercede with Amadeus.

At their urgent remonstrance and entreaty the prisons were thrown open, now the beginning of winter, only on one condition: all Vaudois must immediately leave Savoy and "embrace perpetual exile." In each city the edict would be read at the prison gate in the morning and by five o'clock all Vaudois had to be out of the city and on their way. The route was toward Switzerland, and they traveled in companies escorted by soldiers of the Duke. We can picture the hardships of winter travel in the Alps for people emaciated by confinement in the filth of prisons, with clothing in tatters. Due to the cold, many perished on the way.

The decision of the Protestant cantons of Switzerland is above all praise. They charged themselves with an unfortunate people and had hundreds of sickly, suffering and dejected people to feed, lodge and maintain. Soon large funds were collected and sent by the other Protestant countries. By the end of the winter, 2760 Vaudois had been received by the city of Geneva and Bern had received and supported many from the valley of Queyras and other valleys of Dauphny. "While these victims of a fanatical policy rested under the roof of Christian hospitality, the question of their future residence seriously engaged their protectors in Switzerland, Germany, Holland and England."

It required several years to arrange for the permanent settlement of the Vaudois. The Protestant rulers in Germany were most considerate in their plans whereby lands and homes in their respective territories were found for the exiles.

The period is 1698 to 1702. The Swiss were overburdened with people, as they had already succored French Huguenots, but they welcomed these additional refugees and distributed them in a fixed proportion. Bern took 44%, Basel 12%, Schaffhausen 8%, the balance to four other cantons. Records show that Antoine Ozias was in the Bern group.

For the time being the Swiss had adopted the Vaudois and were responsible for all their acts. The Duchy of Savoy was strong, the Kingdom of France stronger, the religious situation was tense, and Switzerland had to watch its step.

Before we follow the transfer of the Bern group to Wurttemberg, we will make a brief reference to the grandest epic in Vaudois history. This enterprise was organized and led by the great patriot, pastor, and captain, Henri Arnaud. The plan was to re-enter Savoy and fight to regain their former valleys. A group of Vaudois together with a small number of Huguenots numbering altogether 800 to 900 men, eluded the vigilance of Swiss authorities and by plan met on the north shore of Lake Geneva on the night of August 16, 1689 and by boats crossed the Lake and landed in Savoy. By holding largely to mountain fastnesses which they knew so well, they made a victorious march of 31 days. A day-by-day journal was kept and preserved so that history records all details. They encountered every description of difficulty and privation, and suffered some defeats, but their victories were marvelous and in each Henri Arnaud distinguished himself.

They fought the combined forces of Savoy and France, which could not match the Vaudois strategy which took advantage of fogs and darkness. One of the early battles took place on the 8th day of the march and near the town of Salbertrand in the vicinity of the present Mont Cenis tunnel (See page 79 Muirhead's "The French Alps"). The opposing foe was 2,500 trained troops firmly entrenched. By a series of rear attacks and other maneuvering, the Vaudois completely routed the enemy--800 against 2,500--with a loss of only 14 killed and 12 wounded. The French acknowledged a loss of 12 captains, many other officers, and about 600 soldiers killed. In these engagements the Vaudois never took prisoners. When the moon rose the enemy had disappeared. Then the Vaudois provided themselves

with ample military stores and other booty and destroyed what they could not use. And thus for 31 days these valiant Vaudois, led by Arnaud, fought their way and gained their objective. Just then the most unexpected happened. There was a sudden rupture between the Duke of Savoy, Victor Amadeus and Louis XIV. War was declared between Savoy and France, in which Germany, Holland, England and Spain were involved.

On the following day, May 18, 1690, Amadeus offered the Vaudois peace as he was anxious to have such fighting qualities with his army and he courted their favor. They served him well.

On May 13, 1694 Amadeus published an edict in which he revoked the edict of April 1686 and included a general and complete amnesty to all Vaudois of his territory. At the end of the war with France, due to the treaty made and the hates engendered, Amadeus issued another edict on July 1, 1698, which required all French Vaudois to leave his territory within two months. As Henri Arnaud was born in France, he with others returned to Switzerland. His military exploit became well known and several rulers offered him commissions, but he preferred the life of peace and religion, as we will later find.

This return of the Vaudois to their native valleys is known in literature as Glorieux Rentree (The Glorious Return). (See page 100 Muirhead's "The French Alps.")

Gradually the refugees, Vaudois or Waldense, who had formerly lived in Piedmont, were allowed to return under certain restrictions. Their descendants live there today, as well as in the principal cities of Italy, where their churches are substantial structures.

"Present-day Waldensians in Italy are found in all walks of life throughout Italy. They are fisher folk, merchants, bankers, mechanics, farmers, servants, nurses, physicians, students, teachers, college professors, tutors in the Royal household, army and navy officers, and government officials. Everywhere they are respected as loyal Christians."

"In the matter of church order the present-day Waldensians are more closely allied to the Presbyterian Church than any other, and are in all essential particulars Presbyterians. They have in each congregation, a consistory composed of the pastor, the elders, and the deacons."

They are aided in a financial way by the Presbyterians of Scotland, England and United States, where regular organized bodies carry on the work. The American Waldensian Aid Society has its office at 156 Fifth Avenue, New York. The Compiler is indebted to the staff of that office for information and suggestions.

Ministers of liberal churches have also been interested in the modern Waldense churches in Italy, and have spent much of their vacation time with the pastors.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale, the eminent Unitarian clergyman, wrote "In His Name," a 200-page story first printed in 1873 as a Christmas present to the readers of "Old and New," a monthly magazine then edited by Doctor Hale. It may now be found in a volume entitled "In His Name and Christmas Stories," published in 1899 by Little, Brown & Co., Boston. It has been translated into French and as such read by thousands of Waldense.

The scene is laid in and about Lyons, France. The principal characters are Pierre Waldo, Felice Waldo, his niece, John of Lugio, Giulo the Florentine and others. The Compiler urges the reading of it as Doctor Hale, before the writing, visited Lyons and explored some of the Waldense valleys. It is of interest to us because Antoine Ozias once lived in the Vivarais, which is south of Lyons.

HYMN OF THE WALDENSES

By

William Cullen Bryant

1794-1878

Hear, Father, hear Thy faint afflicted flock
Cry to Thee, from the desert and the rock;
While those who seek to slay Thy children, hold
Blasphemous worship under roofs of gold;
And the broad goodly lands, with pleasant airs
That nurse the grape and wave the grain, are theirs.

Yet better were this mountain wilderness,
And this wild life of danger and distress--
Watchings by night and perilous flight by day,
And meetings in the depths of earth to pray--
Better, far better, than to kneel with them
And pay the impious rite Thy laws condemn.

Thou, Lord, dost hold the thunder; the firm land
Tosses in billows when it feels Thy hand;
Thou dashest nation against nation, then
Stillest the angry world to peace again.
Oh, touch their stony hearts who hunt Thy sons--
The murderers of our wives and little ones.

Yet, Mighty God, yet shall Thy frown look forth
Unveiled, and terribly shall shake the earth.
Then the foul power of priestly sin and all
Its long-upheld idolatries shall fall.
Thou shalt raise up the trampled and oppressed,
And Thy delivered saints shall dwell in rest.

This outline of Waldense history needs some detailed reference to Henri Arnaud, who was born 1641 in Embrun Daupheny. His father, Francis Arnaud, also a native of Embrun, was of Piedmont descent. Henri attended the schools and was educated in Basel and the University of Geneva. He was received as a pastor in 1670. After his final exile from Savoy he devoted himself to his fellow exiles. He first saw the German Protestant rulers and persuaded them to admit his people to permanent homes in their domains. Then he visited Holland to secure funds for aid in building homes and the schooling of children. He made several visits to England; on one of these occasions William III and Mary gave him a Colonel's commission and invited him to their Court. Thereafter he signed himself Henri Arnaud Colonel and Pastor. His last visit to London appears to have been in 1707 when Queen Anne granted him a pension of 226 pounds sterling.

His home at first was in Durrmenz, where a statue of heroic size now stands on the river side. Later he built a home in Schonenberg, which was the church hamlet of the parish of Durrmenz. He died in this home in 1721. During the last ten years of his life he used his time every day it is said to visit, encourage and minister to his fellow exiles in the vicinity of Durrmenz. It is not too much to say that he was the spiritual advisor of Antoine Ozias and his wife Isabeau.

When the Compiler visited Schonenberg to inspect the Arnaud home, he learned that it had recently been purchased, and is to be used as a shrine for the Waldense descendants. In the nearby church is a monument to Arnaud; the inscription is in French; one translation of it is:

"A two-fold mission mine--to preach, to fight,
And each to do with all my heart and might;
To build anew the house of God, our Lord
One needs alike the trowel and the sword."

Henry Arnaud and his aged instructor in military strategy, Joshua Janeval, are the heroes in Vaudois or Waldense history.

It required several years to discuss and decide on all details incident to the removal and the admission to Protestant countries of all the exiles in Switzerland. Meanwhile, the Swiss faithfully administered the relief work, finding labor and dispensing the funds sent by other countries. From the first the Elector of Brandenburg showed generosity and sympathy. He admitted his quota without much discussion. We are concerned with those who were admitted to Wurttemberg, and especially with the group located in the bailiwick of Durrmenz, of which the Ozias family was a part.

The one who had most to do and whose word was final, was Eberhard Ludwig, Duke of Wurttemberg, and Teck, who was born in Stuttgart September 18, 1676, the son of Duke Wilhelm Ludwig, who died when the son was one year old, when the boy succeeded the father, and during his minor years the affairs of the dukedom were administered by a relative, Duke Frederick Karl.

Soon Louis XIV of France waged one of his devastating wars in Southwestern Germany and Wurttemberg suffered much; all towns, villages, castles and Protestant churches were pillaged and burned. The Battle of Oetisheim was fought near Durrmenz, and Duke Frederick Karl was taken prisoner and carried to France; the young Duke Eberhard Ludwig had to flee to the south of Bavaria, and many people fled to the forests, where they were hunted like animals; many children and older people died from exposure and hunger. The young Duke had to assume the reins of government, and his first work was to reconstruct his devastated domain. The population had dwindled, and the situation was ripe for the admission of industrious people, as the Waldense were. Early in October 1698 Henri Arnaud accompanied by James Pastre and Etienne Muret appeared in Stuttgart to arrange matters. On October 24, 1698 the Council of State adopted a report favorable to the admission of the exiles. Various meetings of all the councils were held with much discussion, as they feared that Louis XIV would send a demand for the expulsion of the Waldense. Some had other reasons, a few Lutheran clerics questioned the Waldense Confession of Faith.

Duke Eberhard Ludwig displayed more courage and generosity than his councils and finally, on March 1, 1699 "letters patent" were issued and the following are a few of the items:

1. The Vaudois received in Wurttemberg shall be subjects of that State.
2. They shall enjoy perfect religious liberty.
5. They shall be bound to observe the festivals and fast days in the Lutheran Church.
8. Certain exemption from taxes shall be granted them for some years, etc.
10. They shall choose in these lands the places most agreeable to themselves for the construction of villages; and these villages shall enjoy the same privileges with other villages of the country.
11. They shall be exempt from compulsory services for ten years.
17. They shall be empowered to establish such markets and fairs as they shall have need for.

At first they were housed in abandoned houses, huts, military barracks, and half-burned homes.

The quota for the bailiwick of Durrmenz was 115 families. These were barely settled when 96 other persons presented themselves. These arrivals came about the middle of 1699 and all were listed, but the records which have been preserved do not carry the Ozias name, as Antoine Ozias was still in Bern in 1701. It is likely that he with his family arrived in 1702.

They constructed villages on both banks of the river Enz and they all formed the Church of Schoenberg; the general name applied to the district was Queyras, in Daupheny. The artisans were authorized to settle in the town of Durrmenz, where they built a street named Waldense strasse. Soon after their arrival in Durrmenz an old stone church, St. Peters Kirche, that had been partially wrecked by the soldiers of Louis XIV, was given them for their place of worship. Services were continued in this edifice until 1823 when the Waldense were taken over bodily by the Lutheran Church. By that time the younger generation spoke the German language, due largely to intermarriages, business contacts and schools. St. Peters Church stands today; has been remodeled somewhat, and is the cemetery chapel. It is likely that Antoine Ozias was buried in the old part of this cemetery.

A large group of dark-eyed, dark-haired, sturdy, industrious and intelligent people as the Waldense were, made a deep impression on Wurttemberg, which has lasted these two hundred or more years. In going about there the Compiler had no difficulty, when meeting them, in deciding which were the descendants. In reply to a letter written to a German friend living some distance from Durrmenz, asking about the present-day status, he said, "The Waldense descendants, despite intermarriage with other families of their surroundings, still give the impression of a foreign race in temperament and features. But in the style of their modern houses and in their habits and customs, nothing is left of their first features. In religion they are all Lutheran, as are all other people of the community. They are industrious farmers and skilled workmen. They do not know anything of their original language and even their names have been in some way Germanized.

We had for a year, a Waldense maid, a very characterful and gifted girl, but she had a German name, and I never learned the original name of her family. She was dark-haired, dark-eyed, and very temperamental, one of the first female fighters for Adolf Hitler in the ranks of the Juniors of the party. She is now engaged to an official of a nearby town. If all the Waldense descendants are as

bright, able and pretty as this girl, we Germans have to thank the intolerance of Louis XIV and the Duke of Savoy for the acquisition.

Naturally we were curious to know just where and how our Ozias ancestors appeared in this history of the Vaudois or Waldense. It has been noted that the Swiss canton Bern was one of the principal centers that administered relief to the refugees, and a study was made of the Archives with the thought that they might reveal the name of the father of Etienne Ozias. The search covered the following documents:

1. Parish Books of the Berne French Church.
2. Indexes about Huguenots and other Religious fugitives.
3. The Indexes of the Protocols of the Government from 1686 to 1700.

At first we were most interested in 3, but we soon found that few Waldense names were listed of those given relief, always the number in the group.

The Parish Books proved more interesting, as they recorded baptisms and in nearly all instances the child was of Waldense parentage, especially during the years 1690 to 1700.

Page 72 of Parish Book of the French Church of Berne rewarded the search. The following is a translation of the record:

1701 June 21.

Jeanne Ozias, daughter of Antoine Ozias, a tailor from Vivarais, and of Isabeau Lormelasse of Nimes, is christened. Witnesses: Claude Lauriol and Jeanne Arnasseau, both of Nimes.

As Jeanne Ozias appears in the Durrmenz records twenty-four years later as a witness to the baptism of Etienne Ozias' first daughter Jeanne Marie, we assume that she and Etienne were brother and sister and that their father was Antoine Ozias. This assumption is further strengthened by the fact that Etienne named his third son Antoine. We deem it safe to assume that Etienne was also born in Switzerland; date and place are unknown.

In the same Parish Book was found another item:

1712 Nov. 26.

Marie Latour, widow of Jean Peirol from Montpellier, late Minister at Nimes, has died at Berne.

The Ozias and Latour families seem to have been neighbors in Berne and later in Durrmenz. Charles Daniel, son of Etienne Ozias, married Elizabeth Latour. Several references to members of the Latour family were found in 3.

It is of very great interest to have the definite information that Antoine Ozias lived in the Vivarais. By referring to the sketch map here reproduced, it will be noted that this district lies west of the River Rhone, and its northern boundary is about 40 miles south of the City of Lyons. Its area is best described as a curving triangle of which the Rhone forms the base. As one travels from the river westward, the elevation increases and many mountains rise up; the highest is Mt. Mezene, 5755 feet. Such scenery is always attractive, and tourists who have spent time in exploring it are most enthusiastic. The mountain plateau is called Cevennes.

"The 17th Century inhabitants of Vivarais belonged to that romance-speaking people whose mystic imagination and independent character made this region of France the most fertile nursing-ground of medieval heresy. Among the small farmers, the cloth

and silk weavers and wine dressers, the heresy was most intense and universal. These people were very poor but intelligent and pious, and of a character at once grave and fervent."

"The inhabitants of the Vivarais are slow to make up their minds but they are very difficult to move when once that is done."

It must have been religious persecution that drove Antoine Ozias, his parents, brothers and sisters and many other families from their homeland in the Vivarais about 1690 or later. Doubtless they found refuge temporarily in one or more valleys in Daupheny, from which they were driven again with all sorts of privations and suffering.

It would be interesting to know about Antoine's wanderings and what became of the family, but that is impossible. They probably shifted from one valley to another in Daupheny, perhaps even in Piedmont, and then Antoine reached Bern, where it is likely that he met Isabeau and married her. Etienne may have been their first-born.

From the records we judge that they settled in Durrmenz in 1702 or 1703, and as he was a tailor, they lived in Waldense Street. The house on that street today remain as they were built by the Waldense. These original houses are of two types, one--the one and a half story; the other--two stories with an outside stairway. It was with a peculiar pleasure that the Compiler walked through this street and wondering which house was the home of the Ozias family.

No record of the deaths of Antoine and Isabeau were found, but both must have occurred in Durrmenz.

Other villages near Durrmenz which came to be occupied by the Vaudois or Waldense are Schoneberg, Maulbroun, Knittlingen, Pinache, Petite Villars or Klenvillars, Grande Villars or Grossvillars, Pforzheim and Oetisheim. Some members drifted as far away as Ludwigsburg and Stuttgart.

We have stated that the Vaudois possessed their own language, which was quite like the French in composition, but like the Italian in accent.

It is not easy to give a description of it. In literature it is referred to as the Romance tongue, the Romance language, the Vaudois language, and the language Provençal, which is the Vaudois literary language, and is also the language of the troubadours. Apparently it had little or no connection with the spoken dialects.

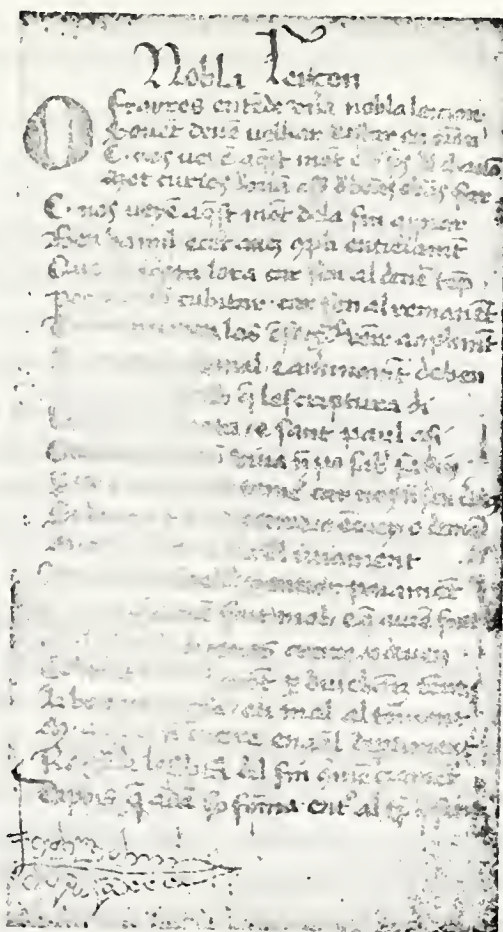
It is said that the older members of the Durrmenz Community still had facility in this language and read the sacred literature and spoke it in their homes. Perhaps our ancestor, Antoine Ozias, was familiar with it.

La Nobla Leyczon (The Noble Lesson) said to be the earliest writing in their tongue which has been preserved, is always mentioned as the best example. Its date is the year 1100, which is not accepted by the critical historian and is cause of the great controversy.

The Compiler, not being able to get a clear understanding of the characteristic of this written language, had his curiosity aroused when he learned, through his reading, that there was in the Library of the University of Geneva, an old Manuscript which contained The Noble Lesson. He created great surprise and hesitation by his request for it. After his daughter made the explanation in French, the Chief Custodian appeared. Some fifty or more years had elapsed since the last request.

It is an old leather-bound copy, the covers 1/4 inch thick, the vellum leaves 3 inches x 4 1/2 inches were very smooth on one side, rather rough on the other, but no difference in the smoothness and neatness of the lettering done in black ink. The illumination is various designs, curved figures or lines, outlines of faces all done in both black and red ink. The first letter of the word which begins a paragraph or section is always in red ink. Some of the leaves are much worn.

It has 165 leaves not paged and The Noble Lesson covers 9 leaves or 18 pages and are near the end of the Book. The first page of this writing was photographed and is here reproduced.



A translation of the first lines was later found as follows:

O brethren give ear to a noble lesson
 We ought often to watch and pray
 For we see this world is near its end
 We ought to be very earnest in good works
 For we see the end of this world approaches
 Eleven hundred years are fully accomplished
 Since it was written "We are in the last times."

The other parts of the Manuscript are commentaries, poems, and tracts and all show signs of much use.

Likewise the Compiler learned of the Vaudois Bible, which had long been deposited in the Library of Grenoble. He made application for that with the same experience as he had at Geneva.

This Bible is more than 2 inches thick, the leaves are $4 \frac{3}{4}$ inches x $7 \frac{3}{4}$ in. The board covers are of wood, formerly covered with red leather and held together by two brass clasps. The writing and lettering are much like the Geneva Manuscript, being in black ink and the capitals and illumination in red and blue ink. All leaves are vellum or parchment except the last 25 or 30, which are paper, a late addition. According to the French title on the outside, it contains all of the New Testament, all of Ecclesiastes, some of Wisdom, and the Song of Songs. The pages are all in double columns. Some leaves are in good condition, one of the best was selected for reproduction, which it seems begins one of the Epistles.

Al gay l'illume
Ouelbala
Rqst es enmado c'ant
Dei nos n'f' c'ant
pda aqilas c'as ch' uer ha
ne obra. **Ad.** ch' recta
plena marci. **Salut.** **E.**
tot aqil q' uay d'uat e no p
mi en la doctia d' e no
dio. **Ad.** aqil q' p'mi en la
doctia d' e aqil ha lo f'it
clo pare. **Salut.** u' m'os
e no p'mi aqil doctia n'
uolha recte. **Salut.** en la ma
yson. **mi d'ur al dio te salue**
E. aqil q' d'ur al dio te salue
facop'ua al' obras ma
lignas d'. **venet ro d'uat**
ho dis auos ch' uos n' f'
ofendu al diu d' n' f' uo
legno y' e. **Daunt a f're**
uos plusis c'as no uol
p'mi m' p' encl'at. **E.** uo
f're m' uenir auos c'as
lochi a locha ch' lo u' g'v
f'a plen. **O el'enta la f'it**
d' la f'a f'or saluden tu. **Da**
f'a cu tu f'anc'.

Ouelbala
c'antime loqil yo ame
n' m'ia. **O c'antime**
yo f'anc' ofon d' tot
c'as tu m'ia l'onam'et c'p
enat. **la f'a arma f'ay l'on**
yo me alegro. **f'anc'et l'f'**
venet edon'at f'anc'et. **ala**
f'uta enat. **tu uay enunt**
yo no hay m'io g'v d' aqil
c'as ch' yo u'ua l' m'io f'
f'anc'et e f'uta. **O c'antime**
f'anc' f'anc'et q' l' q' l' c'as tu o
en la f'anc'et c'ayco es en la p
regru l' q' l' uenit'ro f'anc'
ala f'a c'ant al f'anc'et m'io
d'ia g'v f'anc'et l' q' l' ben f'anc'et a
m'ent d' g'v am'et adio. **E.**
u' m'io y' lo nom d' non
recl'ent. **ala c'as d' l' g'v**
D. nos d'uen recte aqil
q' f'on d' aqil m'ia ch' n' f'
f'anc' encl'at obrat d' la f'uta
f'anc'et yo agro f'anc'et ala g'v
f'a. **Ad.** aqil dio f'anc'et loqil

The principal books read and from which much material was drawn are the following:

"A History of the Vaudois Church," by Antoine Monastier, a former Vaudois pastor, written and printed in French, later translated and published by the Religious Tract Society, London, 1848.

"The Glorious Recovery" by the Vaudois of "Their Valleys" by Henri Arnaud, translated by H. D. Aclaud, published by John Murray, London, 1827.

"The Israel of the Alps" by Alexis Muston, D. D., translated by Rev. John Montgomery, published by Blackie & Son, London, 2 vols. 1812.

"The Waldenses or Protestant Valleys of Piedmont and Dauphny" by William Beattie, M.D., published by George Virtue, London, 1838, illustrated by fine engravings.

These books may be found in libraries of large cities or on shelves of second-hand book stores.

Other more modern books were consulted. These are written from the historic attitude and deal largely with the present-day Waldense of Piedmont, and do not use the word Vaudois. They tend to magnify Peter Waldo.

Some readers are inclined to regard the Waldense and the Reformation as one. They were two separate movements as the Waldense even of 1170 were centuries in advance of the Reformation in the 16th Century.

The interesting statement has been made in connection with the German Baptists or Dunkards, as we know them, that "Andrew Mack, the founder, was influenced in his theology by both the Greek Catholics and the Waldensian refugees whom he had met."

Other writings consulted are small pamphlets in the German language as follows:

"Henri Arnaud Kirche in Schonenberg Lux lucet in tenebris" by Ludwig Zeller.

"Neue Beitrage zur Answanderung nach Amerika in 18 Jahrhundert" by Dr. Adolph Glober.

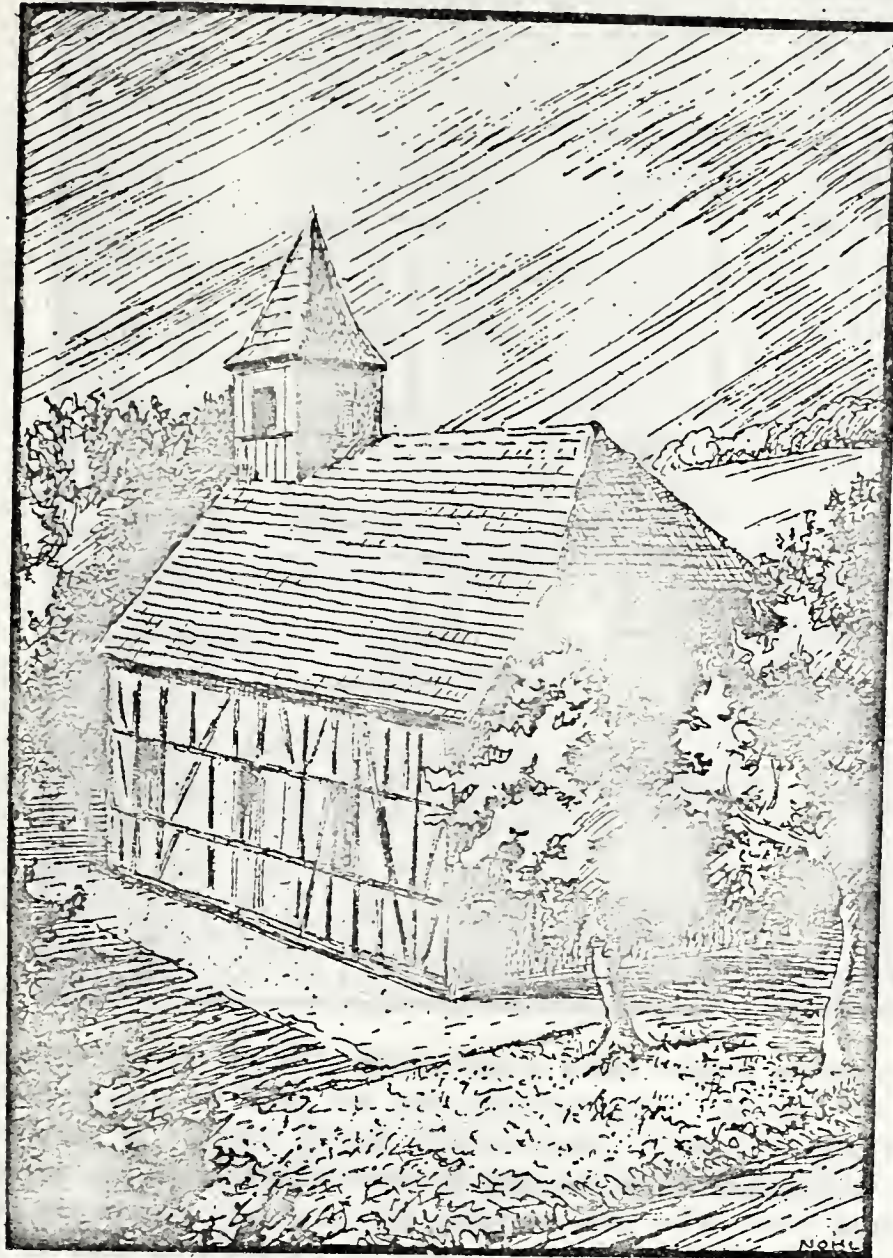
"Concerning The Waldensian Colonists in Wurttemberg in the Years 1717-1720" by Dr. Siegfried Maire. This was translated into English for the Compiler by Davis H. Morris.

A publication in English "Protestant Travels in France" was found to be suggestive.

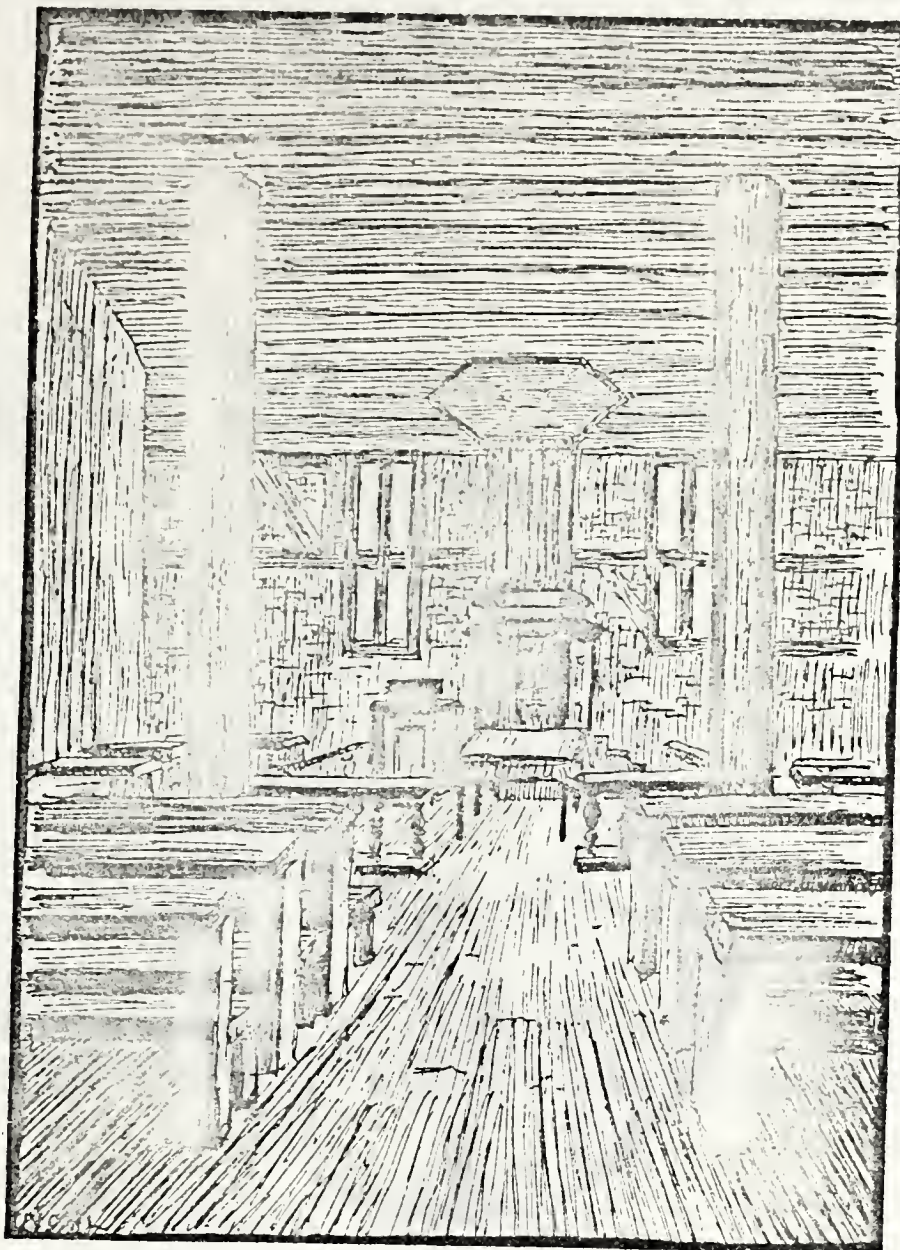
A recently discovered pamphlet printed in German discloses that on September 17, 1933, there was celebrated in Schonenberg, which as shown on the sketch map is near Durrmenz, the 50th anniversary of the building of the present Arnaud Church which replaced the Little Church built by Henri Arnaud, one-time war chief and pastor, and regarded as the leader and father of the Waldense.

He built it of light and simple timber work in 1719 when he was 76 years old. It was the high and holy place of the Waldense for 164 years.

Some of the illustrations are interesting to us as it is highly probable that Antoine Ozias our ancestor was still alive in 1719 and that he, with Etienne Ozias and family, went over at times from Durrmenz to worship in the Little Church.



The Little Church 1719-1883.
From an old and inadequate sketch.



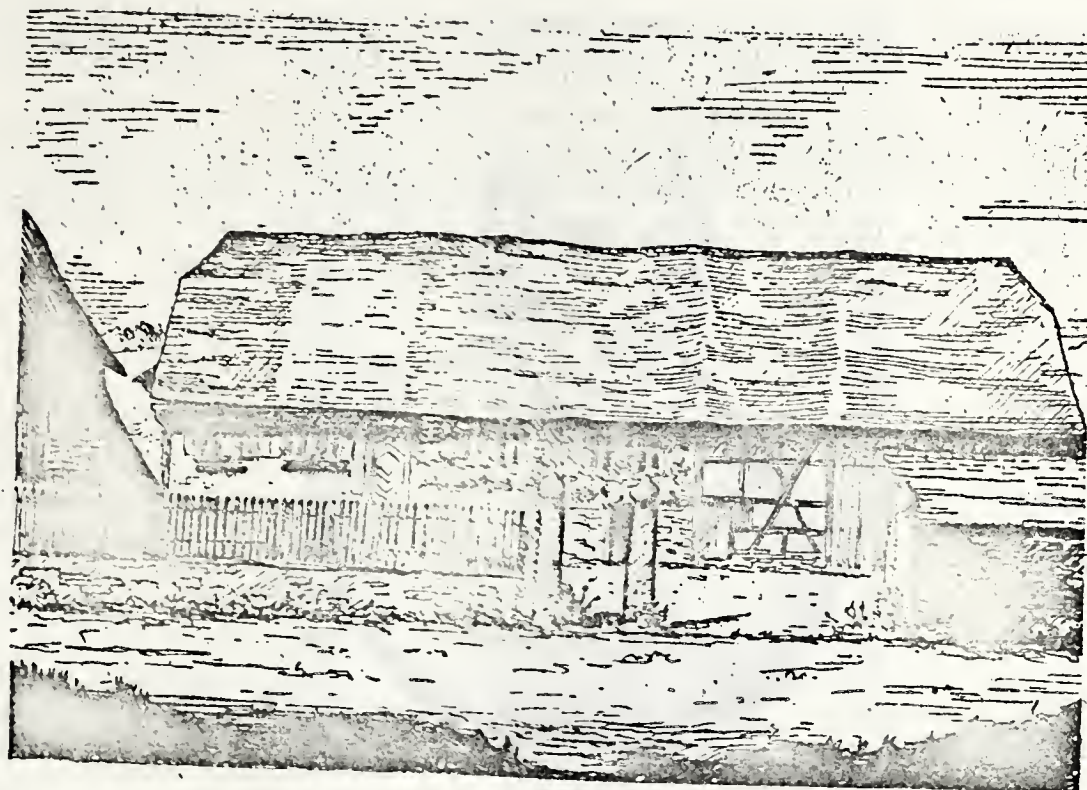
Interior looking toward the pulpit from which Henri Arnaud preached the word of God for two years. Under that pulpit he found his last resting place. Quote: "We owe our detailed knowledge of the interior of the old church in great part to the lively interest which our brothers in the Waldense valleys have always shown in the last resting place of their Arnaud. It was probably one of them who made a sketch of the interior when on a visit to Germany. This sketch was first published in 1899 in a French writing of a Waldense pastor, E. Comba-Florenz, about Henri Arnaud and in this way reached us.

In this sketch we see the room which Arnaud himself had consecrated. We see the pulpit. Next to the pulpit we see the place for the schoolmaster of that time, who lacking an organ or harmonica, sang each verse to the congregation, and who read aloud several chapters of the Bible before the actual services, and which the worshippers were gathering. We see the benches before which the standing congregation listened to the Sunday Bible text and where they knelt for prayer. We also see, instead of our altar, the old simple communion table without any other ornament than a clean white tablecloth. On this table always stood the cup from which at our time Henri Arnaud himself passed the holy sacrament of communion and from which we today may still drink at every communion celebration. In this way we are united not only with the Founder of the holy communion and Head of our Church, but also with those who held our faith before us and to whom we owe the whole founding of our community. Except for a little picture of Arnaud which hung at the railing of the old church, this cup is the only thing that was saved from the old church.



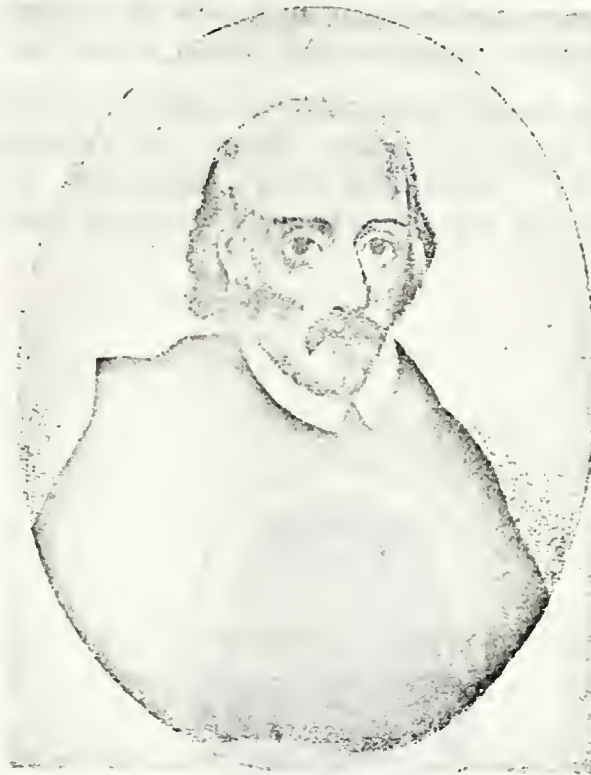
Henri Arnaud 1641-1721.

Apparently copied from an oil portrait which shows him as he was in his active years.



Home of Henri Arnaud in Schonenberg.

He built this house near the Little Church and he did it with the aid of a modest pension paid to him from England. It stands today practically unchanged. A back room was probably his bedroom and it is believed that his death occurred in this room on September 8, 1721.



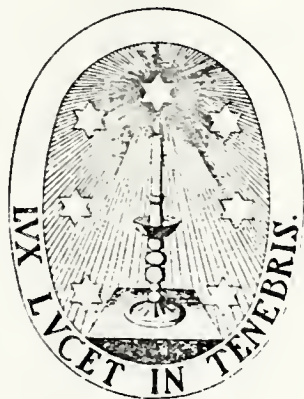
Scipion Arnaud

Son of Henri Arnaud. He was pastor at Villars the years 1709-1716 and then the assistant and successor to his father in Schonenberg and Durrmenz until 1724, when he became pastor in Pinache, where he is buried under the chancel. Jacob Montoux is mentioned. He succeeded Scipion Arnaud as pastor in Schonenberg-Durrmenz in 1724 and lived in the latter place where he died in 1774 at the age of 82, having served the two communities for more than 50 years. His name is on the Ozias baptismal records. He was the spiritual adviser of Etienne Ozias and his wife, Elizabeth born Maneval.

The following quotation is from the last pages of the pamphlet and refers to the fact that Henri Arnaud although invited by officials to reside elsewhere, preferred to spend his days in Schonenberg:

"He stayed on when it was necessary in the new home quietly to develop new land, to clear the forest, to try out plantings of mulberries and potatoes on the newly-won earth, to make roads and to surmount a whole series of community problems. He stayed on and gave new courage and new joy, new training and new gratitude to the occasionally wavering people. He stayed on when he had closed his eyes forever and his Schonenberg Waldense had buried him in his own little church."

From what is here quoted and from the other references which have been made regarding Henri Arnaud, it cannot be questioned that he was the most important leader which the Waldense faith produced. Much more important than Peter Waldo, whom the historian insists on calling the founder of that faith.



Emblem of the Vaudois Faith. Buttons $\frac{3}{4}$ inch in diameter carrying this emblem, price one mark, were being sold in 1937 to increase the fund for the purchase of the house built by Henri Arnaud.

FIRST FIVE

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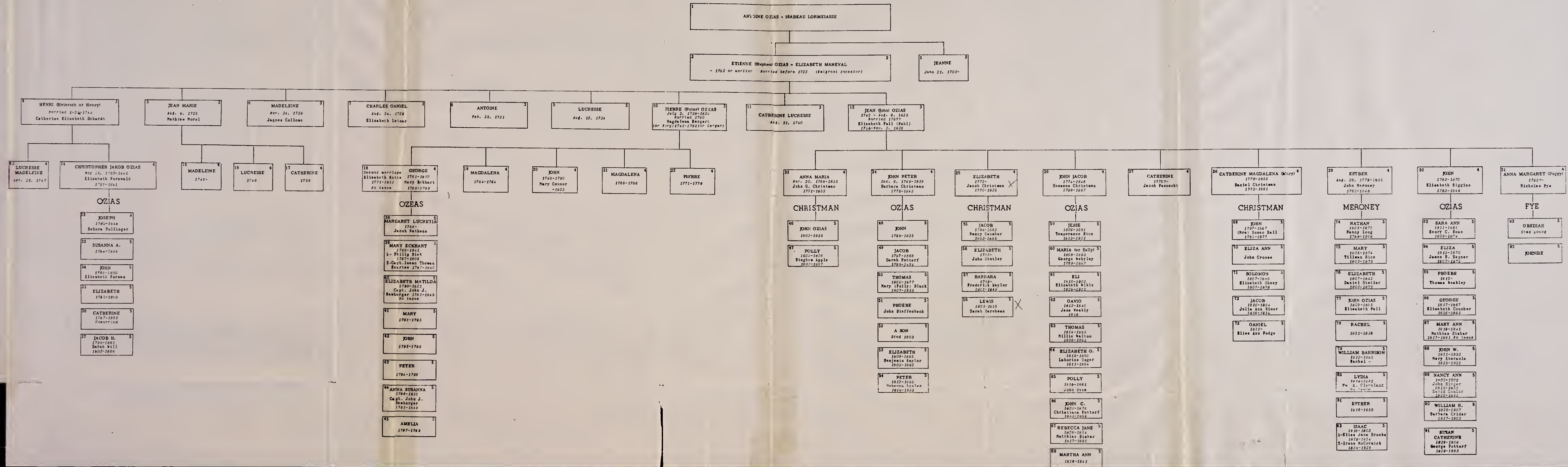
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GENEALOGICAL CHART

FIRST FIVE GENERATIONS OF THE OZIAS FAMILIES



THE OZIAS GENEALOGY

This begins with the Chart which carries the first five generations shown in diagram form.

Each one of the Ozias blood bears a consecutive number so as to be identified, and begins with the earliest known ancestor--1 Antoine Ozias, a tailor in the Vivarais district of France. This system of numbering will also indicate the several intermarriages.

The Chart is followed by the pages which carry on the family relationship by starting with the several members of the fifth generation in their order. First, the family of 32 JOSEPH OZIAS and, last, the family of 91 SUSAN CATHERINE OZIAS, who married George Potterf.

When the list ends abruptly, it means that there was no issue, or that the line from then on is untraceable, or that a member of that branch could not or did not collect the information.

In several instances the number of children was known, but not their names, so spaces are provided in which the names may be written.

Adopted children are not listed.

It will be noted that only the year of birth and the year of death are given. To have included the month and day would have involved complication or disagreement. Marriage dates are omitted for the same reason, and they presented other difficulties.

It is expected that no difficulty will be experienced in tracing the line of any branch of the family and determining the generation of any member of that line, once the plan is understood.

Much of the information was collected previous to 1930. Interested relatives supplied data from time to time later.

THE CHRISTOPHER OZIAS LINEAGE

DESCENDANTS OF 32 JOSEPH OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

32 JOSEPH OZIAS 1782-1848 m. Debora Bullinger

Children:

- 94 George W. 1810
- 95 Miriam 1811
- 96 John 1813-1869
- 97 Herman 1816
- 98 Caroline 1817
- 99 Debora

94 GEORGE W. OZIAS m. Margaret Barbett

Children:

- 100 John Albert 1836-1915
- 101 Edmund 1839 d. y.
- 102 George W. Jr. 1842-1923
- 103 Emily 1844-1918
- 104 Susan A. 1847-1924
- 105 Mary Ella 1852-1861

100 JOHN ALBERT OZIAS m. Amelia Echart

Children:

- 106 Estrella 1864
- 107 Carrie J. 1866
- 108 Erwinna 1869
- 109 Ramon E. 1871
- 110 J. Howard 1873
- 111 George E. 1875

106 ESTRELLA OZIAS m. Oliver R. Sheets

Children:

- 112 Margaret 1899
- 113 Catherine 1902
- 114 Elizabeth 1910

112 MARGARET SHEETS m. Theodore J. Yochum

Children:

- 115 Philip 1924
- 116 Joan 1927

113 CATHERINE SHEETS m. William T. Harris

Child:

- 117 Gail 1932

114 ELIZABETH SHEETS m. Dr. Felda Hightower

107 CARRIE J. OZIAS m. Rev. William Heist

Child:

- 118 Rev. Paul 1904

- 108 ERWINNA OZIAS m. Ferdinand Sommer
Children:
119 Freda 1896-1898
120 John 1898-1898
- 109 RAMON E. OZIAS m. Emily Egner 1866
Children:
121 Ramon E. Jr. 1900
122 Arthur H. 1901
123 Harold E. 1904
124 Emily Lucile 1906
- 123 HAROLD E. OZIAS m. Helen Wiedman
- 124 EMILY LUCILE OZIAS m. F. L. Partridge
- 110 J. HOWARD OZIAS m. Irene Harley
Child:
126 Helen 1900
- 126 HELEN OZIAS m. George A. Saxton 1901
Children:
127 George 1923
128 John 1926-1928
129 David 1929
- 111 DR. GEORGE E. OZIAS m. Nellie Haring 1877
Children:
130 Janice H. 1900-1930
131 Emily L. 1903
132 Grace E. 1906
133 Florence H. 1913
- 130 JANICE H. OZIAS m. Gifford D. Collins
Child:
134 Eleanor 1926
- 131 EMILY L. OZIAS m. William Higgenbottom
Child:
135 Jane 1934
- 132 GRACE E. OZIAS m. Linford P. Weber
Children:
136 Gretchen O. 1929
137 Kay Linda 1932
- 133 FLORENCE H. OZIAS m. Walter Deemer
- 102 GEORGE W. OZIAS, JR. m. Emma T. Miller 1841-1922
Children:
138 Clarence Edwin 1872-1873
139 Herbert 1874-1886
140 Charles 1878
- 134 CHARLES OZIAS m. Louise Haigh
Children:
141 Herbert Haigh 1904
142 Margaret Haigh 1906
143 Carolyn Emma 1910

- 103 EMILY OZIAS m. George W. Echart 1915
No issue.
- 104 SUSAN OZIAS m. William K. Knipe 1920
No issue.

DESCENDANTS OF 34 JOHN OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 34 JOHN OZIAS 1785-1810 m. Elizabeth Furman
Children:
144 Elizabeth 1809-1856
145 Mary
- 144 ELIZABETH OZIAS m. Enoch Rex
- 145 MARY OZIAS m. William Bradley

DESCENDANTS OF 37 JACOB H. OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 37 JACOB H. OZIAS 1799-1881 m. Sarah Will 1801-1866
Children:
146 Catherine 1823-1916
147 William H. 1825-1899
148 John 1826-1912
149 Albert 1828-1901
150 Elizabeth 1830-1925
151 Sarah W. 1832-1887
152 Charles C.
153 Anna Susanna
- 146 CATHERINE OZIAS m. Enoch Schuster 1818-1897
No issue.
- 147 WILLIAM H. OZIAS m. Mary Jane Hooven 1828-1902
Children:
154 Charles W. 1853-1925
155 William S. 1855-1915 (unmarried)
156 Lewis H. 1858-1858
157 Howard F. 1859
158 Emily Louisa 1864
159 Thomas W. 1866-1930 (unmarried)
160 Frank H. 1867-1941
161 Harry W. 1870-1942 (unmarried)
- 154 CHARLES W. OZIAS m. Emma Rambo
Children:
162 Benjamin H.
163 Emily
- 162 BENJAMIN H. OZIAS m. Grace Lawley
- 163 EMILY OZIAS m. Gilpin Pyle
- 157 HOWARD F. OZIAS m. Susan Clouser 1859
Child:
164 Amos 1881

- 164 AMOS OZIAS m. Emma Godshaw 1887
- 158 EMILY LOUISA OZIAS m. James Cole 1856-1922
Children:
165 Mary Elizabeth 1894
166 Teresa 1899
- 165 MARY ELIZABETH COLE m. John Heiser 1893
Children:
167 Teresa Emily 1921
168 Paul John 1927
- 160 FRANK H. OZIAS m. Lillian S. McKee 1877
Children:
169 Gilbert H. 1897 (unmarried)
170 Carlton M. 1905
171 Anna E. 1906
- 170 CARLTON M. OZIAS m. Catherine E. Hansell
Child:
172 Carol 1931
- 171 ANNA E. OZIAS m. John K. Staats
Children:
173 John Keith, Jr. 1926
174 Kenneth 1927
175 Lillian Doris 1929
176 Joan Carol 1930
177 Sally Ann 1934
178 Elsie Beverly 1936
179 Lois Marlyn 1937
- 148 JOHN OZIAS m. Amelia Augusta Coleman 1828-1912
Children:
180 Harry 1865
181 Susan Wilhelmina 1876-1937
182 Catherine Lizette 1884-1933
- 180 HARRY OZIAS m. Elizabeth Hanson 1867-1911
Children:
183 Amelia L. 1885
184 George 1887
185 Harry, Jr. 1890
- 183 AMELIA L. OZIAS m. Charles J. Brugger 1883
Children:
186 Charles 1904
187 Floyd 1907
188 Vernon 1914
- 184 GEORGE OZIAS m. Viola Palmer 1885
Children:
189 Evelyn 1917-1931
190 Harry 1922
- 185 HARRY OZIAS, JR. m. Mame Loughrey
Children:
191 Rosemary Amelia 1911
192 Regina Mary 1918
193 Dorothea Alice 1922

- 191 ROSEMARY AMELIA OZIAS m. Albert Lafferty 1908
Child:
194 Albert Frederick, Jr. 1935
- 181 SUSAN WILHELMINA OZIAS m. Alfred Goodman 1874
Child:
195 Hazel 1909-1911
- 182 CATHERINE LIZETTE OZIAS m. 1. George Painter
Child:
196 Warren 1908
m. 2. ----- Troemer
No. issue.
- 196 WARREN PAINTER m. Dorothy Berrington
- 149 ALBERT OZIAS m. 1. Mary N. Hess 1858
Children:
197 Tacy R. 1855-1939
198 Mary Bertha 1858-1858
m. 2. Claralissa Johnson 1840-1875
Children:
199 Lucinda C. 1862-1864
200 Hiram Johnson 1865-1883
201 Albert, Jr. 1867
- 197 TACY R. OZIAS m. Charles Willis Printz 1856-1910
Children:
202 Charles, Jr. 1879
203 Adele 1881
- 194 CHARLES PRINTZ, JR. m. Edith Q. Lare 1880
Children:
204 Lille Adele 1900 d. y.
205 Andrew Albert 1901 d. y.
206 Laura T. 1904
207 Gladys T. 1908 dec.
208 Dorothy 1912
209 Iona 1915
210 Warren A. 1917
211 Ruth N. 1919
212 Charles W. 1923
- 198 LAURA T. PRINTZ m. Joseph Fabian
Children:
213 Gladys 1929
214 Anna May 1932
- 209 IONA PRINTZ m. Walter Garron
- 203 ADELE PRINTZ m. John S. Carter 1877
Child:
215 John Raymond 1899
- 215 JOHN RAYMOND CARTER m. Ethel A. -----
Children:
216 Ethel A. 1919 d. y.
217 John Raymond, Jr. 1922

- 201 ALBERT OZIAS, JR. m. Minnie B. Effinger
Child:
218 Claralissa 1897
- 144 ELIZABETH OZIAS m. Charles Harris Wagner 1825-1853
Children:
219 Clara E. 1851
220 Charlesanna 1853-1927
- 219 CLARA E. WAGNER m. Morris J. Turner 1853-1917
Children:
221 Edith May 1884-1884
222 Elizabeth Wagner 1885
- 222 ELIZABETH WAGNER TURNER m. Walter Neill Pierce 1886
Children:
223 Robert Neill 1910
224 Bessie 1914-1914
- 220 CHARLESANNA WAGNER m. John Duff
No issue.
- 151 SARAH W. OZIAS m. Henry Peeler 1877
Children:
225 Harry 1887
226 Sarah Louisa 1854-1931
227 Ella Catherine 1858
228 William Ellsworth 1861-1922
- 225 HARRY PEELER m. -----
Child:
229
- 226 SARAH LOUISA PEELER m. Benedict Gibbs 1932
Children:
230 Bennie T. 1882
231 Frank C. 1887
- 227 ELLA CATHERINE PEELER m. Charles C. Miller 1920
Child:
232 Harry G. 1877
- 232 HARRY G. MILLER m. Jane W. Lehman 1881
Children:
233 Elinor 1908
234 Edmund K. 1911
- 228 WILLIAM ELLSWORTH PEELER m. -----
Child:
235
- 96 JOHN OZIAS 1813-1869 m. Emma G. ----- 1816-1890

THE PETER OZEAS LINEAGE

DESCENDANTS OF 39 MARY ECKHART OZEAS HEARTEE - 5th GENERATION

- 39 MARY ECKHART OZEAS 1788-1845 m. 1. Philip Dick 1767-1806
Child:
236 Lucretia Figura Phillippa 1806-1810
m. 2. Capt. Isaac Thomas Heartee 1787-1840
Children:
237 Ozeas Ramborger 1812 1833
238 Mary Lucretia 1813-1888
- 238 MARY LUCRETIA HEARTEE m. Capt. John J. Ramborger 1781-1849
Children:
239 Ozeas Heartee 1833-1870
240 Asphasia Eckhart 1835-1900 (unmarried)
241 William Keehmle 1837-1919 (unmarried)
242 Marie Theresa Schmell 1839
243 Augustina De Dorsie Hadfeg 1841-1845
- 239 OZEAS HEARTEE RAMBORGER m. Ellen Arentree
Children:
244 William Arentree 1858-1902
245 Anna Denkla - 1928
- 244 WILLIAM ARENTREE RAMBORGER m. Mary Blair
Children:
246 Leland Keehmle 1896
247 Ellen Lucretia 1897 (unmarried)
248 Ozeas Heartee 1899-1903
249 Katherine 1902
250 William Douglas 1903
- 246 LELAND KEEHMLE RAMBORGER m. Mary Caroline Pugh
Children:
251 James Keehmle 1919
252 William Ozeas 1920
253 Leland Pugh 1922-1926
254 Mary Caroline 1924-1924
255 Jean Jacques 1925
256 Philip Jonathan 1927
257 Margaret Elizabeth 1934
- 249 KATHERINE RAMBORGER m. John Parsons
Child:
258 Roland 1921
- 250 WILLIAM DOUGLAS RAMBORGER m. Marie Justine Servais
Children:
259 Wilhelmina D. 1926
260 William D. 1928

- 245 ANNA DENKLA RAMBORGER m. 1. -----
2. -----
No issue. 3. John Watkins
- 242 MARIE THERESA SCHMELL RAMBORGER m. William C. Keehmle
No issue.

DESCENDANTS OF 44 ANNA SUSANNA OZEAS RAMBORGER - 5th GENERATION

- 44 ANNA SUSANNA OZEAS 1796-1831 m. Capt. John J. Ramborger 1781-1849
Child:
261 Horace George Ozeas 1828-1902
- 261 HORACE GEORGE OZEAS RAMBORGER m. 1. Hannah Whipple 1829-1857
Children:
262 John James 1853-1889
263 Rosalie Corrine 1855-1873
m. 2. Rosalba S. League 1831-1907
Child:
264 Susan Ellen 1861-1931
- 262 JOHN JAMES RAMBORGER m. Katherine Alice Bates 1858
Child:
265 Caroline Hannah 1887
- 265 CAROLINE HANNAH RAMBORGER m. Ralph Samuel Gram
Children:
266 John Lewis 1914
267 Katherine Ann 1917
- 264 SUSAN ELLEN RAMBORGER m. Dr. Henry Grubb Clifton 1848-1910
No issue.

THE JOHN OZIAS LINEAGE

DESCENDANTS OF 47 POLLY CHRISTMAN APPLE - 5th GENERATION

- 47 POLLY CHRISTMAN 1806-1826 m. Bingham Apple 1802-1857
Children:
268 Milton C.
269 Elizabeth 1847
- 269 ELIZABETH APPLE m. ----- Kernodle

DESCENDANTS OF 49 JACOB OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 49 JACOB OZIAS 1797-1868 m. Sarah Potterf 1799-1871
Children:
270 Elizabeth 1824-1910
271 Washington 1826-1894
272 Eliza Ann 1827-1917
273 David 1829 d. y.
274 Jacob Anderson 1830-1911
275 Sarah Jane 1834-1911
276 Joseph Peter 1838-1922
277 Reuben John Wesley 1841-1924
- 270 ELIZABETH OZIAS m. Aaron Rohrer 1824-1863
Children:
278 Jacob Franklin 1849-1942
279 Sophia Sarah Rachel 1851-1854
280 Wesley Otterbein 1853-1854
281 Albert Lawrence 1856
- 278 JACOB FRANKLIN ROHRER m. Jennie Ulrich 1859
Children:
282 Edna Lucretia 1882
283 Victor Aaron 1884
284 Albert Raymond 1888
- 282 EDNA LUCRETIA ROHRER m. Charles Stockslager 1875-1933
Children:
285 Ellen Elvira 1911 m. George A. Garnes
286 Lois Carolyn 1912 m. H. Albert Voge
287 Ruth Elizabeth 1919 m. Galen Huber Miller
- 283 VICTOR AARON ROHRER m. Eva Barber 1885
Children:
288 Margaret Jane 1917
289 Cornelius Barber 1920
- 284 ALBERT RAYMOND ROHRER m. Josephine Leduc 1895
Child:
290 Lauranell Ruth 1918 m. George G. Weber, Jr.

- 281 ALBERT LAWRENCE ROHRER m. Carrie L. Gould 1862-1919
Child:
291 Miriam 1893
- 291 MIRIAM ROHRER m. Joseph Bryan Shelby 1891
Children:
292 Albert Rohrer 1923
293 Wallace McDowell 1927
- 271 WASHINGTON OZIAS m. 1. Nancy Gregg 1834-1859
Children:
294 Milton 1854-1943 (unmarried)
295 Ida Elzina 1857-1935
m. 2. Elizabeth Schaeffer 1842-1915
Child:
296 Flora Z. 1864-1940
- 295 IDA ELZINA OZIAS m. Joseph Brower 1848-1931
Children:
297 Harold Ozias 1884
298 Sadie Alma 1886
- 297 HAROLD OZIAS BROWER m. Marcella Cloud 1896
Children:
299 Nancy C. 1918
300 Robert O. 1919
- 298 SADIE ALMA BROWER m. Claude Himes 1880-1935
No issue.
- 296 FLORA Z. OZIAS m. Henry W. Meeker 1857
Child:
301 Fred Ozias 1899
- 301 FRED OZIAS MEEKER m. Harriet G. Becker 1898
Children:
302 Harriet Eleanor 1924
303 Margery Ann 1928
- 272 ELIZA ANN OZIAS m. John Peter Moots 1825-1896
Children:
304 William Otterbein 1853-1940
305 Jacob Franklin 1855-1938
306 Albert Wesley 1857 d. y.
307 Sarah Elizabeth 1858-1939
308 Ella May 1862
309 Charles Sherman 1864
310 Emma Alice 1867
311 Thomas Edgar 1872
- 304 WILLIAM OTTERBEIN MOOTS m. Elmira Wickle 1852
Children:
312 Maude 1877-1939
313 Harry 1888
- 312 MAUDE MOOTS m. Jacob Fundt
Child:
314 Hazel 1906

- 314 HAZEL PUNDT m. Francis J. Markey 1906
Child:
315 Marilyn 1936
- 313 HARRY MOOTS m. Mrs. Alma Freed Hill
No issue.
- 305 JACOB FRANKLIN MOOTS m. Frances Brown 1862-1905
Children:
316 Edith 1886
317 Edna 1887-1917
318 John H. 1889
- 316 EDITH MOOTS m. Emory A. Pierce 1887
Children:
319 Dwight 1913
320 Vaughn 1925
- 317 EDNA MOOTS m. Charles A. Trimpe
No issue.
- 318 JOHN H. MOOTS m. Myrtle Harshman 1886
Children:
321 Jerome H. 1920
322 Frances E. 1922
323 John Frederick 1927
- 307 SARAH ELIZABETH MOOTS m. 1. Winn Singer
Children:
324 Bertha May 1880
325 Lucretia Bell 1881
326 James Earl 1884-1940
327 Edwin Harold 1890
m. 2. 968 FRANKLIN BEAM
No issue.
- 324 BERTHA MAY SINGER m. 649 HOMER WOOLF 1875-1922
Children:
328 Edgar Singer 1902
329 Hazel Ann 1904
330 Florence Marie 1908
- 328 EDGAR SINGER WOOLF m. Marie Price 1903
Children:
331 Lucile 1923
332 Marcile 1925
333 Hazel Ann 1927
- 329 HAZEL ANN WOOLF m. Dr. Clarence Herman 1901
Children:
334 Barbara Ann 1929
335 Richard 1931
336 Robert John 1934
- 330 FLORENCE MARIE WOOLF m. William Roetter 1908
Child:
337 Charlotte Ruth 1933

- 325 LUCRETIA BELL SINGER m. Elmer Bonta 1880
Children:
338 Lawrence Singer 1908-1931
339 Paul Leroy 1918
- 326 JAMES EARL SINGER m. Ethel Horn 1886
Children:
340 Charles Horn 1906
341 Mary Elizabeth 1907 m. 1513 Earl Singleton
342 Robert Earl 1911
- 327 EDWIN HAROLD SINGER m. Esther Locke 1891
No issue.
- 308 ELLA MAY MOOTS m. 861 ELBERT F. OZIAS 1862-1921
Children:
343 Hazel Ann 1888
344 Susan Alice 1893
345 Thomas Elbert 1895 (unmarried)
346 John Wesley 1898
- 343 HAZEL ANN OZIAS m. John F. Winkleman
Children:
347 Mildred Lucile 1909
348 Richard Eugene 1911
349 Marjorie Ellen 1916
350 Juanita Marie 1919
- 344 SUSAN ALICE OZIAS m. Benjamin Glauder
Children:
351 Ralph Ozias 1913
352 Ray Thomas 1914
353 Rheina Mae 1918
354 Dale B. 1920
- 346 JOHN WESLEY OZIAS m. Grace Schollenbeger
No issue.
- 309 CHARLES SHERMAN MOOTS m. Della Rowland
Children:
355 Lubird
356 Lucile
357 Regis
- 310 EMMA ALICE MOOTS m. E. Ellsworth Snyder - 1934
No issue.
- 311 THOMAS EDGAR MOOTS m. 1068 Olive Gertrude Bunger 1878
No issue.
- 274 JACOB ANDERSON OZIAS m. Lavinia Royer 1837-1926
Children:
358 Sarah Susan 1858-1936
359 Jacob Elmer 1861-1928
360 Jesse Royer 1866
361 Arthur Wilson 1869-1927
362 Earl Anderson 1878 d. y.
363 Carrie Lavinia 1880-1910 (unmarried)

- 358 SARAH SUSAN OZIAS m. 1. Archie Haugh - 1880
No issue.
m. 2. William Delany
Child:
364 John Anderson
- 359 JACOB ELMER OZIAS m. Bessie Henderson
No issue.
- 360 JESSE ROYER OZIAS m. Elizabeth D. Barkley
No issue.
- 361 ARTHUR WILSON OZIAS m. Blanche Irene Seip
Children:
365 Arthur Wilson, Jr. 1906 m. Sallie Gertrude Davis 1909
Children:
366 Eleanor Edith } Twins
367 Esther Elizabeth } 1935
368 George W. 1910 m. Wilma Weber 1914
Child:
369 Georganne 1937
- 275 SARAH JANE OZIAS m. William Greer 1834-1922
Children:
370 Orange W. 1860-1938
371 Williard R. 1862 1939 (unmarried)
372 Lizzie 1875-1915
- 370 ORANGE W. GREER m. Alma E. Crawford
No issue.
- 372 LIZZIE GREER m. Harter Markey
No issue.
- 276 JOSEPH PETER OZIAS m. 1. Sophronia Pretzinger 1843
Children:
373 Charles Othello 1861
374 Newell Joseph 1867
375 Oscar Eugene 1869 d. y.
m. 2. Sarah Conrad 1854
Children:
376 August 1881 d. y.
377 Harry D. 1883 d. y.
378 Marie 1886
379 Ruby 1890
- 373 DR. CHARLES OTHELLO OZIAS m. 1. Emma Whittsett
Children:
380 Mary Myrtle 1886
381 Ollie Sophronia
382 Dr. Charles Ralph 1892 (unmarried)
m. 2. Elizabeth Ludlam
No issue.
- 380 DR. MARY MYRTLE OZIAS m. Dr. Howard Hill
No issue.

- 381 OLLIE SOPHRONIA OZIAS m. Thurmond Files
Children:
383 Charles Ozias 1914 m. Sadine Elizabeth Salberg
384 Mary Myrtle 1927
- 374 NEWELL JOSEPH OZIAS m. 1. Lillie Morrell
No issue.
m. 2. May Bishop
No issue.
- 378 MARIE OZIAS m. 1. Harry Dillard
Child:
385 Zaza Marie
m. 2. Edwin Walmer
No issue.
- 385 ZAZA MARIE DILLARD m. Frank Horner, Jr.
Child:
386 Juanita 1927
- 379 RUBY OZIAS m. William H. Berner, Jr.
Child:
387 William H. 3rd 1918
- 277 REUBEN JOHN WESLEY OZIAS m. Elizabeth Jane Markey 1849-1940
Children:
388 Edwin 1871
389 Anna 1873
390 John 1877
391 Charles 1881
392 Christian M. 1885
393 Mary Zelpha 1891
- 388 EDWIN OZIAS m. Leona Royer 1874
Children:
394 Lillian 1895
395 Jennie Katherine 1899
396 Wesley Royer 1901
397 Agnes Isabelle 1904 m. Charles E. S. Place
- 394 LILLIAN OZIAS m. Sylvanus Brubaker
Children:
398 Helen Marie 1919
399 Maxine 1923
400 Edwin Sylvanus 1934
- 395 JENNIE KATHERINE OZIAS m. John Howard Eby
Children:
401 John Howard, Jr. 1922
402 Denis Dwight 1929
- 396 WESLEY ROYER OZIAS m. Stella Kubler
Child:
403 Nannette 1936
- 389 ANNA OZIAS m. Arthur A. Sharp 1872
Children:
404 Grace Marie 1895

- 405 Daniel Ozias 1897
- 406 Elizabeth Jane 1900
- 407 Charles Arthur 1906 m. 1. -----
2. Inez Templeton
- 408 Ruthanna 1911
- 409 Rebecca 1914
- 404 GRACE MARIE SHARP m. Lawrence D. Hower
Children:
 - 410 Lawrence D. Jr. 1918
 - 411 Robert Sharp 1920
- 405 DANIEL OZIAS SHARP m. Helen Edwards
Child:
 - 412 Arthur A. 1924
- 406 ELIZABETH JANE SHARP m. Fred Belden
Children:
 - 413 Jane Lee 1921
 - 414 Louise 1922
 - 415 Fred, Jr. 1926
- 390 JOHN OZIAS m. Maude Ridenour 1880
Children:
 - 416 Margaret 1901
 - 417 Wylnetta 1902
- 416 MARGARET OZIAS m. Paul King
Children:
 - 418 John 1923
 - 419 Patricia 1925
- 417 WYLNETTA OZIAS m. Dean Smith
No issue.
- 391 CHARLES OZIAS m. Fannie Royer 1882
Child:
 - 420 Charles, Jr. 1913 m. Betty Blake
- 392 CHRISTIAN M. OZIAS m. Dorys Crowley 1905
No issue.
- 393 MARY ZELPHA OZIAS m. 511 ALFRED J. BRUBAKER 1887
Children:
 - 421 Arthur O. 1912 m. Helen F. MetzgerChild:
 - 422 David Albert 1938
 - 423 Agnes 1913
 - 424 Marcus J. m. Olive Alberta Landes
 - 425 Mary Ann 1919
 - 426 Christian Alfred 1923
 - 427 John Wesley 1924

DESCENDANTS OF 50 THOMAS OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 50 THOMAS OZIAS 1800-1877 m. Mary (Polly) Black 1807-1855
Children:
428 Anna 1827-1905
429 Sarah M. 1829-1863
430 Peter J. 1835-1917
431 Benjamin Franklin 1837-1881
432 Matilda 1842-1899
433 Mary Eliza 1847-1906
- 428 ANNA OZIAS m. William Kirkhoff 1828-1900
Children:
434 Thomas Milton 1856
435 James Warren 1860-1936
436 Lucetta Jane 1864
- 434 THOMAS MILTON KIRKHOFF m. Melissa Jane Swihart 1860-1927
Children:
437 Cora Mae 1886
438 Opal Alma 1888
439 Franklin William 1891
- 437 CORA MAE KIRKHOFF m. John Dalrymple 1885
Children:
440 Blanche L. 1906
441 Myrtle 1908
442 Mildred Louise 1909
443 Joseph Lloyd 1916
444 Marjorie 1923
445 Helen 1928
- 440 BLANCHE L. DALRYMPLE m. Thomas Guthrie 1900
Child:
446 Jack L. 1930
- 441 MYRTLE DALRYMPLE m. Robert Lodge 1908
Children:
447 James 1930
448 Lois J. 1932-1934
- 442 MILDRED LOUISE DALRYMPLE m. Paul Deaton 1910
Children:
449 Janet Alice 1929
450 Jo Ann 1930
- 438 OPAL ALMA KIRKHOFF m. John Waldren 1886
Child:
451 Beulah Irene 1913
- 439 FRANKLIN WILLIAM KIRKHOFF m. Susie Ruth Sheaver 1894
Children:
452 Jean Elizabeth 1922
453 Mary Katherine 1924
454 Joseph Franklin 1929

- 435 JAMES WARREN KIRKHOFF m. Mary Elizabeth Schlotterbeck 1872
Children:
455 Ruth 1892
456 Flora 1898
457 Martha A. 1908
- 455 RUTH KIRKHOFF m. Fred L. Barnes
Children:
458 Ralph Emerson 1917
459 James Chilton 1918
460 Forrest Earl 1922
461 Lorene Ellen 1926
- 456 FLORA KIRKHOFF m. Raymond H. Pence 1897
Children:
462 Mary Esther 1920
463 Dale Edward 1926
464 Jean Jeanette 1928
- 457 MARTHA A. KIRKHOFF m. Williard Roy Hart 1903
Children:
465 Williard Eugene 1930
466 Leonard Elden 1934
467 Elden James 1936
Everett Leon 1937
- 436 LUCETTA JANE KIRKHOFF m. Elijah Ott 1860
Children:
468 Maude May 1886
469 Roy 1888
470 Stanley Edgar 1890
471 Beulah 1893-1927
472 John William 1898 (unmarried)
473 Anna Barbara 1901
474 Denver Lloyd 1906
- 468 MAUDE MAY OTT m. Lester Kesler
Children:
475 Lloyd E. 1912
476 Harold R. 1915
- 469 ROY OTT m. Nellie Hapner 1891
Children:
477 Genevieve Lucille 1917
478 Robert Leon 1923
479 Mary Kathryn 1926
- 470 STANLEY EDGAR OTT m. Marie Goldsmith 1893
Children:
480 Hubert Edgar 1921
481 Margaret Eloise 1925
- 471 BEULAH OTT m. Raymond Johnson 1894
Children:
482 Kenneth O. 1919
483 Dale J. 1922
484 Williard Lloyd 1927

- 473 ANNA BARBARA OTT m. Christian M. Fudge 1901
Children:
485 Glen R. 1922
486 Evelyn Bernice 1925
487 Pauline Ann 1927
488 Josephine Jane 1930
- 474 DENVER LLOYD OTT m. Mabel Kyle
Child:
489 Regina Jo Ann 1935
- 429 SARAH M. OZIAS m. Joseph A. Potterf 1827-1908
Child:
490 Mary E. 1849-1932 (unmarried)
- 430 PETER J. OZIAS m. 1. Catherine Royer 1839-1891
Children:
491 John Franklin 1862-1926
492 Agnes Ardell 1865
493 Mary E. 1872 }
494 Susie E. 1872 } Twins
m. 2. 1472 MRS. CLARA OZIAS McWHINNEY 1852-1912
No issue.
- 491 JOHN FRANKLIN OZIAS m. 1. Minerva Brubaker 1866-1895
Children:
495 Elizabeth Catherine 1886
496 Jesse Royer 1891
m. 2. Cora Valetta Switzer 1878-1934
Children:
497 Edna Naomi 1897
498 Arthur J. 1899
499 Robert Lee 1903
- 495 ELIZABETH CATHERINE OZIAS m. Lee Hand 1896
No living issue.
- 496 JESSE R. OZIAS m. 1. Fanny Catherine Stamy 1895-1915
Child:
500 Jesse Raymond 1914
m. 2. Velma June Vandenberg 1891
Children:
501 Norma R. 1918
502 Stanley Lester 1921
503 John Wesley 1924
504 Bruce Hadley 1931
- 497 EDNA NAOMI OZIAS m. J. Clarence McKillen 1895
Child:
505 James Charles 1928
- 498 ARTHUR J. OZIAS m. 1. Verna Smith
No issue.
m. 2. Nita Lenz
No issue.
m. 3. Lucile Hand
Children:
506 Arthur J., Jr. 1929
507 Carol Ann 1936

- 499 ROBERT LEE OZIAS m. Jewel Irene Montgomery 1905
Children:
508 Corabell 1926
509 Mary Lee 1936
- 492 AGNES ARDELL OZIAS m. Marcus Brubaker 1863-1938
Children:
510 Ozias R. 1885-1911
511 Alfred J. 1887
512 Mary Catherine 1890 (unmarried)
513 Susie E. 1892
514 Emma L. 1896
515 Wilson Marcus 1906
- 510 OZIAS R. BRUBAKER m. Virginia Eby
No issue.
- 511 ALFRED J. BRUBAKER m. 393 MARY Z. OZIAS 1891
Children:
421 Arthur O. 1912 m. Helen F. Metzger
Child:
422 David Albert 1938
423 Agnes 1913
424 Marcus 1917 m. Olive Alberta Landes
425 Mary Anna 1919
426 Christian Alfred 1923
427 John Wesley 1924
- 513 SUSIE E. BRUBAKER m. Howard A. Smith
Children:
522 Lloyd B. 1918
523 Gladys Mae 1920
524 Mary Helen 1924
- 514 EMMA L. BRUBAKER m. Newton Deaton
Children:
525 Rachel Ardell 1918
526 Alice Marie 1920
527 Robert Newton 1925
528 Donald Norman 1928
- 493 MARY E. OZIAS m. Jesse Denlinger 1865
Children:
529 Ray 1895
530 Edith 1899
531 Merle 1903
532 Alfred 1906
533 Ethel 1910
- 529 RAY DENLINGER m. Angela Kimmel 1898
Child:
534 Vera Viola 1928
- 530 EDITH DENLINGER m. Robert Ullrich 1895
Children:
535 Paul E. 1920
536 Ann Marie 1927

- 533 ETHEL DENLINGER m. Milford E. Eikenberry 1901
Child:
537 Evelyn Marie 1933
- 494 SUSIE E. OZIAS m. Samuel J. Garber 1868
Children:
538 Leroy C. 1895
539 Orville Lester 1899
540 Ruth Naomi 1902
- 538 LEROY C. GARBER m. Cleo M. Balsbaugh 1901
Children:
541 Ellen Abbie 1922
542 May Catherine 1924
543 Samuel Albert 1926
544 Robert Leroy 1929
- 539 ORVILLE LESTER GARBER m. Eva Gertrude Snowberger 1904
- 431 BENJAMIN FRANKLIN OZIAS m. Hannah Catherine Kumler 1840-1908
Children:
545 Jessie Loring 1864-1940
546 Susan Catherine 1866
547 Charles Benjamin 1879-1933
- 545 JESSIE LORING OZIAS m. Jesse Carl Smith 1857
Children:
548 Benjamin Ozias 1885-1891
549 William Kumler 1888
550 Lloyd Elmore 1892
- 549 WILLIAM KUMLER SMITH m. Edna Harvey 1888
- 550 LLOYD ELMORE SMITH m. Helen Johnson McKee 1890
Children:
551 Robert Lloyd 1920
552 William Kumler 1924
553 James McKee 1928
- 546 SUSAN CATHERINE OZIAS m. 1. Edwin Irwin Gilbert 1862-1894
Child:
554 Ruth Sylvia 1889
m. 2. Albert Studebaker Fox 1868
Child:
555 Virginia Katherine 1905
- 538 RUTH SYLVIA GILBERT m. Karl Edwin Phares 1890
Children:
556 Gilbert Kumler 1915
557 Thomas Karl 1918
- 555 VIRGINIA KATHERINE FOX m. Ralph Cornelius Golt 1903
Child:
558 Ralph Cornelius, Jr. 1937
- 547 CHARLES BENJAMIN OZIAS m. Edith Pearl Smith 1888
No issue.

- 432 MATILDA OZIAS m. Martin Hoover 1844-1918
Children:
559 John Clement 1867
560 Thomas Merrill 1869
561 Flora Alice 1870 (unmarried)
562 Jacob Henry 1872-1921
- 559 JOHN CLEMENT HOOVER m. Elizabeth May Flemming 1878
Child:
563 Roland Clement 1915
- 560 THOMAS MERRILL HOOVER m. Mary Osa Pence 1873
Children:
564 Jennie Lois 1899
565 Susie Gertrude 1901
566 Mary Alice 1909
- 564 JENNIE LOIS HOOVER m. Lester Clayton Woolf 1898
Children:
567 Mary Eleanor 1921
568 Merrill Edwin 1923
569 Marjorie Joe 1927
570 Ruth Anna 1929
- 562 JACOB HENRY HOOVER m. Bessie Edith Duffield 1877
Children:
571 Grace Vera 1901
572 Florence J. 1904
- 571 GRACE VERA HOOVER m. Maurice Leonard Hapner 1902
- 433 MARY ELIZA OZIAS m. Henry Pence 1847-1913
Children:
573 Mary 1872
574 Benjamin Warren 1876-1924
575 Frederick Nimrod 1880-1885
- 573 MARY PENCE m. John L. Marker 1869
No issue.
- 574 BENJAMIN WARREN PENCE m. Pearl Fudge 1879
Children:
576 Byron F. 1900-1925 (unmarried)
577 Katherine Eliza 1903
578 Martha J. 1909
579 Harriet d. y.
580 Joseph d. y.
- 577 KATHERINE ELIZA PENCE m. William Edmond Getter 1902
Child:
581 Nancy Jean 1930
- 578 MARTHA J. PENCE m. Donald Brodbeck 1909

DESCENDANTS OF 51 PHOEBE OZIAS DIEFFENBACH - 5th GENERATION

51 PHOEBE OZIAS m. John Dieffenbach

Children:

582 Wesley

583 Anderson

584 Jacob

No information.

DESCENDANTS OF 53 ELIZABETH OZIAS KAYLOR - 5th GENERATION

53 ELIZABETH OZIAS 1809-1885 m. Benjamin Kaylor 1803-1882

Children:

585 William A. 1832-1874

586 Barbara 1835-1910

589 Phoebe 1838-1874

590 Sarah A. 1841-1900

591 Mary E. 1844-1894

592 Amanda 1849-1905

585 WILLIAM A. KAYLOR m. Mary Etta Cotterman - 1905

Children:

593 Dora 1858

594 Emma 1861-1905

595 Vinnie 1865

593 DORA KAYLOR m. Frank Pence 1852-1929

Children:

596 Ethelind 1882-1884

597 Henry 1884

598 Anna 1887-1913 (unmarried)

599 Hattie 1891

600 Gladys 1895

597 HENRY PENCE m. Clara Somers 1886

Children:

601 Earl Franklin 1910

602 Ruth Elizabeth 1913

599 HATTIE PENCE m. Owen Stiver 1889

Children:

603 Hugh Franklin 1917

604 Mary Lois 1924

600 GLADYS PENCE m. Everett Poos 1893

Children:

605 Ferne Ailene 1929

606 Forest Leon 1932 d. y.

594 EMMA KAYLOR m. Joseph Neal 1849-1926

Children:

607 Edith K. 1885-1930

608 Edward C. 1894

- 607 EDITH K. NEAL m. Edward Duke 1883
No issue.
- 608 EDWARD C. NEAL m. Margaret Ann Borady
Children:
609 Margaret Ann 1924
610 Joseph Edward 1926
611 Philip Anthony 1928
- 595 VINNIE KAYLOR m. Ridge Cottingham 1877
Children:
612 Charles 1904-1923
613 Mary 1906
- 613 MARY COTTINGHAM m. Dr. Braumiller 1896
- 596 BARBARA KAYLOR m. Benjamin Mechley 1834-1916
No issue.
- 589 PHOEBE KAYLOR m. Benjamin Loxley 1834-1916
Children:
614 Ida 1860-1912
615 Charles 1863-1890
616 Ella 1865
617 Lucinda 1866
618 Amanda 1869
619 Mina 1870
620 Benjamin, Jr. 1872
- 614 IDA LOXLEY m. Simon Martin
Child:
621 Mabel
- 621 MABEL MARTIN m. ----- McKee
- 615 CHARLES LOXLEY m. Clara Adams
Children:
622 Myrtle
623 Leslie
- 622 MYRTLE LOXLEY m. ----- Cothran
- 616 ELLA LOXLEY m. Jacob Katherman
Children:
624 Ethyle
625 Benjamin
626 Chloe
627 Jerry
628 Paul
629 Opal
630 Llorra
No information.
- 617 LUCINDA LOXLEY m. Franklin Rhoades
Children:
631 Grover
632 Orville

- 618 AMANDA LOXLEY m. George Apple
Child:
633 Ray
- 619 MINA LOXLEY m. Simon Bosserman
Children:
634 Morsey
635 Fern
636 Margie
637 Benjamin
- 635 FERN BOSSERMAN m. ----- Grise
- 636 MARGIE BOSSERMAN m. ----- Windham
- 620 BENJAMIN LOXLEY, JR. m. Mina Kauffman
Children:
638 Helen
639 Lawson
640 George
641 Ray
642 Margaret
643 Lillian
644 Robert
645 Clarence
- 638 HELEN LOXLEY m. ----- Caldwell
- 590 SARAH A. KAYLOR m. William R. Woolf 1841-1884
Children:
646 Benjamin K. 1868
647 Clara 1870-1873
648 Edwin 1872
649 Homer 1875-1922
650 Lawrence 1880
651 Mabel 1884-1930
- 646 BENJAMIN K. WOOLF m. 776 MELVA CHRISTMAN 1872
No issue.
- 648 EDWIN WOOLF m. Ardella Parks
Children:
652 Lester C.
653 Everett
654 Fern Marie
655 Flossie May
- 649 HOMER WOOLF m. 324 BERTHA MAY SINGER 1880
Children:
328 Edgar Singer 1902
329 Hazel Ann 1904
330 Florence Marie 1908
- 320 EDGAR SINGER WOOLF m. Marie Price 1903
Children:
331 Lucile 1923
332 Marcile 1925
333 Hazel Ann 1927

- 329 HAZEL ANN WOOLF m. Dr. Clarence Herman 1901
Children:
334 Barbara Ann 1929
335 Richard 1931
336 Robert John 1934
- 339 FLORENCE MARIE WOOLF m. William Roetter 1908
Child:
337 Charlotte Ruth 1933
- 650 LAWRENCE WOOLF m. Pearl Allread
Children:
656 William Leo 1901
657 John Warren 1903
658 Robert L. 1908
659 James 1913 d. y.
- 651 MABEL WOOLF m. John Clayton Parks 1885
Children:
660 Chester Adolph 1908
661 Lucile Elizabeth 1910
662 Herman David 1914
663 Paul Samuel 1918
664 Loy Clayton 1920 }
665 Roy Clinton 1920 } twins
666 Irene Laura 1920 d. y.
667 Helen Louise 1926
- 591 MARY E. KAYLOR m. Levi Creager 1842-1881
Children:
668 Della 1869-1899
669 Cora 1874
670 Ezra Benjamin 1880
- 668 DELLA CREAGER m. Jesse Utz 1867
No issue.
- 669 CORA CREAGER m. Dr. C. W. Holtzmuller 1874
Children:
671 Paul Mechley 1896
672 John Franklin 1900
- 671 PAUL MECHLEY HOLTZMULLER m. Lida Bigony
Children:
673 James Richard 1921
674 J. Don 1924
- 672 DR. JOHN FRANKLIN HOLTZMULLER m. Grace Frengate 1906
Children:
675 Ann 1932
676 Charles William 1935
- 670 EZRA BENJAMIN CREAGER m. Bessie Siler 1882
Children:
677 Levi 1902-1920
678 Anna Mary 1906

- 678 ANNA MARY CREAGER m. Sumner Hems 1903
- 592 AMANDA KAYLOR m. George Morningstar 1849
Children:
679 Mary Elizabeth 1881
680 Alice 1882
681 Maud 1884
- 679 MARY ELIZABETH MORNINGSTAR m. Mahlon W. Marshall 1874
Children:
682 Brenta Loree 1903
683 Alma Lucile 1906
684 Charlotte Georgia 1911
- 682 BRENTA LOREE MARSHALL m. 1248 HUGH J. CHRISTMAN 1905
Child:
685 Hugh Gene 1932
- 683 ALMA LUCILE MARSHALL m. Clarence C. Sittloh 1902
Children:
686 Rhea Jean 1928
687 James Mahlon 1932
- 680 ALICE MORNINGSTAR m. David Bowman 1878
Children:
688 Mary Ellen 1916
689 Mildren M. 1917
690 George Kaylor 1918
691 Lloyd Eugene 1920
692 Doris Athella 1925
- 681 MAUD MORNINGSTAR m. J. E. Miltenberger 1870
No issue.

DESCENDANTS OF 54 PETER OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 54 PETER OZIAS 1812-1893 m. Rebecca Kesler 1818-1863
Children:
693 Caroline 1849-1901 (unmarried)
694 Marie 1851 (unmarried)
695 Philena 1853-1928 (unmarried)
696 Charity 1855-1924 (unmarried)
697 Lawrence 1857-1929
698 Lincoln 1863
- 697 LAWRENCE OZIAS m. Ida Hyland 1869
Children:
699 Helen Ruby 1896
700 Elmer Hyland 1899
701 Florence Genevieve 1901 m. Geo. E. Cyphers 1889
Child:
041 Eugene Lawrence 1936
702 Sylvia Mae 1907-1909
- 699 HELEN RUBY OZIAS m. Charles Brandt 1893
Children:
703 Helen Mary 1921
704 Edith Mae 1931

- 700 ELMER HYLAND OZIAS m. Ruby Kuhlman 1903
Children:
705 Lillian Ida 1924
706 Irene Ruby 1925
- 701 FLORENCE GENEVIEVE OZIAS m. George E. Cyphers 1889
Child:
707 Eugene Lawrence 1936
- 698 PROF. LINCOLN OZIAS m. Florence Burney 1882
Children:
708 Edwin Wenner 1904
709 Loren Cecil 1910
- 708 EDWIN WENNER OZIAS m. Julia Agnes Webb 1905
Child:
710 Delores Evelyn 1934

DESCENDANTS OF 55 JACOB CHRISTMAN - 5th GENERATION

- 55 JACOB CHRISTMAN 1795-1862 m. Nancy Swisher 1803-1845
Children:
711 Mary 1825-1860
712 William 1830-1895
713 Jesse Swisher 1839-1916
714 Robert 1845 d. y.
- 711 MARY CHRISTMAN m. Jarnitt Pugh
No information.
- 712 WILLIAM CHRISTMAN m. Mary Jane Post
Children:
715 Samuel
716 David
717 Barbara
718 Jacob
- 715 SAMUEL CHRISTMAN m. 756 ELLA KAYLOR
Children:
719 Brookie
720 Maud
721
722
- 716 DAVID CHRISTMAN m. Belle Smeisner
Children:
723 Rupert
724 Beulah
725 Lester
726 Lelia
727 Madia
728 Marvin
- 728 MARVIN CHRISTMAN m. -----
Children:
729 Howard
730 Perry
731 Lurtin

- 717 BARBARA CHRISTMAN m. Jonah Sampson
Children:
732 Anna
733 Albert
- 718 JACOB CHRISTMAN m. ----- George
Children:
734 Dale
735 ?
- 713 JESSE SWISHER CHRISMAN m. Catherine Verlinda Price 1845-1918
Children:
736 Edward Robert 1866-1939
737 Lora Alice 1869
738 Albert Lewis 1871-1932
739 Minnie Myrtle 1874-1933
740 Oliver P. Morton 1878-1922
741 Nona Grace 1881
- 736 GENERAL EDWARD ROBERT CHRISMAN m. Florence Isabel Ryan 1890
Children:
742 Catherine Verlinda 1895
743 Albert Ord 1898
- 742 CATHERINE VERLINDA CHRISMAN m. Major Francis R. Fuller 1890
No issue.
- 743 LIEUTENANT ALBERT ORD CHRISMAN m. Catherine Franz 1897
Child:
744 Catherine F. 1928
- 737 LORA ALICE CHRISMAN m. Robert Henry 1866-1929
Child:
745 Ouidabon 1907
- 745 OUIDABON CHRISMAN m. Richard Higley
No issue.
- 738 ALBERT LEWIS CHRISMAN m. Rebecca Belle Lockhart 1866
Children:
746 John Jesse 1899
747 Dorothy 1904
- 746 JOHN JESSE CHRISMAN m. Mary -----
Child:
748 John 1934
- 739 MINNIE MYRTLE CHRISMAN m. Alonzo Bush 1869
Children:
749 Edward
750 Mary
- 749 EDWARD BUSH m. Ruth Mason
- 750 MARY BUSH m. William Thrum
- 740 OLIVER P. MORTON CHRISMAN m. Oseo De Haven
Child:
751 Theodore

- 741 NONA GRACE CHRISMAN m. Harry L. Stephens
Children:
752 Helen 1904-1907
753 Maynard 1909
- 56 ELIZABETH CHRISTMAN 1797 m. John Statler
No information.

DESCENDANTS OF 57 BARBARA CHRISTMAN KAYLOR - 5th GENERATION

- 57 BARBARA CHRISTMAN 1799 m. Frederick Kaylor 1801-1849
Children:
754 John A.
755 Lydia Ann
- 754 JOHN A. KAYLOR m. ----- Blin
Child:
756 Ella
- 756 ELLA KAYLOR m. 715 SAMUEL CHRISTMAN
Children:
719 Brookie
720 Maud
721
722
- 755 LYDIA ANN KAYLOR m. George D. Clapsaddle
Children:
757
758
759
760
761
762

DESCENDANTS OF 58 LEWIS CHRISTMAN - 5th GENERATION

- 58 LEWIS CHRISTMAN 1801-1855 m. Sarah Harshman 1809-1872
Children:
763 Francis Marion 1833-1916
764 Nelson 1834-1837
765 Jacob 1837-1876
766 Sarah Ann 1839-1932 (unmarried)
767 Peter 1841-1904
768 Lewis, Jr. 1844-1877
769 Belinda Emmeline 1847-1869 (unmarried)
770 Mary Elizabeth 1851-1854
- 763 FRANCIS MARION CHRISTMAN m. Esther Russell 1839-1916
Children:
771 Dora 1860
772 Frank R. 1862-1938
773 Lou R. 1864

- 774 Mondesie 1866 (unmarried)
775 Monroe 1866-1937 (unmarried) } Twins
776 Melva 1872
- 771 DORA CHRISTMAN m. William F. Schreel - 1926
No issue.
- 772 FRANK R. CHRISTMAN m. Rachel Weir 1862-1936
No issue.
- 773 LOU R. CHRISTMAN m. James F. Pierce
No issue.
- 776 MELVA CHRISTMAN m. 646 BENJAMIN K. WOOLF 1868
No issue.
- 765 JACOB CHRISTMAN m. Nancy Jane Eby
Children:
777 Olive 1862-1937
778 Emma F. 1866-1932
- 777 OLIVE CHRISTMAN m. John Woodrum
Children:
779 Duval 1887 (unmarried)
780 Myrtle 1889
781 Earl 1891 (unmarried)
782 Oma 1893 (unmarried)
783 Ethel 1896
784 Florence 1898
785 Olive 1902
- 780 MYRTLE WOODRUM m. Otho Bell
Children:
786 Owen 1913
787 Florence 1915
- 783 ETHEL WOODRUM m. William Jussila
- 784 FLORENCE WOODRUM m. ----- Pettibone
- 785 OLIVE WOODRUM m. ----- Clark
Child:
788 Jane 1920
- 778 EMMA F. CHRISTMAN m. Dr. Cannady
No issue.
- 767 PETER CHRISTMAN m. Rosina A. Spradling 1852-1924
Children:
789 Chester 1877
790 Lola Belle
791 Frank Joseph 1884
- 789 CHESTER CHRISTMAN m. Verna Barns 1879
No issue.
- 790 LOLA BELLE CHRISTMAN m. William M. Bruner 1867
No issue.

- 791 FRANK JOSEPH CHRISTMAN m. Lillian Mae Hoffman 1886
Children:
792 Paul Joseph 1909
793 Robert Charles 1913
794 James Thomas 1917
- 792 PAUL JOSEPH CHRISTMAN m. Florence N. Haselett 1907

DESCENDANTS OF 59 JESSE OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 59 JESSE OZIAS 1806-1891 m. Temperance Rice 1813-1902
Children:
795 Susan 1831-1832
796 Martin David 1832-1923
797 Eli R. 1834-1917
798 Julia 1836-1928
799 Elizabeth 1837-1926
800 Tilman 1849-1919
- 796 MARTIN DAVID OZIAS m. Clarinda Bright 1832-1923
Children:
801 Mary Elizabeth 1857-1931
802 John L. 1859-1935
803 Marthaette 1862
804 Anna Serene 1864-1931
805 Charles Eli 1868
806 Lolah Lucinda 1873
807 Edward Hudson 1875-1941
- 801 MARY ELIZABETH OZIAS m. Simon Walker
Children:
808 Mattie
809 Mabel (unmarried)
810 Rush (unmarried)
811 Park
- 808 MATTIE WALKER m. Bruce Hoger
- 811 PARK WALKER m. Edna Hittle
Child:
812 Delbert
- 802 JOHN L. OZIAS m. Lulu Huber
- 803 MARTHAETTE OZIAS m. Andrew Dunlap
Children:
813 L. J.
814 George - 1941
- 813 L. J. DUNLAP m. Marie Weims
Child:
815 Richard James
- 814 GEORGE DUNLAP m. Louise Leitbach
- 804 ANNA SERENE OZIAS m. Marcus Lauritsen
No issue.

- 805 CHARLES ELI OZIAS m. Kate Pumpelly
Child:
816 Sybil
- 816 SYBIL OZIAS m. James Owens
- 806 LOLAH LUCINDA OZIAS m. Thomas E. Scarcliff
Child:
817 Helene
- 817 HELENE SCARCLIFF m. Freeman Fosseen
Children:
818 Thomas Scarcliff
819 Jerry Lou
- 807 EDWARD HUDSON OZIAS m. Ida Stork
Child:
820 Edward M.
- 797 ELI R. OZIAS m. Mary H. Hudson 1848-1919
Child:
821 Jessie 1875
- 821 JESSIE OZIAS m. Frank R. Donahue
No issue.
- 798 JULIA OZIAS m. Simon P. Wolfe 1828-1882
Children:
822 Olive May 1856 (unmarried)
823 Lillian 1858 (unmarried)
824 Charles B. 1862
825 Winfield
- 824 CHARLES B. WOLFE m. 1. Mary Rutger
Children:
826 Estella
827 Charles
828 Earl
m. 2. Mrs. Elizabeth Sampson
No issue.
- 825 WINFIELD WOLFE m. Rachel Windell
Children:
829 Windell
830 Roy
- 799 ELIZABETH OZIAS m. James Whaite 1832-1909
Children:
831 Anna C. 1855-1937
832 Gertrude 1857-1941
- 831 ANNA C. WHAITE m. Cyrus Kandy
No issue.
- 832 GERTRUDE WHAITE m. 1. Charles Sherwood
No issue.
m. 2. Robert Barrington
No issue.
m. 3. George Ballou
No issue.

- 800 TIILMAN OZIAS m. May Forbes - 1921
No issue.

DESCENDANTS OF 60 MARIA OZIAS WEHRLEY - 5th GENERATION

- 60 MARIA (SALLY) OZIAS 1808-1893 m. George Wehrley 1799-1887
Children:
833 Martha 1832-1889
834 Sarah Jane 1834-
835 Sussannah 1836-1926
- 833 MARTHA WEHRLEY m. Joel Heckman 1828-1920
Children:
836 Sarah Ann 1853-1910
837 Amanda 1857-1913
838 Louisa 1859
839 George W. 1862-1927
840 John H. 1864
841 Jacob J. 1866
842 Abraham Lincoln 1872
- 836 SARAH ANN HECKMAN m. Eli Ditmer
No issue.
- 837 AMANDA HECKMAN. Four marriages. No information.
- 838 LOUISA HECKMAN m. J. D. Alley - 1924
No issue.
- 839 GEORGE W. HECKMAN m. Lucinda Ashworth
Children:
843 Son
844 Son
845 Son
846 Daughter
847 Daughter
- 840 JOHN H. HECKMAN m. Mary Gangever
No issue.
- 841 JACOB J. HECKMAN m. Samantha Ditmer
No issue.
- 842 ABRAHAM LINCOLN HECKMAN m. Laura M. Everding
Children:
848 Joel Theodore 1904
849 Mary V. 1906
850 William H. 1908
851 Cora M. 1910
852 Mildred B. 1912
853 Paul E. 1915
854 Martha E. 1923
- 849 MARY V. HECKMAN m. C. S. Rodefer

DESCENDANTS OF 61 ELI OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 61 ELI OZIAS 1810-1902 m. Elizabeth Wikle 1828-1915
Children:
855 Parthena 1846-1895
856 Leonidas 1848-1912
857 Mary Susan 1850-1859
858 Thomas Milton 1853-1859
859 Van Renslaer 1855-1859
860 Benjamin Seymour 1858-1863
861 Elbert F. 1862-1921
862 Pearl Jacob 1868
- 855 PARTHENA OZIAS m. Jacob Riley
No issue.
- 856 LEONIDAS OZIAS m. Meliss Ella Hamilton
Children:
867 Raymond R. (no information)
868 Jessie G. - 1934
869 Frederick E. (no information)
870 James H. (no information)
- 868 JESSIE G. OZIAS m. Orange Furry
- 861 ELBERT F. OZIAS m. 308 ELLA MAY MOOTS 1862
Children:
343 Hazel Ann 1888
344 Susan Alice 1893
345 Thomas Elbert 1895 (unmarried)
346 John Wesley 1898
- 343 HAZEL ANN OZIAS m. John F. Winkelman
Children:
347 Mildred Lucile 1909
348 Richard Eugene 1911
349 Marjorie Ellen 1916
350 Juanita Marie 1919
- 344 SUSAN ALICE OZIAS m. Benjamin Glauder
Children:
351 Ralph Ozias 1913
352 Ray Thomas 1914
353 Rheina Mae 1918
354 Dale B. 1920
- 346 JOHN WESLEY OZIAS m. Grace Schollenberger
No issue.
- 862 PEARL JACOB OZIAS m. 925 DAISY DUKE 1870
Children:
871 Elizabeth A. 1889
872 Ruth J. 1891-1974 m. Roy Walters 1889-1976
873 Martha I. 1894
874 Mary F. 1900

- 871 ELIZABETH A. OZIAS m. Chriss Parker 1881
Child:
875 Roy O. 1918
- 872 RUTH J. OZIAS m. Clifford Leroy Walters 1889
Children:
876 Betty Jane 1921
877 Thelma Virginia 1924
- 873 MARTHA I. OZIAS m. John Hendrickson 1890
No issue.
- 874 MARY F. OZIAS m. Clyde E. Smith 1894-1924
No issue.

DESCENDANTS OF 62 DAVID OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 62 DAVID OZIAS 1812-1840 m. Jane Weakly - 1862
Children:
878 David Franklin Weakly 1837-1921
879 Amanda Emaline d. y.
- 878 DAVID FRANKLIN WEAKLY OZIAS m. Lydia Ann Drayer 1839-1912
Children:
880 Mollie B. 1861-1896 (unmarried)
881 George Washington 1863-1939
882 Eva 1870-1917 (unmarried)
- 881 GEORGE WASHINGTON OZIAS m. Blanche Whealen 1874
Child:
883 Charles W.
- 883 CHARLES W. OZIAS m. Betty Birkman
Child:
884 Georgeanne 1929

DESCENDANTS OF 63 THOMAS OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 63 THOMAS OZIAS 1814-1893 m. Millie Walton 1838-1883
Children:
885 Mary Susan 1854-1928 (unmarried)
886 Walton 1856-1932
887 Ida 1858-1938 (unmarried)
888 Emma O. 1861
889 Charles 1864-1934
- 886 WALTON OZIAS m. Rachel Moore - 1929
Children:
890 Glenn 1888
891 Kyle 1891 (unmarried)
- 890 GLENN OZIAS m. Fern Hovey
Child:
892 Robert

888 EMMA O. OZIAS m. John Miller 1853-1933

Children:

893 Roy 1885

894 Oma 1887

895 Gladys 1897

893 ROY MILLER m. Grace Woods 1886

Children:

896 Willa Mae 1913

897 Lorene 1917

898 Louise 1918

894 OMA MILLER m. A. V. Shuler 1886-1938

Child:

899 John Wilson 1920 d. y.

895 GLADYS MILLER m. L. M. Clutter 1893

Children:

900 Oma Eileen 1923

901 Wesley Vernon 1926

889 CHARLES OZIAS m. Cora Belt 1866

Children:

902 Donna 1888-1939

903 Myrtle 1890

902 DONNA OZIAS m. Roscoe M. Kline 1888

Children:

904 Mary E. 1911

905 Virginia 1912

906 Robert M. 1917

904 MARY E. KLINE m. Wray McCoy 1904

903 MYRTLE OZIAS m. Louie B. Owens 1886

Children:

907 Louie B., Jr. 1912

908 Charles 1919

909 Phyllis. 1921

DESCENDANTS OF 64 ELIZABETH O. OZIAS UNGER - 5th GENERATION

64 ELIZABETH O. OZIAS 1815-1890 m. Laborius Unger 1811-1894

Children:

910 Minerva 1840-1893

911 Arnetta 1845-1873

912 Oliver Perry 1850

910 MINERVA UNGER m. Michael Groff

Children:

913 Cassius d. y.

914 Jessie

915 Minnie

916 Walter R. 1875-1917

917 Claude

918 Bessie

919 Harry

920 James

- 914 JESSIE GROFF m. William Silvers
915 MINNIE GROFF m. H. Clare Hopkins
916 WALTER R. GROFF m. Bessie Ohl 1880
 Children:
 921 Maxwell T. 1904
 922 Edgar O. 1908
921 MAXWELL T. GROFF m. Elsie Mowl
922 EDGAR O. GROFF m. Norma Burt
918 BESSIE GROFF m. Thomas Babcock
 Child:
 923 Mary Elizabeth
911 ARNETTA UNGER m. James W. Duke 1840-1880
 Children:
 924 Minnie 1868
 925 Daisy M. 1870
 926 Blanche 1872
924 MINNIE DUKE m. Robert W. Brotherton 1861-1930
 Children:
 927 Bess Lelia 1893
 928 Walter Duke 1893
 929 Mabel Lucinda 1895
 930 Robert Ross 1898
927 BESS LELIA BROTHERTON m. Paul H. Seay 1891
 Children:
 931 John Wesley 1917
 932 Paul H., Jr. 1924
928 WALTER DUKE BROTHERTON m. Bess M. ----- 1895-1932
 Children:
 933 Ruth Adele 1916
 934 Samuel D. 1920 d. y.
 935 Walter Duke, Jr. 1925
929 MABEL LUCINDA BROTHERTON m. George H. Hadfield 1894
 No issue.
930 ROBERT ROSS BROTHERTON m. Irene Wintz 1903-1928
 No issue.
925 DAISY M. DUKE m. 862 PEARL JACOB OZIAS 1868
 Children:
 871 Elizabeth A. 1889
 872 Ruth J. 1891
 873 Martha I. 1894
 874 Mary F. 1900
871 ELIZABETH A. OZIAS m. Chriss Parker 1881
 Child:
 875 Roy O. 1918

- 872 RUTH J. OZIAS m. Clifford Leroy Walters 1889
Children:
876 Betty Jane 1921
877 Thelma Virginia 1924
- 873 MARTHA I. OZIAS m. John Hendrickson
No issue.
- 874 MARY F. OZIAS m. Clyde E. Smith 1894-1924
No issue.
- 926 BLANCHE DUKE m. Marion F. Swigart 1876
Child:
936 Belva M. 1900
- 936 BELVA M. SWIGART m. Robert N. Burrows 1898
Child:
937 Robert H. 1918
- 912 OLIVER PERRY UNGER m. Rose Ellen Ennis 1851-1933
Children:
938 Herbert Francis 1872-1911
939 Netta Minerva 1874-1929
940 Aimee Ellen 1877 (unmarried)
941 Cliver O., Jr. 1879
942 Harry G. 1881
943 George Ennis 1883
944 Paul E. 1886-1903
945 Robert Thomson 1887-1930
946 Lillian Rose 1890
- 938 HERBERT FRANCIS UNGER m. ----- Shipbaugh
No issue.
- 939 NETTA MINERVA UNGER m. Milus Mhoon
Children:
947 Milus C., Jr..d. y.
948 Harry dec.
949 Kathleen
- 949 KATHLEEN MHOON m. ----- Spring
Child:
950 Milus Mhoon 1918
- 941 OLIVER P. UNGER, JR. m. Elsie Henkle
Children:
951 Aimee 1906
952 Grace 1908
953 La Verne 1913
954 Jean 1916
- 951 AIMEE UNGER m. Charles Boyer
Children:
955 Shirley 1928
956 Charles Jr. 1932
- 942 HARRY G. UNGER m. Lois Burns
Child:
957 Harley John 1928

- 943 GEORGE ENNIS UNGER m. Minnie Schule.
No issue.
- 945 ROBERT THOMSON UNGER m. Ada C. Counts
Child:
958 Margaret V. 1918
- 946 LILLIAN ROSE UNGER m. Harry McKinstry
Children:
959 Robert 1912
960 Jack 1914
961 William 1916
962 Audrey 1918

DESCENDANTS OF 65 POLLY OZIAS BEAM - 5th GENERATION

- 65 POLLY OZIAS 1818-1881 m. John Beam
Children:
963 Eli 1838-1922
964 Elizabeth 1839-1928
965 Katherine 1840-1932
966 Martin O. 1842-1914
967 Jacob F. 1844-1881
968 Franklin 1851-1932
969 Elmira 1853
970 Malinda 1856
- 963 ELI BEAM m. Catherine Price 1838-1915
Children:
971 Jennie 1871
972 Lettie 1873
973 Charles 1875
- 971 JENNIE BEAM m. Perry Brock 1870
No issue.
- 972 LETTIE BEAM m. Arlis Furry 1872-1931
Children:
974 Otto 1897
975 Gertrude 1899
976 Edna 1901
977 Myrle 1902
978 Robert 1904
979 Virgil 1906
980 Ruth 1910
- 974 OTTO FURRY m. Helen -----
No issue.
- 975 GERTRUDE FURRY m. Stanley Hunter
Children:
981 Virginia
982 Stanley, Jr.

- 976 EDNA FURRY m. Herman Greene
Children:
983 987
984 988
985 989
986
- 977 MYRLE FURRY m. Roland Reed
No issue.
- 978 ROBERT FURRY m. Mary Stuck
No issue.
- 979 VIRGIL FURRY m. ----- Wilson
No issue.
- 980 RUTH FURRY m. John Christian
Child:
990 Georgia
- 973 CHARLES BEAM m. Pearl Shields 1880
Children:
991 Ethel 1898
992 Oscar 1900
993 Wilbur 1901
- 991 ETHEL BEAM m. Joseph Hoffman
Child:
994 Helen
- 992 OSCAR BEAM m. Dorothy Brannon
Child:
995 Doris
- 993 WILBUR BEAM m. Elsie Burkhead
Children:
996 Betty Joan
997
- 964 ELIZABETH BEAM m. Absalom Holtry 1834-1913
Child:
998 Addie
- 998 ADDIE HOLTRY m. William Schaeffer
Children:
999 Carl
1000 Ralph
1001 Claude
- 965 KATHERINE BEAM m. John Yingling 1839 1929
Children:
1002 Frank
1003 Dora
- 1002 FRANK YINGLING m. Lizzie Goldsmith
- 1003 DORA YINGLING m. Samuel Goldsmith

- 966 MARTIN O. BEAM m. 1. Laura Risinger - 1886
Children:
1004 Ollie d. y.
1005 ?
m. 2. Addie Wintrode
No issue.
- 967 JACOB F. BEAM m. Hulda Izor 1849-1933
Child:
1006 Loretta
- 1006 LORETTA BEAM m. Samuel Schmick
Children:
1007 Finetta
1008 Byron
1009 Waneda
1010 Gilbert
- 1007 FINETTA SCHMICK m. William Emerich
Child:
1011
- 1008 BYRON SCHMICK m. Eva Coning
Children:
1012
1013
- 1009 WANEDA SCHMICK m. Charles White
Children:
1014
1015
1016
- 1010 GILBERT SCHMICK m. Delen Cloyd
No issue.
- 968 FRANKLIN BEAM m. 1. Sarah Utz 1852-1873
No issue.
m. 2. Mary Emily Singer 1855-1914
No issue.
m. 3. 307 SARAH ELIZABETH MOOTS 1858
No issue.
- 969 ELMIRA BEAM m. 1. Alonzo Mills
Child:
1017 Walter
m. 2. John Creager
No issue.
- 970 MALINDA BEAM m. Martin Galis 1856
No issue.

DESCENDANTS OF 66 JOHN C. OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 66 JOHN C. OZIAS 1823-1876 m. Christiana Potterf 1833-1899
Children:
1018 Joseph Warren 1852-1934

- 1019 Sarah Catherine 1853-1893 (unmarried)
- 1020 Alice Cordelia 1856-1876
- 1021 Armista Jane 1859-1935
- 1022 Lillian May 1860
- 1023 William 1862
- 1024 Cora Bell 1864
- 1025 Pliny 1866-1867
- 1026 Ernest Lawrence 1870
- 1027 Nannie 1874-1877
- 1018 JOSEPH WARREN OZIAS m. Mary O. Vaneman 1861
 - Children:
 - 1028 Carlton 1881 (unmarried)
 - 1029 Ruby 1886-1886
- 1020 ALICE CORDELLA OZIAS m. J. K. Anderson
 - No issue.
- 1021 ARMISTA JANE OZIAS m. J. K. Anderson
 - No issue.
- 1022 LILLIAN MAY OZIAS m. 1. George I. Palmer
 - Child:
 - 1030 Raymond Ozias 1886
 - m. 2. Ralph Emerson Bassett 1866-1919
 - No issue.
- 1030 RAYMOND OZIAS PALMER m. Ann Page Curtis
 - Children:
 - 1031 Roy Curtis 1915
 - 1032 Winston Curtis 1917-1926
- 1023 WILLIAM OZIAS m. Emma J. Maneval 1866 (See page 33.)
 - Children:
 - 1033 Aimie Maneval 1892
 - 1034 Karl William 1895
 - 1035 Zina Arwilla 1903
 - 1036 Cecil Ames 1905
 - 1037 Irma Mae 1908
- 1033 AIMEE MANEVAL OZIAS m. Warren Miller
 - Children:
 - 1038 Viola Florence 1913
 - 1039 Viette Jane 1914 m. Leo McMahill
 - 1040 Ray Warren 1917
 - 1041 Frieda Loraine 1919
 - 1042 Anna Mae 1923
- 1038 VIOLA FLORENCE MILLER m. John D. Upton
 - Children:
 - 1043 Corinne Fay 1934
 - 1044 John 1936
- 1034 KARL WILLIAM OZIAS m. Olive Kent
 - Child:
 - 1045 Wayne Karl 1923
- 1036 CECIL AMES OZIAS m. La Verne Foster

- 1024 CORA BELL OZIAS m. Frank Earl Kuhn
 Children:
 1046 Maurice Elmer 1884
 1047 Frank Earl 1886
- 1046 MAURICE ELMER KUHN m. Gussie Reece 1885
 Child:
 1048 Martin Reece 1916
- 1047 FRANK EARL KUHN m. Gussie Pearl Creed
 Children:
 1049 Warren Edward 1914
 1050 Maurice Eugene 1914-1916
 1051 Edwin Earl 1915
 1052 Le Roy Creed 1920
 1053 Nadine Elizabeth 1924
- 1026 ERNEST LAWRENCE OZIAS m. 1. Elnora Martin
 Children:
 1054 Arthur Earl 1902
 1055 John Ralph -1934
 m. 2. Laura Fister -1935
 No issue.
- 1054 ARTHUR EARL OZIAS m. May Rudrow 1898
 Children:
 1056 Arthur Earl, Jr. 1924
 1057 Robert Gasdon 1929
 1058 Donald Marvin 1931
 1059 Mary Louise 1933

DESCENDANTS OF 67 REBECCA JANE OZIAS DISHER - 5th GENERATION

- 67 REBECCA JANE OZIAS 1826-1854 m. Mathias Disher 1817-1891
 Children:
 1060 Mary Ann 1845-1919
 1061 Susan Frances 1847-1920
 1062 Martha Jane 1848-1876
 1063 Leonidas 1851-1919
- 1060 MARY ANN DISHER m. Samuel J. Bunger 1842-1920
 Children:
 1064 Charles M. 1867-1880
 1065 Ora Ada 1868-1922
 1066 Elizabeth Jane 1874
 1067 Julia Frances 1876
 1068 Olive Gertrude 1878
 1069 George L. 1881-1912
 1070 Robert E. 1884
- 1065 ORA ADA BUNGER m. F. E. McNelly 1862-1930
 Children:
 1071 Franklin E. 1893 }
 1072 Anna 1893 } twins
 1073 George B. 1894

- 1074 Mary Ada 1896
1075 Robert L. 1899
1076 Samuel Louis 1900-1930
1077 Elizabeth M. 1902
1078 Frederick E. 1906
- 1071 FRANKLIN E. McNELLY m. Dolly V. Winderman 1893
Children:
1079 Donald Dick 1918
1080 Shearly Ann 1920-1921
1081 James Charles 1923
- 1072 ANNA McNELLY m. Roy C. Smith 1892
Children:
1082 Margaret Ann 1917
1083 Robert S. 1918
- 1073 GEORGE B. McNELLY m. Rachel Ranson 1903
Children:
1084 Dorothy 1923
1085 Betty Anne 1926
1086 David 1928
- 1074 MARY ADA McNELLY m. Harold R. Richards 1895
Children:
1087 Harold B. Jr. 1920
1088 Mary Antoinette 1924-1926
1089 John M. 1925
- 1075 ROBERT L. McNELLY m. Gladys E. Blackburn 1902
Child:
1090 James R. 1931
- 1076 SAMUEL LOUIS McNELLY m. Minnie L. Swanson 1900
Child:
1091 Robert Louis 1928
- 1077 ELIZABETH M. McNELLY m. James M. Kempson 1899
Children:
1092 Mary Elizabeth 1929-1929
1093 Richard L. 1930
1094 Thomas M. 1934
- 1066 ELIZABETH JANE BUNGER m. G. M. Kumler 1873
Children:
1095 Henry M. 1900
1096 Charles G. 1903
1097 Samuel J. 1907-1913
1098 Kathryn 1911
- 1067 JULIA FRANCES BUNGER m. Franklin E. Hoemer 1873
Children:
1099 Wilbur F. 1902
1100 Mary Elizabeth 1906
- 1099 WILBUR F. HOEMER m. Mary Finch 1903
Child:
1101 Allen F. 1935

- 1100 MARY ELIZABETH HOEMER m. Robert L. Wamke 1900
- 1068 OLIVE GERTRUDE BUNGER m. 311 Thomas Edgar Moots 1872
No issue.
- 1069 GEORGE L. BUNGER m. Edna Florence Estell 1884-1926
Child:
1102 Mary Emma 1903
- 1099 MARY EMMA BUNGER m. Paul Knepper 1904
Child:
1103 Florence Aileen 1925
- 1070 ROBERT E. BUNGER m. Goldie C. Brown 1887
Children:
1104 David E. 1909
1105 Allen 1910
1106 George Burton 1913
1107 Marianna 1917
1108 Samuel J. 1924
- 1104 DAVID E. BUNGER m. Daisy Burkholder 1906
Child:
1109 Carol Elaine 1934
- 1061 SUSAN FRANCES DISHER m. William C. Fritz 1852-1928
Children:
1110 Julia Edna 1878-1901
1111 Ozias T. 1881
1112 Frances Gertrude 1884 (unmarried)
1113 Mathias E. 1886
- 1111 OZIAS T. FRITZ m. Carrie James 1885
Child:
1114 Dwight J. 1904
- 1114 DWIGHT J. FRITZ m. Beulah A. Wingate 1906
- 1113 MATHIAS E. FRITZ m. Olive House 1891
Children:
1115 Ilden E. 1907-1908
1116 Helen M. 1909
1117 Lucile 1910-1912
1118 Richard E. 1917
- 1116 HELEN M. FRITZ m. George Walter Pearson 1907
Child:
1119 Elaine Lee 1933
- 1062 MARTHA JANE DISHER m. Levi Reichard 1848-1871
Child:
1120 Gertrude 1869
- 1120 GERTRUDE REICHARD m. Marks V. Homan 1856-1932
Children:
1121 Walter 1897
1122 Mary 1909

- 1121 WALTER HOMAN m. Olive Cullers 1897
Child:
1123 Marvin Walter 1926
- 1122 MARY HOMAN m. Charles Mumma 1907
- 1063 LEONIDAS DISHER m. Ohio Gray 1863
Children:
1124 Russell Clay 1895-1896
1125 Leon Gray 1897
- 1125 LEON GRAY DISHER m. E. D. Turner 1889

DESCENDANTS OF 69 JOHN CHRISMAN - 5th GENERATION

- 69 JOHN CHRISMAN 1797-1887 m. Mrs. Susan Hall 1791-1877
Children:
1126 Elizabeth 1822-1912
1127 Catherine M. 1831-1917
- 1126 ELIZABETH CHRISMAN m. Henry Riner 1819-1907
Children:
1128 Susanna 1845-1936
1129 John C. 1848-1921
1130 Charles W. 1854
- 1128 SUSANNA CHRISMAN m. 1. Edward P. Johnson 1843-1879
Children:
1131 Percy 1870-1871
1132 Edith 1872
1133 Clarence Chrisman 1875
1134 Florence 1876
m. 2. Dr. Stillman J. Quimby
No issue.
- 1132 EDITH JOHNSON m. Herbert D. Gleason 1872
Children:
1135 Dorothy 1898
1136 Monroe 1903
- 1135 DOROTHY GLEASON m. John Barr 1898
Child:
1137 Barbara Ann 1930
- 1136 MONROE GLEASON, m. Elizabeth Raymond 1904
Children:
1138 Gretchen Jean 1928
1139 Douglas 1929
- 1133 CLARENCE CHRISMAN JOHNSON m. Harriett A. Wetherbee 1873
Children:
1140 Margaret Penrose 1901
1141 Priscilla Alden 1906
1142 Robert Edward 1908

- 1140 MARGARET PENROSE JOHNSON m. Edward M. Cadigan 1901
Children:
1143 Margaret Priscilla 1924
1144 John Edward 1929
- 1141 PRISCILLA ALDEN JOHNSON m. Harlan M. Thomson 1907
- 1142 ROBERT EDWARD JOHNSON m. Martha Kendrick 1908
Child:
1145 David Kendrick 1933
- 1134 FLORENCE JOHNSON m. James A. Brown 1873
Children:
1146 Edward 1893
1147 Catherine 1900
- 1146 EDWARD BROWN m. Lucile Isham 1896
- 1147 CATHERINE BROWN m. Robert Zimmerman 1899
Child:
1148 Barbara 1927
- 1129 JOHN C. RINER m. Elizabeth A. Speer 1851-1921
Children:
1149 Charles Hawley 1874-1906
1150 Harry J. 1876
1151 Edward Johnson 1878-1935
1152 Clifford Chrisman 1880
1153 Nellie 1884
1154 Edith 1890-1941
1155 Glenn S. 1893
- 1149 CHARLES HAWLEY RINER m. Agnes Young
Children:
1156 John Alden
1157 Lloyd Y.
- 1150 HARRY J. RINER m. Netta B. Englar 1876-1930
No issue.
- 1151 EDWARD JOHNSON RINER m. Laura Horrall
No issue
- 1152 CLIFFORD CHRISMAN RINER m. Bessie Englar
Child:
1158 Englar
- 1153 NELLIE RINER m. Clyde V. Zimmerman
Children:
1159 Margaret
1160 Elizabeth
- 1154 EDITH RINER m. Robert M. Galloway
Children:
1161 John Riner
1162 Robert M. Jr.
- 1155 GLENN S. RINER m. Nadine Sims
No issue.

- 1130 CHARLES W. RINER m. 1. Delia L. Stanley
No issue.
m. 2. Nellie M. Clarke
Children:
1163 Harry M.
1164 Clarence Chrisman
m. 3. Catherine Davis
Children:
1165 Florence
1166 Elizabeth
- 1127 CATHERINE M. CHRISMAN m. Jacob F. Stover 1820-1906
Child:
1167 John C. 1853
- 1167 JOHN C. STOVER m. Naomi Henkle 1866-1920
Children:
1168 Charles 1886-1888
1169 Harry
1170 Susan 1891
- 1170 SUSAN STOVER m. Harry Mock

DESCENDANTS OF 70 ELIZA ANN CHRISTMAN CROUSE - 5th GENERATION

- 70 ELIZA ANN CHRISTMAN 1805-1883 m. John William Crouse 1805-1844
(For a complete list of this family see Addendum, page 252)

DESCENDANTS OF 71 SOLOMON CHRISTMAN - 5th GENERATION

- 71 SOLOMON CHRISTMAN 1807-1880 m. Elizabeth Shuey 1807-1878
Children:
1175 John W. 1831-1891 (unmarried)
1176 Mary Ann 1833-1838
1177 Daniel 1834-1905
1178 Rose Ann 1836-1914
1179 William 1839-1854
1180 Elizabeth 1841-1870 (unmarried)
1181 Eliza Ann 1843-1874
1182 Henry C. 1847-1914
1183
- 1177 DANIEL CHRISTMAN m. Louise De Groat 1841-1923
Children:
1184 Edgar M. 1866
1185 Albert H. 1870
- 1184 EDGAR M. CHRISTMAN m. Emmeline Glick 1867
Child:
1186 Alberta 1890
- 1186 ALBERTA CHRISTMAN m. Everett Wysong 1888
Child:
1187 Mildred Geraldine 1915

- 1185 ALBERT H. CHRISTMAN m. Bertha M. Niswander 1876
Children:
1188 Edith L. 1896
1189 Joseph N. 1905
1190 James D. 1908
- 1188 EDITH L. CHRISTMAN m. Willard F. Young
Child:
1191 Elizabeth 1925
- 1189 JOSEPH N. CHRISTMAN m. Hilda L. Flora
- 1178 ROSE ANN CHRISTMAN m. Dr. J. W. Cline 1833-1906
Children:
1192 Emma 1857-1903
1193 Cora 1859-1926
1194 Edna 1862-1927
- 1192 EMMA CLINE m. Frank M. Burtner 1856-1891
No issue.
- 1193 CORA CLINE m. William E. Banker -1885
Child:
1195 Rolla Cline 1883
- 1195 ROLLA CLINE BANKER m. Anna L. Robinson 1883
Children:
1196 William E. 1908
1197 James 1910
1198 Helen Jane 1915
- 1196 WILLIAM E. BANKER m. Gladys Ginz 1908
- 1194 EDNA CLINE m. Abraham L. Reist 1861
Children:
1199 Joy 1888 (unmarried)
1200 Charles A. 1890-1909
1201 Robert John 1892
1202 J. Frank 1894
1203 William C. 1908
- 1201 ROBERT JOHN REIST m. Kathryn Keim 1893
Children:
1204 Robert John, Jr. 1927
1205 Eleanore Joy 1929
1206 Kathryn Ann 1932
- 1202 J. FRANK REIST m. Marie Ries 1896
Children:
1207 Dorothy Joy 1918
1208 Betty Jane 1919
1209 Vivian Marie 1920
- 1181 ELIZA ANN CHRISTMAN m. Jacob McKinstry 1832-1874
Children:
1210 Minor M. 1864-1874
1211 Montgomery Vern 1868-1892
1212 Naomi

- 1212 NAOMI McKINSTRY m. ----- Whitsell
Child:
1213 Glen
- 1182 HENRY C. CHRISTMAN m. 1. Olive A. Surface 1850-1892
Child:
1214 Bertie 1870-1926
m. 2. Lizzie Stecker
No issue.
- 1214 BERTIE CHRISTMAN m. Charles A. Paddock
No issue.
- 1183 WILLIAM H. CHRISTMAN (No information)

DESCENDANTS OF 72 JACOB CHRISTMAN - 5th GENERATION

- 72 JACOB CHRISTMAN 1810-1894 m. Julia Ann Riner 1816-1914
Children:
1215 John Wesley 1835-1916
1216 Eliza Jane 1836-1904
1217 Oliver 1838-1900
1218 William Raper 1843
- 1215 JOHN WESLEY CHRISTMAN m. Mary E. Homan 1841-1923
Children:
1219 Carrie
1220 Charles
1221 Julia -1882
1222 Benjamin 1866
1223 Homer 1868
- 1219 CARRIE CHRISTMAN m. Arthur Drake
Children:
1224 Edward
1225 Chester
1226 Homer
1227 Dewey
- 1220 CHARLES CHRISTMAN m. -----
Children:
1228 Mary
1229 Daughter
1230 Daughter
- 1223 HOMER CHRISTMAN m. Gertrude Sherer
- 1216 ELIZA JANE CHRISTMAN m. Arthur Riggs 1833-1910
Children:
1231 Frank 1859-1893 (unmarried)
1232 Maud 1867
- 1232 MAUD RIGGS m. Samuel Cutler Tyler 1860-1912
Children:
1233 Ruth 1892
1234 Lumen 1894

- 1233 RUTH TYLER m. Harold T. Hough 1893
Children:
1235 Lawrence Earl 1919
1236 Edith Lucile 1922
- 1234 LUMEN TYLER m. Stacie Fowble 1891
Children:
1237 Irene 1919
1238 Vernon Claude 1920
1239 Dale Wesley 1923
- 1217 OLIVER CHRISTMAN m. Catherine E. Dillman 1840-1908
Children:
1240 Frank D. (unmarried)
1241 Jacob C.
- 1241 JACOB C. CHRISTMAN m. Emma Coffman
Children:
1242 Lloyd 1894-1916
1243 Joseph
- 1218 WILLIAM RAPER CHRISTMAN m. 1. Elizabeth Bowsman
Children:
1244 Harry Lawrence 1873
1245 Wilbur Hayes 1876
1246 Mary 1888
m. 2. Hattie Erbin 1850-1915
No issue.
- 1244 HARRY LAWRENCE CHRISTMAN m. Dora Surface 1875
Children:
1247 Paul 1902
1248 Hugh J. 1905
- 1247 PAUL CHRISTMAN m. Ruth Ellen Wilson 1900
Children:
1249 Marie Eloise 1928
1250 Ralph Edwin 1932
- 1248 HUGH J. CHRISTMAN m. 682 BRENTA LOREE MARSHALL 1903
Child:
685 Hugh Gene 1932
- 1245 WILBUR HAYES CHRISTMAN m. Glenna Sample 1873
Child:
1251 Talbot 1908
- 1251 TALBOT CHRISTMAN m. Martha Welsh 1909
Child:
1252 Richard Allen 1931

DESCENDANTS OF 73 DANIEL CHRISTMAN - 5th GENERATION

- 73 DANIEL CHRISTMAN 1811 m. Eliza Ann Fudge 1820
Children:
1253 Elizabeth 1838
1254 Mary Catherine 1847
1255 A son 1857 d. y.

- 1253 ELIZABETH CHRISTMAN m. James Banta
Children:
1256 Mildred m. Alonzo Goldsmith
1257 Edith
1258 Mary
- 1254 MARY CATHERINE CHRISTMAN m. Jacob Kumerine
No issue.

DESCENDANTS OF 74 NATHAN MERONEY - 5th GENERATION

- 74 NATHAN MERONEY 1801-1875 m. Nancy Long 1788-1868
Children:
1259 John Ozias 1821-1876
1260 Elizabeth -1869 (unmarried)
1261 Rachel
1262 Mary
1263 William H. L.
1264 Ithimer
- 1259 JOHN OZIAS MERONEY m. Elizabeth Lewis -1868
Children:
1265 Nathan 1850 d. y.
1266 Delilah Edith 1853
1267 John Ozias, Jr. d. y.
1268 William d. y.
1269 Melvin Bruce 1856
1270 Nancy Jane d. y.
1271 Lida Belle 1861
1272 Mary Ann 1864
1273 Ellsworth 1867
- 1266 DELILAH EDITH m. David Larsh
Children:
1274 Bessie
1275 Rella
1276 Albert
1277 Walter
- 1274 BESSIE LARSH m. 1. ----- Dukes
Children:
1278 Bon
1279 Glen
m. 2. Roy Smith
No issue.
- 1275 RELLA LARSH m. Charles Barker
Children:
1280
1281
1282
1283
1284

- 1276 ALBERT LARSH m. Emma Straine
No issue.
- 1277 WALTER LARSH m. -----
Children:
1285
1286
- 1269 MELVIN BRUCE MERONEY m. Sarah Anderson
Children:
1287 Chalmer d. y.
1288 Treva
1289 Gladys
1290 Fern
1291 Georgia
- 1298 TREVA MERONEY m. ----- Dukes
Child:
1292 Melvin
- 1289 GLADYS MERONEY m. Vern Fouts
Child:
1293 Mary Jane
- 1290 FERN MERONEY m. Grace -----
Children:
1294
1295
- 1291 GEORGIA MERONEY m. Russell Price
Children:
1296 Russell, Jr.
1297 Richard
- 1271 LIDA BELLE MERONEY m. Elijah Redmon 1855-1936
Children:
1298 Blanche Edna 1882
1299 Virginia Lee 1884
- 1298 BLANCHE EDNA REDMON m. Fred J. Wright 1882
Children:
1300 Richard Redmon 1902
1301 Edward Frederick 1904
1302 Robert William 1908
1303 Stephen Elijah 1910
1304 James Roland 1913
1305 Thomas Warner 1920
1306 Franklin Myles 1924
- 1300 RICHARD REDMON WRIGHT m. Helen Maurene Irwin 1902
Children:
1307 Helen Elizabeth 1923 d. y.
1308 Richard Redmon, Jr. 1925
1309 Frederick Irwin 1927
- 1301 EDWARD FREDERICK WRIGHT m. Inger Frolan

- 1302 ROBERT WILLIAM WRIGHT m. Edna Mae Penney 1910
Children:
1310 John Penney 1933
1311 Robert William, Jr., 1936 d. y.
1312 Jeanne Elizabeth 1938 d. y.
- 1303 STEPHEN ELIJAH WRIGHT m. Ruth Kendall
Children:
1313 Howard Stephen 1933
1314 David Kent 1935
- 1304 JAMES ROLAND WRIGHT m. Helen Elizabeth Wright 1916
Children:
1315 Helen Elizabeth 1935
1316 Sandra Lee 1939
- 1299 VIRGINIA LEE REDMON m. Rev. Edwin Nickel
Children:
1317 Mary Jane
1318 John Redmon
- 1317 MARY JANE NICKEL m. Edison Ostrom
Child:
1319 Judith Lee 1938
- 1318 JOHN REDMON NICKEL m. Josephine Rand
Child:
1320 John Nicholas 1938
- 1272 MARY ANN MERONEY m. Walter Everman
Children:
1321 Beatrice d. y.
1322 Edwin m. Eunice -----
1323 Owen m. Lulu -----
1324 Walter m. Gladys Murphy
1325 Ruby d. y.
1326 Eugene d. y.
1327 Paul
- 1327 PAUL EVERMAN m. Lillian -----
Children:
1328 Allan 1920
1329 Paul, Jr. 1923
- 1273 ELLSWORTH MERONEY m. Barbara Ann Long
Child:
1330 Franklin Amos 1874-1900
- 1330 FRANKLIN AMOS MERONEY m. Martha Ellen Benge
Children:
1331 Vada Pearl 1892
1332 John Robert 1894
1333 Esther Mae 1896
1334 Cash Russell 1897
- 1331 VADA PEARL MERONEY m. Deo G. Harvey
Children:
1335 Robert Karl 1909

- 1336 Edgar Cash 1912
- 1337 Esther Helen 1918
- 1338 Naomi Lavonne 1923
- 1335 ROBERT KARL HARVEY m. Elise Conley Eaton
Children:
 - 1339 Donald Eugene 1932
 - 1340 Richard 1935
- 1336 EDGAR CASH HARVEY m. Mary Whiteacre
Children:
 - 1341 Barbara Joan 1933
 - 1342 Patricia Ann 1937
- 1337 ESTHER HELEN HARVEY m. Fred Snyder
Child:
 - 1343 Rita Carol 1937
- 1332 JOHN ROBERT MERONEY m. Hazel Lavonne Green
Child:
 - 1344 Gerald Kenneth 1917
- 1333 ESTHER MAE MERONEY m. 1. Maurice Nay
Child:
 - 1345 Franklin Eugene 1922m. 2. Roy Jennings
- 1334 CASH RUSSELL MERONEY m. Jessie M. Drake
Children:
 - 1346 Mary Frances 1919
 - 1347 William Cash 1920
 - 1348 Florence Louise 1923
 - 1349 Thelma Ann 1924
- 1261 RACHEL MERONEY m. Alphonso Cory
Children:
 - 1350 Minerva 1855 m. Jerome Kersey
 - 1351 Everett
 - 1352 Augusta m. ----- Sinclair
 - 1353 Hulda m. James Shull
 - 1354 Merritt
- 1262 MARY MERONEY m. Robert Dunbar
Children:
 - 1355 Lydia
 - 1356 Melissa (unmarried)
 - 1357 Katherine m. ----- Boots
 - 1358 Elias
 - 1359 Eliza
 - 1360 Emma
 - 1361 Martha
 - 1362 Williard C.
 - 1363 a daughter
 - 1364 Rachel
- 1263 WILLIAM H. L. MERONEY m. Sarah -----
Children:
 - 1365 Hannah

1366 John Wetherell
1367 Nathan
1368 William, Jr.
1369 Elizabeth
1370 Wilbur

1264 ITHIMUR MERONEY m. Clara Stroud
Children:
1371 Nancy Joyce
1372 William
1373 Mary Alice m. ----- Duskey

DESCENDANTS OF 75 MARY MERONEY RICE - 5th GENERATION

75 MARY MERONEY 1805-1874 m. Tillman Rice 1802-1875
Children:
1374 John M. 1828-1896
1375 William 1830-1893 m. Marie Davis
1376 Levi 1836-1897
1377 Lavinia 1837-1838
1378 Ferdinand 1833-1872 (unmarried)
1379 Julius 1841-1929

1374 JOHN M. RICE m. Ella Tillman
Child:
1380 Arthur

1376 REV. LEVI RICE m. Susan King 1844-1904
Child:
1381 Rev. Charles E.

1379 JULIUS RICE m. Lydia Sheller
Child:
1382 Elmer m. Sallie Horn

DESCENDANTS OF 76 ELIZABETH MERONEY STETLER - 5th GENERATION

76 ELIZABETH MERONEY 1807-1842 m. Daniel Stetler 1802-1872
Children:
1383 Elizabeth Malvina (no information)
1384 Celia Jane (no information)

DESCENDANTS OF 77 JOHN OZIAS MERONEY - 5th GENERATION

77 JOHN OZIAS MERONEY 1809-1855 m. Elizabeth Fall
Child:
1385 Lucy

1385 LUCY MERONEY m. David Lanam
Child:
1386 David, Jr.

DESCENDANTS OF 79 WILLIAM HARRISON MERONEY - 5th GENERATION

79 WILLIAM HARRISON MERONEY 1812-1885 m. Rachel -----

Child:

1387 John -1848 (no information)

DESCENDANTS OF 82 ISAAC MERONEY - 5th GENERATION

82 ISAAC MERONEY 1818-1903 m. 1. Eliza Jane Brooke 1829-1854

Child:

1388 Leonidas 1853-1854

m. 2. Irena McCormick 1838-1929

Children:

1389 Ida Belle 1865 d. y.

1390 Susannah 1866-1935

1391 William L. 1868

1392 Morris 1873-1939

1393 Edwin P. 1875-1907

1394 Bertie C. 1878-1928

DESCENDANTS OF 83 SARAH ANN OZIAS ROSS - 5th GENERATION

83 SARAH ANN OZIAS 1811-1881 m. Henry C. Ross 1809-1874

Children:

1395 William Pierce 1832-1914

1396 John

1397 George 1833-1913

1398 Jane 1834-1903

1399 Rachel

1400 Henry

1401 Mary 1841-1922

1402 Annie -1895

1392 WILLIAM PIERCE ROSS m. Sarah J. Aughie

Children:

1403 William

1404 Edward

1405 David

1396 JOHN ROSS m. Margaret Southerd

Children:

1406 John

1407 Charles

1397 GEORGE ROSS m. Elizabeth Coon 1841-1904

Children:

1408 Fanny 1866

1409 Nellie 1868

1410 Harry C. 1873 (unmarried)

1411 Frances B. 1874

1412 George Walter 1880

- 1408 FANNY ROSS m. William E. Dunn 1855
Children:
1413 Mabel 1889
1414 Frank Hogan 1891
1415 Ross Rutledge 1894
- 1413 MABEL DUNN m. Noel C. Neal
Children:
1416 Elizabeth Ann 1917
1417 Virginia 1922
1418 Frances 1926
- 1414 FRANK HOGAN DUNN m. Juno Brendel
Child:
1419 Martha Frances 1922
- 1415 ROSS RUTLEDGE DUNN m. Bernice Rebell
- 1409 NELLIE ROSS m. George Shirts
No issue.
- 1411 FRANCES B. ROSS m. Charles H. Brown
Children:
1420 Lois 1904
1421 Ross McK. 1906
- 1412 GEORGE WALTER ROSS m. Maude Hallett
No issue.
- 1398 JANE ROSS m. John Bixler 1821-1891
Children:
1422 Charles F. 1857-1885 (unmarried)
1423 Jennie 1861-1899
1424 John E. 1864-1931
- 1423 JENNIE BIXLER m. Herman Kochlein
No issue.
- 1424 JOHN E. BIXLER m. Ruth Miller 1882
Child:
1425 John E., Jr. 1902
- 1425 JOHN E. BIXLER, JR. m. Jen P. Lindley 1905
- 1399 RACHEL ROSS m. John Shortle
Child:
1426 Emma
- 1426 EMMA SHORTLE m. Rev. James S. Montgomery
Children:
1427 Gail
1428 William

DESCENDANTS OF 84 ELIZA OZIAS HAPNER - 5th GENERATION

- 84 ELIZA OZIAS 1813-1870 m. James B. Hapner 1807-1872
Children:
1429 Isaiah 1842-1849
1430 Elizabeth 1844-1855

DESCENDANTS OF 85 PHOEBE OZIAS WEAKLEY - 5th GENERATION

- 85 PHOEBE OZIAS 1815- m. Thomas Weakley
Children:
1431 Kate
1432 Edward d. y.
- 1431 KATE WEAKLEY became an actress. m. ----- Taylor
No information.

DESCENDANTS OF 86 GEORGE OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 86 GEORGE OZIAS 1817-1867 m. Elizabeth Coucher 1816-1895
Children:
1433 William Davis 1848-1924
1434 Albert Newton 1849-1912
1435 Orange Oscar 1851-1911
1436 Charles Andrew 1853-1889 (unmarried)
1437 Edward 1856-1858
- 1433 WILLIAM DAVIS OZIAS m. Ruth A. Swartzel 1848-1891
Children:
1438 Daisy Maud 1870-1884
1439 Ernest Roscoe 1875
1440 Walter T. 1878
- 1439 ERNEST ROSCOE OZIAS m. Leona Bridges 1884
Children:
1441 William Aubrey 1902
1442 Ruth M. 1904
1443 Orange Walter 1909
1444 Geraldine 1910-1911
1445 Virginia 1911
1446 Eugene
- 1442 RUTH M. OZIAS m. R. J. Hoyles 1908
- 1443 ORANGE WALTER OZIAS m. Virginia May Watson 1913
Child:
1447 Walter Eugene 1931
- 1445 VIRGINIA OZIAS m. John A. Burgess 1901
Child:
1448 Jacqueline 1930
- 1440 WALTER T. OZIAS m. Anna Leigh Wilcox 1897
Children:
1449 Walter T. Jr. 1930
1450 Rene Edward 1931
1451 Alfred Earl 1932
- 1434 ALBERT NEWTON OZIAS m. Louise McKenzie 1851-1933
Children:
1452 Helen Louise 1880
1453 Alice Evelyn 1884
1454 Mildred Claire 1890

- 1452 HELEN LOUISE OZIAS m. David Fairchild 1873
Children:
1455 Helen Louise 1905
1456 Albert Ozias 1912 m. Lucile Freeburg
Child:
042 David Albert 1937
1457 Alice Evelyn 1917
1458 Mildred 1920 m. Edward J. O'Brien
1459 Phyllis 1921
- 1455 HELEN LOUISE FAIRCHILD m. Wilfred Green
Children:
1460 Mildred Jane 1929
1461 Marjorie 1933
- 1453 ALICE EVELYN OZIAS m. Robert Van Loan Haxby 1882
Children:
1462 Robert Ozias 1912
1463 Bernard Van Loan 1921
1464 Alice Louise 1924
- 1454 MILDRED CLAIRE OZIAS m. Dr. Bernard G. De Vries 1888
Children:
1465 Bernard 1925
1466 Dirk 1927
- 1435 ORANGE OSCAR OZIAS m. Katherine Houser 1847-1922
Child:
1467 Olive Alma 1875-1938
- 1467 OLIVE ALMA OZIAS m. Davis Harrington Morris 1876
Children:
1468 Charles Ozias 1907-1907
1469 Martha 1909

DESCENDANTS OF 88 JOHN W. OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

- 88 JOHN W. OZIAS 1821-1892 m. Mary Ebersole 1823-1922
Children:
1470 Keturah 1847-1941
1471 John Vincent 1848-1853
1472 Clara B. 1852-1912
1473 Horace E. 1856-1937
- 1470 KETURAH OZIAS m. William D. Swartzel 1838-1920
Children:
1474 Karl Dale 1869-1941
1475 Earl 1870-1899
- 1474 PROF. KARL DALE SWARTZEL m. Helen Ebersole
Children:
1476 Mary Helen
1477 Frances Elizabeth
1478 Karl Dale, Jr.
- 1476 MARY HELEN SWARTZEL m. William E. Danforth

- 1477 FRANCES ELIZABETH SWARTZEL m. Kenneth N. Monnett
Child:
1479 Robert Kenneth 1934
- 1478 KARL DALE SWARTZEL, Jr. m. Jean Francis
- 1472 CLARA B. OZIAS m. 1. Erwin McWhinney 1850-1883
Child:
1480 Harry 1880
m. 2. 430 PETER J. OZIAS 1835-1917
No issue.
- 1480 HARRY McWHINNEY m. Marie Longnecker
- 1473 HORACE E. OZIAS m. 1. Nora Eikenberry -1890
Child:
1481 Ralph 1896-1925
m. 2. Mabel Schlotterbeck 1880
No issue.
- 1481 RALPH OZIAS m. Mabel Viola Lichtenberg

DESCENDANTS OF 89 NANCY ANN OZIAS SINGER - 5th GENERATION

- 89 NANCY ANN OZIAS 1823-1908 m. 1. John Singer 1815-1855
Children:
1482 Henry 1845-1865
1483 Milton 1847
1488 Lizzie 1849-1932
1485 Belle 1855-1904
1486 Clarence 1856
m. 2. David Kumler 1822-1895
No issue.
- 1483 MILTON SINGER m. Ellen Frazier 1847
Children:
1487 Percy A. 1879
1488 Durbin W. 1881
- 1487 PERCY A. SINGER m. Laura Burman
- 1488 DURBIN W. SINGER m. Zadie Smith
- 1484 LIZZIE SINGER m. Daniel Brower 1842-1917
Children:
1489 Carrie 1874
1490 John 1876
- 1489 CARRIE BROWER m. Jacob Dietrich 1866
Children:
1491 Anna 1900
1492 Maurice 1902
1493 Karl 1908
- 1491 ANNA DIETRICH m. R. H. Patten
Children:
1494 Betty Jane 1926
1495 Sarah Jane 1931

1490 JOHN BROWER m. Florence Rosenbaum 1878

Children:

1496 Irma 1903

1497 Evelyn 1907

1496 IRMA BROWER m. Paul Swaninger

Children:

1498 Paul, Jr. 1921

1499 Karl Roberts 1925

1497 EVELYN BROWER m. Karl Knuth

1485 BELLE SINGER m. William Smith 1853

Children:

1500 Spencer 1879

1501 Effie 1881

1500 SPENCER SMITH m. Dora Pyles

No issue.

1501 EFFIE SMITH m. Vernon Foster

Children:

1502 Robert 1907

1503 Helen 1919

DESCENDANTS OF 90 WILLIAM H. OZIAS - 5th GENERATION

90 WILLIAM H. OZIAS 1825-1907 m. Barbara Crider 1827-1902

Children:

1504 Daniel O. 1848-1849

1505 Byron S. 1850-1929

1506 Ezra J. 1852-1932

1507 Lizzie Catherine 1857-1926

1508 Mary 1867-1934

1505 BYRON S. OZIAS m. Mary Ann Locke 1852-1903

Children:

1509 Nelle 1875

1510 Carrie 1876

1511 Jessie 1879

1512 Hazel 1885

1513 Mary 1889

1509 NELLE OZIAS m. Harvey H. Smith

Children:

1514 Arline 1905

1515 Virginia M. 1908 m. James B. A. Robertson, Jr.

1510 CARRIE OZIAS m. 1. Robert P. Singleton

Child:

1516 Earl 1907 m. 341 Mary Elizabeth Singer

m. 2. Frank Overholser

No issue.

1511 JESSIE OZIAS m. Wallace W. Weddings

No issue.

- 1512 HAZEL OZIAS m. 1. Earl J. Cliggett
Children:
1517 Margaret 1909
1518 Mary Catherine
1519 James
m. 2. Walter Becker
No issue.
- 1513 MARY OZIAS m. Everett Spencer
Children:
1520 George 1915
1521 Mildred 1919
- 1506 EZRA J. OZIAS m. Leora Wheatley 1853
Children:
1522 Clifford Wheatley 1880
1523 Blake 1881
- 1522 CLIFFORD WHEATLEY OZIAS m. Mary McDonald
No issue.
- 1523 BLAKE OZIAS m. 1. Gordon Conway
m. 2. Nina Matar
No issue.
- 1507 LIZZIE CATHERINE OZIAS m. Daniel E. Cassaday
Children:
1524 Marie 1887
1525 William Basil 1888
1526 Irene 1891
1527 Herman Harold 1895
- 1524 MARIE CASSADY m. Roy D. Somers
No issue.
- 1525 WILLIAM BASIL CASSADY m. Gladys Sheller 1894
Children:
1528 Arline Elizabeth 1912
1529 Alda Gene 1923
- 1528 ARLINE ELIZABETH CASSADY m. Clarence A. Brown 1907
Children:
1530 La Donna Irene 1930
1531 Ernest William 1932
- 1526 IRENE CASSADY m. Clarence James
No issue.
- 1527 HERMAN HAROLD CASSADY m. Anna Pendor 1919
Children:
1532 Harold Penrod 1920
1533 Ann Etta 1923
1534 Robert Eugene 1926
1535 Sara Jane 1932
- 1508 DR. MARY OZIAS m. Dr. Leonard Cromer
Child:
1536 William Herbert 1895-1902

DESCENDANTS OF 91 SUSAN CATHERINE OZIAS POTTERF - 5th GENERATION

- 91 SUSAN CATHERINE OZIAS 1828-1908 m. George Potterf 1819-1893
Children:
1537 Milton 1851-1908
1538 Oscar 1853-1910
1539 Edward 1873-1891
1540 Charles 1876-1887
- 1537 MILTON POTTERF m. Susan Trissel 1857-1931
Children:
1541 Mary 1875-1915
1542 Ella 1881-1931 (unmarried)
1543 Maude 1884 (unmarried)
1544 Grace 1897
- 1541 MARY POTTERF m. William Homan 1866
Children:
1545 Ruth 1895-1895
1546 John 1896
1547 Fay 1899
1548 Carl 1901
1549 Pearl 1902
1550 Beulah 1905
1551 Iras 1908-1910
1552 Anna 1910
1553 Susan 1912
- 1547 FAY HOMAN m. ----- Cullvers
- 1549 PEARL HOMAN m. ----- Groves
- 1550 BEULAH HOMAN m. ----- Myers
- 1552 ANNA HOMAN m. ----- Hartman
- 1553 SUSAN HOMAN m. ----- Whorley
Child:
1554 Herbert 1931-1934
- 1544 GRACE POTTERF m. August Naudisher 1890
Children:
1555 Charles 1921
1556 Margaret 1924
1557 Robert 1929
- 1538 OSCAR POTTERF m. Deliah Smick 1860-1896
Children:
1558 Ida 1885
1559 Bertha 1890 (unmarried)
- 1558 IDA POTTERF m. Jesse Glander 1882
Children:
1560 Clyde 1909
1561 Tonette 1912-1932

ADDENDUM

The following genealogical data came too late to be placed in its proper place on page 207. 235

The plan of consecutive numbering is modified.

- 70 ELIZA ANN CHRISTMAN 1805-1883 m. John William Crouse 1805-1844
Children:
1172 Mary Adline 1826-1874
1173 Alexander Hamilton 1828-1908
1174 Daniel Franklin 1837-1874
- 1172 MARY ADLINE CROUSE m. James Stewart
Children:
01 John 1849
02 Alexander 1850-1853
03 Albert 1851
04 Caroline 1852 d. y.
05 Francis 1853-1873
06 Alice 1855-1933
07 Eliza 1860-1925
08 Frant Walter 1862 d. y.
09 Anna 1865
010 Charles d. y.
- 06 ALICE STEWART m. George C. Leaming 1853-1924
Children:
011 Anne S. 1883
012 Emma Holmes 1885
013 Stewart 1889
014 Alice 1890
015 Curwen 1892
- 011 ANNE S. LEAMING m. Warren T. Booker 1882
No issue.
- 012 EMMA HOLMES LEAMING m. Elmer R. Waters 1870
No issue.
- 013 STEWART LEAMING m. Florence May Johnson 1888
Children:
016 Mary Alice 1917
017 Robert Stewart 1920
- 015 CURWEN LEAMING m. Ruth L. Riston 1893
Children:
018 Marion Curwen 1918
019 Betty Ann 1922
- 018 MARION CURWEN m. Martha Louise Sibbett
Child:
020 Curwen 1940

- 07 ELIZA STEWART m. Jefferson Brown 1852-1890
Child:
021 Mary Louise 1885 (unmarried)
- 09 ANNA STEWART m. Milliard F. Kellerman 1855-1941
Children:
022 James Stewart 1901
023 Mary Louise 1906
- 023 MARY LOUISE KELLERMAN m. Chalmer M. Oak
Child:
024 Annette Carol 1935
- 1170 ALEXANDER HAMILTON CROUSE m. T. Partlow Humphreys
Children:
025 John Thomas 1895 d. y.
026 William Alexander 1896
027 Mary Magdalene 1898
028 Mark Hermon 1903
029 Partlow Loveless 1906
030 Arminda Eliza 1908
- 026 WILLIAM ALEXANDER CROUSE m. Daisy Marean Humphreys
- 027 MARY MAGDALENE CROUSE m. Howard A. Martin 1895
Children:
031 Marion Crouse 1924
032 Harold Roger 1925-1932
033 Mary Maxine 1927
- 028 MARK HERMON CROUSE m. Ileta Hinton 1910
Children:
034 William Edward 1934
035 Mary Thelma 1937
- 029 PARTLOW LOVELESS CROUSE m. Alma Elizabeth Kull 1903
Children:
036 Jean Elizabeth 1929
037 Mary Joan 1931
038 Daniel Robert 1935
039 Thomas Lowell 1936
040 Janet 1940
- 030 ARMINDA ELIZA CROUSE m. 1. William Foster
2. John Gull
- 1171 DANIEL FRANKLIN CROUSE m. 1. Jane Lane
2. ---- Ford
No information.

THE COMPILER

281 ALBERT LAWRENCE ROHRER

Born February 29, 1856 on a farm near Farmersville, Montgomery County, Ohio. Education; village school, teachers institute, special student physics and mechanics Ohio State University. June 1884 employed by Thomson-Houston Electric Co., Lynn, Mass. Upon formation of the General Electric Company in 1892, was transferred to Schenectady, N. Y. as Technical Adviser, later became Electrical Superintendent. From 1894 to 1914 as part of his duties, he recruited the Engineering personnel. He had 70 colleges on his visiting list and maintained correspondents in England, France, Germany, Sweden, China, Japan and South America. In that period 3,000 college graduates were brought to Schenectady. When he was 80 years old, 600 letters, telegrams, cablegrams and many telephone calls came from these men. In 1901 he organized the Shop Apprentice System for boys.

In recognition of the success of these two endeavors, his oil portrait hangs in the club house of the Edison Club, and a bronze plaque has been attached to the front of one of the large shops in the Schenectady Works which carries his likeness in bas-relief and a message which reads, "Albert L. Rohrer, devoted leader, beloved friend: prominent among General Electric men for nearly half a century. His understanding of the early problems of our industry, especially those related to the training of employees, was largely responsible for the founding of the test course (1894) and the apprentice course (1901) which opened the door of opportunity to thousands of young men. They hold his kindness, his wise counsel and his sympathetic understanding in grateful remembrance. Erected by graduates of the test and apprentice courses and dedicated in his presence October 3, 1941."

In 1923 he was relieved of routine duties and retired in 1926. Listed in WHO'S WHO for many years.

Business travel: 1920 China, Japan. Was decorated Chinese Order Chia-Ho (Excellent crops); 1924 South America. Pleasure travel: 1926 Mediterranean countries; 1927 New Zealand, Australia, Java, Malay, Siam, Cambodia, China; 1929 Palestine, Syria, Arabia, Iraq, India, Egypt; 1934 and 1937 European countries; 1936 Scandinavian countries.



A. L. Rohrer



Handwritten signature or text, possibly "M. J. S."

